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HISTORY
OF
ALLEN COUNTY,
INDIANA,

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WITH
Illustrations and Biographical Sketches

OF
SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

Maps of its Several Townships and Villages.

CHICAGO:
KINGMAN BROTHERS.
1880.

PREFACE.

IN the preparation of this work, it has been the purpose, not so much to make a book as to present, for the consideration of interested readers, a carefully digested review of the successive steps of the discoveries and explorers of the North American Continent. To accomplish this satisfactorily and leave no doubts on the question of authenticity, it has been the aim to consult only the best authorities within reach. The result of these consultations has been the development of a large amount of new matter, tending to establish greater antiquity in the date of the first visitations by white men, at the primitive village of Ke-ki-ong-a, the ancient capital of the Twa'twas or Miamis. Heretofore, it was generally accepted as a fact that the present site of Fort Wayne had been little known by white men, if at all, prior to the beginning of the seventeenth century. Now, in the light of recent investigations, when the avenues to new fields of research have been opened up, opinion has been changed, and it is made to appear that, certainly as early as 1669, but probably at a much earlier date—1647—if, indeed, the probability does not extend back as far as 1611-12, to the period when Champlain was making his tour of the lakes, and visited territory along the borders of the larger streams flowing into Lake Erie, and between that lake and "Le lac des Illinois." These dates, given as applicable to probable visitations at this point, are not mere speculations, but, on the contrary, are fair and legitimate deductions from the accounts of actual visitants at points immediately adjacent. Evidences substantiating these as matters of fact are found in the transcripts of original official papers on file in the national archives of France, Holland and England; the correspondence between the Home officers of these governments, respectively, and their colonial dependencies on this side of the Atlantic. Much of this class of material is found in the collection of Mr. Broadhead, as Agent of the State, and of the Historical Society of New York, embraced in eleven ponderous volumes, which have, for this purpose, been carefully consulted. Such authority can scarcely be controverted.

Again, in the interest of historical research, M. Pierre Margry, at the instance of the United States Government, has been diligently employed in recovering from oblivion a large mass of documents relating to the early discoveries by the French in North America, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The results of his labors, in part, have recently been given to the public in "*DECOUVERTES ET ETABLISSEMENTS DES FRANÇAIS, DANS L'OUEST ET DANS LE SUD DE AMERIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE*"—embracing, more especially, an account of the discoveries of Robert Cavalier de La Salle and his immediate predecessors. In this work, a large amount of valuable information relating to discoveries and settlements in this portion of North America, hitherto unknown, except to those who participated in or were connected with the enterprises which were the sources of their information. The authenticity of these papers cannot be gainsayed, and will constitute the basis of much of the remote history of this country, hereafter to be written.

In addition to these two valuable works, to which especial reference has been made, there are other authorities, of almost equal value, that deserve to be noticed in this connection. Among these, we cite Parkman's "*La Salle*," "*Jesuits in America*," "*Pioneers of France in the New World*," "*Frontenac*," "*Old Regime in Canada and Conspiracy of Pontiac*," "*Encyclopedia Britannica*," last edition; Chambers' "*Encyclopedia*," Sheldon's "*History of Michigan*," Bancroft's "*History of the United States*," Centennial edition; "*Magazine of American History*," "*Western Annals*," by Albach; Dillon's "*History of Indiana*," Tuttle's "*History of Indiana*," Colden's "*History of the Five Nations*," Schoolcraft's "*Indians of North America*," Thatcher's "*Indian Biography*," Drake's "*North American Indians*," Drake's "*Tecumseh*," Burnett's "*Notes on the Northwestern Territory*," Victor's "*American Conspiracies*," Price's "*History of Fort Wayne*," Knapp's "*History of the Maumee Valley*," American archives and American State papers; Statesman's Manual; McAfee's "*History of Indian Wars in the Northwest*," Collins' "*History of Kentucky*," Butler's "*History of Kentucky*," "*Clarke's Expeditions*," Law's "*Vincennes*." Information has also been received from Dawson's "*Notes on the Early History of Fort Wayne*," notes of Charles B. Lasselle, Esq., of Legansport, Ind.; address of Hon. Jesse L. Williams, and from numerous other documentary sources, due credit for which has been generally given in the body of the work.

Individually, the editor is under special obligations to Hon. JAMES W. BORDEN, Col. R. S. ROBERTSON, Hon. JESSE L. WILLIAMS, A. P. EDGERTON, F. P. RANDALL, I. D. G. NELSON, and many others not now remembered, for the favor, counsel and suggestions in pursuing lines of investigation and research which have tended to the development and preservation of facts and incidents appertaining to the early history of Fort Wayne, of great moment in the preparation of a work of this magnitude. To the county and city officers, for favors rendered and facilities afforded in the examination of the public records of the county and city, the editor here tenders his recognition and acknowledgment.

There are many others, also, who have rendered essential service in collection and preparation of material, especially pertaining to the modern history, embracing persons in the several townships, but whose names are not now at hand. To such, while we cannot make individual mention of them, their reward will be manifested in the presentation, in appropriate departments, the particular facts furnished by them. In the department of Township History, Mr. NEWTON has done well, and his work will be duly appreciated. Concerning the work in its entirety, the editor is pleased to say, of all who have been engaged with him in its preparation, that they have performed their part faithfully. Finally, asking charitable criticism for all errors that may have been unconsciously committed in any department of our work, it is commended to the careful examination of an intelligent public.

T. B. HELM.

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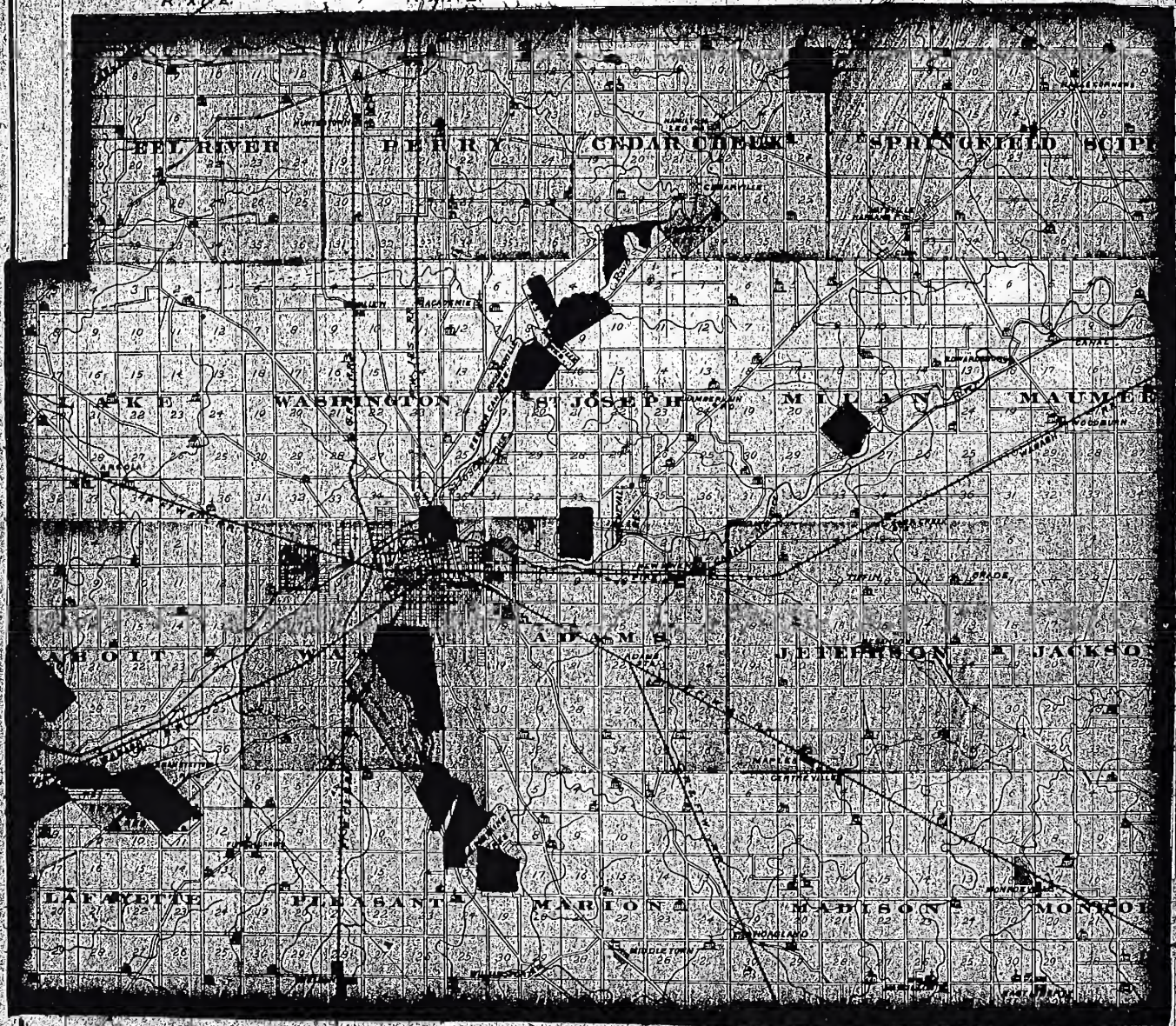
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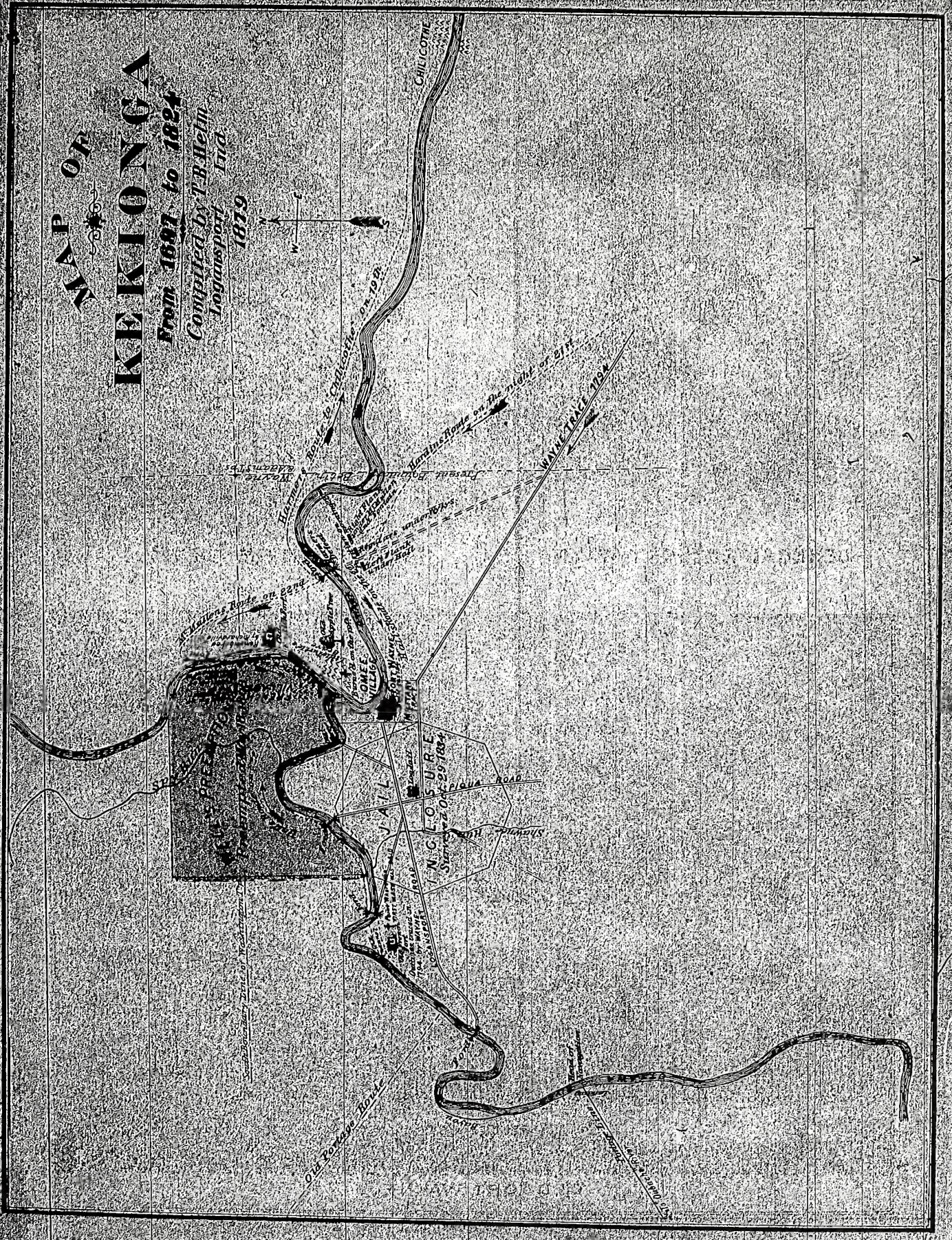
MAP OF KEKIONGA

From 1697 to 1824

Compiled by T. B. Helm

Logansport Ind

1879

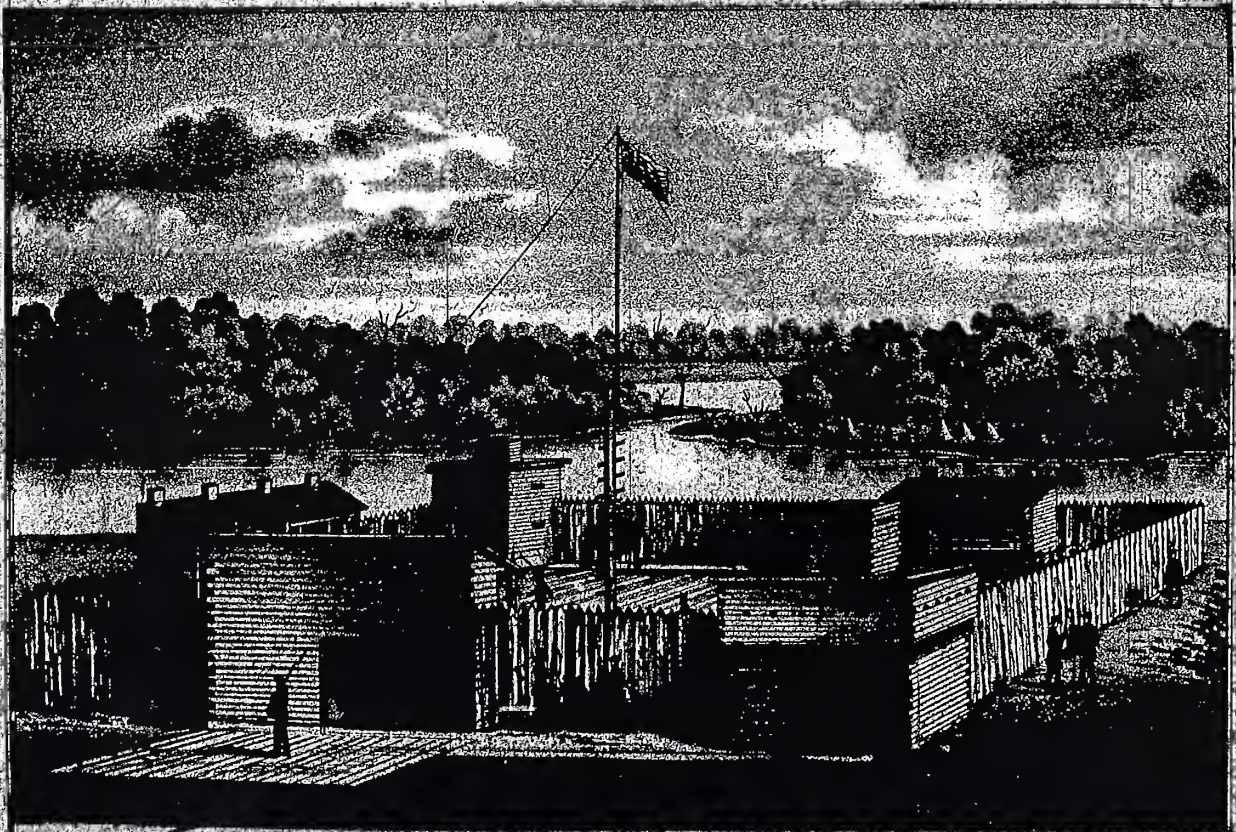




GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE.



CHIEF LITTLE TURTLE.



OLD FORT WAYNE.

HISTORY OF ALLEN COUNTY, INDIANA.

INTRODUCTION.

As preliminary to the history of any locality, custom, the precursor of law, has made it necessary to present a generous outline of what may be examined in detail in the body of the work. If it were necessary in previous experiments, it is proper in this. Frequently it happens that the introduction requires, or at least receives, more elaboration than that which is introduced. In this instance, however, the labor and research bestowed in the preparation of the body of the work must compensate for any lack that may be observable in the presentation of the reflexive epitome thereof which precedes. If what has been written in the following pages is found, upon examination, to possess sufficient merit to justify a re-perusal, the introductory part will have been found to be extraneous matter, occupying space that might have been more judiciously appropriated in giving place to additional facts that, had they been utilized instead, might have given more interest in their recital and more satisfaction to their perusal.

The history of Allen County, abounding as it does with incidents of more than ordinary moment, is properly divisible into four great periods; the first embracing the Period of Discovery, made up of traings from the earliest navigators who have visited this country, especially such as came under the authority of the French Government, in which the objective is plainly indicated—a western passage to China, Japan and the Indies, the discovery of the American Continent being an incident to that end. While this discovery, for a time, delayed the progress by the presence of an interposing continent, the ideal point was kept continually in view by subsequent explorers who labored to establish a direct line of communication between this and the countries still to the westward beyond the Pacific. In pursuing this ideal, their course being to the westward, it was but natural that the line of discovery was along the connecting lakes that found an outlet in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, presuming that away to the westward, perhaps, at the head of this great chain of lakes, was another outlet, whose channel connected the ocean beyond. The result of efforts to this end was the discovery of intermediate points, the establishment of trading-posts and the founding of missions among the natives. Movements in this direction commenced with the earliest voyageurs and only terminated in the discovery that the course of the Great Father of Waters, the Mississippi, instead of extending to the Vermilion Sea, debouched into the Gulf of Mexico. In the mean time, the energies of all were bent toward utilizing the advantages attainable in giving direction to trade, in developing the latent elements of prosperity, in Christianizing and civilizing the savage natives. To evolve trade, agencies were put in motion to penetrate the deep forests, traverse rivers, lakes and swamps, to secure the articles of traffic upon which their lucrative trade so much depended. Traders extended their search into all the avenues through which valuable returns were likely to flow back. Money was not so much a consideration with the Indian, for what he had to sell, as knives, hatchets and guns, adapted to their needs and uses, and trinkets for purposes of ornamentation.

Priests, filled with the novelty of adventure, anxious to gratify such ambition and exhibit their devotion to the cause of Christian civilization, generally alone and on foot, left the society of white men and mingled with savages, hoping, by such self-sacrifice, to sow among them the seeds of exemplary discipline. In the furtherance of these objects, they became willingly instrumental in advancing the interests of discovery and strengthening the impulses of trade, whereby advantages accrued to the Crown and to the Church. These examples of devotion and self-denial have left an impress on the society of to-day, though more than two centuries have passed since their presence in this region round about first heralded the advance of civilization.

"The Aboriginal Period" occupies the second place, following, naturally, the period of Discovery, which, while it had a prior existence, did not become known until the advent of discovery. It embraces first, the principal generic features of the race, then the great family divisions, based upon a similarity of the lingual elements, taking the Algonquin as the primitive type. This family is noticed with reference to its peculiarities and distinguishing characteristics, mentally and physically. A subdivision into tribes, whose history is more or less intimately connected with this locality, follows, in which the purpose has been to trace the migrations and transigrations from the period of the first discovery of them to their removal beyond the limits of this State, or their blotting-out from the galaxy of distinct and separate tribes. As an addenda to the tribal history, short

biographies of some of the noted chiefs and representative men who have figured more or less extensively in our immediate vicinity. An appropriate conclusion to this period is presented in a review of the conspiracies preceding and following the overthrow of French power in the territory of the Northwest. The first being a development of the Indian opposition to French control, the other an expression of the combined Indian and French opposition to the ascendancy of the English, in the original dominion of New France.

A new order of things having been inaugurated in the organization of the United States Government, after the close of the American Revolution, "The Semi-Savage Period" succeeds the "Aboriginal," and introduces the reader to the transactions incident to the struggle for the mastery between the Indians and pioneersmen, in which the latter acquire dominion here and lay the foundations of permanent settlements and subsequent prosperity, the fruits of which are being enjoyed after the lapse of nearly two centuries and a half from the advent of white men in the Maumee Valley.

When the problem of permanent settlements was demonstrated, and pioneersmen, desiring to become citizens, moved to be clothed upon with the habiliments of legislative authority to enjoy and maintain civil and religious liberty, as a separate jurisdiction, then "The Period of Civilization and Law" were fully developed, and Allen County became an integral quantity in the political economy of the State of Indiana. Under this head may be found the germs of organic life with a careful digest of the proceedings incident to the development and growth of our body politic, with the progressive transitions from the embryonic to the mature state. Following this, the local history of Fort Wayne, our central city, with the changes, modifications and improvements which time has wrought, and the present elements of prosperity, including the various industries which mark a distinctive era in its advance toward supremacy. Then the separate townships have been treated historically, in which will appear the dates of settlement, organization and subsequent growth, with the names of the settlers and their connection therewith, followed by biographical sketches of individual citizens of local and general notoriety, who have left their impress upon society from time to time as they have appeared and still appear on the theater of active life. To the preparation of this latter department, Mr. L. H. Newton has given his especial attention.

As introductory to the distinctively local history of the county, we give an elaborate article on its physical geography, with the geological features apparent, followed by a descriptive account of the mounds and archaeological remains discovered by the industrious research of Col. R. S. Robertson, by whose hand the articles in question have been prepared. To be appreciated, they need only to be carefully read.

Again, immediately preceding the Township History, will be found a very complete and well-digested outline of our military history, from the pen of Col. J. B. Dodge, to whose energy and skill the people of Allen County are and will be especially indebted for the preservation of these monuments of war.

Appendatory to the preceding divisions also, the reader will find a fund of miscellaneous and statistical matter, which, not coming under any other specific head, is nevertheless of such momentous value that its omission would be almost criminal, since it embodies facts, figures and references so thoroughly digested that our work would be incomplete without them.

And last, though not least, of consequence in this introductory review, is the department of "Illustrations," which includes the maps, portraits, home views, landscapes and historical representations—mementos of the past, designed to extend into the future, reflexes of the antecedents of coming generations.

These results have only been attained by the patient, effective labor and untiring energy, appropriated by those having in charge the conduct of the several departments of their work. In the preparation of the maps, Messrs. Ellis Kiser and J. A. Johnson, Engineers, have done themselves credit in the completeness, accuracy and finish which characterize their productions. As an artist, Mr. Charles H. Radcliff has acquitted himself with honor, which entitles him to high rank in his profession, as the effusions of his pencil fully attest. And, finally, not only the editor and proprietors, but the citizens of Fort Wayne especially, and of Allen County generally, owe much to the thoroughness and efficiency of the labors of Mr. Kiser in collecting the details of business and historical miscellany of the city and county, than whom no one, in the opinion of the editor, could have more faithfully and satisfactorily performed the task.

PERIOD OF DISCOVERY.

ROUTES TRAVERSED BY THE SCANDINAVIANS, WELSH, NORMANS, PORTUGUESE AND FRENCH—TRAFFIC OF FRENCH TRADERS WITH THE INDIANS.

Without discussing further what may have been the status of civilization among the aborigines of this country, or what divisions of the continent the prevailing tribes occupied, from period to period in their migrations and transmigrations, the fact that America was not destined to be the perpetual inheritance of the red man, in the light of the nineteenth century, must be admitted. In the progress of the age, new actors appeared on the scene, whose advent heralded the departure of the aboriginal races to habitations beyond the setting sun. In this connection, therefore, it will not be out of place to recite briefly the progress of "the star of empire" westward bound.

"The discovery of a continent, so large that it may be said to have doubled the habitable world, is an event so much the more grand and interesting, that nothing parallel to it can ever occur again in the history of mankind: America had, of course, been known to the barbarous tribes of Eastern Asia for thousands of years; but it is singular that it should have been visited by one of the most enterprising nations of Europe five centuries before the time of Columbus, without awakening the attention of either statesmen or philosophers."

About the middle of the ninth century, the spirit of European adventure is known to have directed its course to the westward, across the Atlantic. In the year 860 A. D., the Scandinavians discovered Iceland, and in 874-75, colonized it; and, less than one hundred years later, they discovered and colonized Greenland. [Enc. Brit. I, 706; Cham. Enc. I, 198.]

On the authority of M. Rafn, a Danish historian, well versed in the narratives of these early voyagers, it is stated, also, that America was discovered by them in A. D. 985, shortly after the discovery and colonization of Greenland. That early in the following century, and repeatedly afterward, the Icelanders visited the embouchure of the St. Lawrence, the Bay of Gaspé being their principal station; "that they had penetrated along the coast as far south as Carolina and that they introduced a knowledge of Christianity among the natives." [Note.—En. Brit., 706.]

"This account, though meager, is distinct and consistent. Its authenticity can scarcely be disputed; and it is almost equally obvious that the country it refers to, under the name of Vinland, is in the vicinity of Rhode Island. A conclusion resting on such strong grounds scarcely requires to be supported by the high authority of Humboldt and Malte Brun." [Same.]

"Subsequently to the Scandinavian discoveries, and previous to that of Columbus, America is believed by some to have been visited by a Welsh Prince. In Cardoc's *Historio of Camhria*, it is stated that Madoc, son of Owen Gwynedd, Prince of Wales, set sail westward in 1170, with a small fleet, and, after a voyage of several weeks, landed in a region totally different, both in its inhabitants and productions, from Europe. Madoc is supposed to have reached the coast of Virginia." [Cham. Enc. I, 198.]

However the facts may have been, as stated in these several accounts, it is apparent that the period had not elapsed when the Old World, ripe with the experience of the past, was ready for the appropriation of the New; hence, it was reserved for the enterprise of the fifteenth century to transmit the civilization of that age to the new continent across the Atlantic.

One of the primary inducements for the voyage of Columbus, and his predecessors as well, was the desire to find a more direct route to the East Indies and China by sailing westward. These were the objective points in all the voyages of discovery during the centuries preceding, to which European enterprise gave origin. With this purpose in view, Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, under the patronage of the united kingdoms of Castile and Leon, on the 3d of August, 1492, started on the voyage which resulted in the discovery of the North American continent: "It was toward the East that his hopes directed his western course, hopes whose supposed fulfillment still lives in the misapplication to the New World of the terms Indian and Indies. Much of our subsequent knowledge of America has been owing to the same desire of reaching the East Indies that led to its discovery." [Cham., Enc. I, 198.]

In the summer of 1501, Manuel, King of Portugal, sent out an expedition for West and Northwest discovery, under the command of Gaspar Cortoreal. This expedition traversed the coast of North America for six or seven hundred miles, till, somewhere to the south of the fiftieth degree of north latitude, it was stopped by the ice. "The name of Labrador, transferred from the territory south of the St. Lawrence to a more northern coast, is a memorial of his voyage, and is, perhaps, the only permanent trace of Portuguese adventure within the limits of North America." [Baneroff, Hist. U. S., I, 13.]

The French were among the first to compete for the prosecution of discoveries in the New World. As early as 1504, and, indeed, anterior to that date, the fisheries of Newfoundland were known and visited by the hardy mariners of Brittany and Normandy. These fishermen, in remembrance of their home, gave the name of Cape Breton to an island adjacent. [Baneroff, Hist., I, p. 13.] A map of the Gulf of St. Lawrence was drawn in 1506, by Denys, a citizen of Honfleur.

This fact is further stated by Judge Martin in the introduction to his history of North Carolina: "The French made several attempts to establish permanent settlements on the continent of North America. As early as 1506, one of their Norman navigators sailed from Rouen, visited and drew a chart of the Gulf and a part of the River St. Lawrence, and Thomas Aubert, of Dieppe, in the year 1508, sailed up the River St. Lawrence. And it is known that as early as the year 1504, the Basque whalers and fishermen from Brittany and Normandy visited its shores." [Vol. I, 2.]

A letter to Henry VIII, from an English Captain, written at St. John, Newfoundland, in August, 1527, says that there was at that date in one harbor, cloven sail of Normans and one Breton engaged in the fishery. "About the same time," says Martin, just cited, "the French had growing establishments in Canada for fishing and trading in furs with the natives." In their traffic with the Indians of that locality, the Iroquois, and others, the French, in exchange for the furs obtained from the natives, gave them knives, hatchets and other utensils of iron and brass adapted to their use, with trinkets and other articles for ornamentation. To the natives, these articles of European manufacture possessed more than a mere commercial value, and hence were treasured up as mementos of fortunate possession, and were transmitted to succeeding generations with characteristic ceremony. Three quarters of a century later, some of these same articles were discovered by Capt. Smith, in his voyage up the Chesapeake, in possession of the Susquehannocks, who obtained them from the Iroquois. Many of these also passed into other hands, and found their way to territories farther to the westward, traversed by the Iroquois in their numerous warlike expeditions against the Ottawas and other tribes. That some of these found their way round the borders of the lakes even to the head-waters of the ancient Ottawa (Omeo or Maumee), would not be out of the natural order of things. The Ke-ki-on-ga of the primitive Miami, and their predecessors, was the center or radiating point, also, for the numerous kindred bands to the north and south of the great lakes, and is known to have been visited by some of the original recipients of those articles exchanged for furs on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Indeed, numerous members of the Algonquin family resident on the north of the St. Lawrence at the date when the traffic with the French traders was being carried on, began to migrate westward toward Lake Michigan, to the west and south of Lake Erie, whence they were accompanied by traders still ambitious to open and extend the avenues of trade to localities rich in furs and hitherto unoccupied by white men. These traders not unfrequently intermarried with the natives as a means of securing greater confidence and better opportunities to advance their pecuniary interests.

Subsequently, Jacques Cartier, on a voyage of discovery, sailed from St. Malo, in France, April 20, 1534. The result of his first voyage was the discovery and reconnaissance of the Northern Coast of Newfoundland. Having done this, he returned, and made port (St. Malo) on the 15th of September, of the same year. The prestige acquired in his first voyage induced a second. For this purpose three vessels were fitted out during the winter of 1534-35, and, on the 15th day of May, of the latter year, he embarked again from the same port to pursue his ideal of discovery under the patronage of the French Government.

Entering the broad gulf at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, he sailed up that stream as far as the Island of Orleans, in the month of September. A little later, he ascended to the site of the present city of Montreal, where inducements were offered by the natives to go farther to the westward, the country abounding in great stores of gold and copper; "that there were three great lakes and a sea of fresh water so large that no man had ever found the end." On the 5th of October, he left Montreal, and returning, wintered on the St. Croix River, and the following summer went back to France.

Five years after, in the year 1540, a charter was granted to Francis de la Roque, Seigneur de Ruherval, investing him with the supreme power over all territory north of the English settlements. Under this charter, a squadron of fine vessels, commanded by Admiral Cartier, and supplied with all the necessities—meat and provisions—for forming a colony, bore Ruherval to his new possessions. Upon their arrival a fort was erected with Cartier as Commandant, and a colony planted under favorable auspices. Subsequently, in 1603, an expedition fitted out by a company of Rouen merchants, with the objective purpose of speculation in the fur trade, was sent over to the same territory, in charge of Samuel Champlain, a member of the company. One of the results of this expedition was the founding of the city of Quebec, in 1608.

The great profits realized from the fur trade were inducements for still greater adventure, and the extension of settlements farther westward into the Indian country. These inducements were accepted, and numerous traders and other adventure-loving spirits found their way to the extensive domain of New France. Among these, of course, members of the society of Jesuits were found, and, in 1611, a mission had been established among the Indians of that region. From that time forward, vigorous efforts were made for the furtherance of trade in connection with the establishment of missions for the conversion of the Indians. By means of the assiduous perseverance of the French traders and priests, these efforts were generally attended with success. As a result, it is stated that up to 1621, 500 convents of the Recollets had been established in New France. In 1635, a Jesuit college was founded at Quebec. During that year, Champlain, the first Governor of New France, died, and with him, much of the zeal incident to prosperous settlements.*

The immediate successor of Champlain as Governor, was Chasteaufort, who was superseded by De Montmagny, in 1636. With this latter appointment, a change in the affairs of the Government was noticeable, the fur trade becoming the principal object of attention. A consequence of this policy was the exploration of other new territory to enlarge the arena of trade. "Rude forts were erected as a means of defense to the trading-houses" and a protection to the trade. "Not far remote—a never-failing auxiliary—was the chapel of the Jesuit, surmounted by a cross."†

Gradually, these explorations extended westward and southward along the margin of the lakes and their tributaries, and the avenues of trade were opened up. Anterior, however, to the progress of events just noted, during the administration of Gov. Champlain, "in 1611 and 1612,† he ascended the Grand River as far as Lake Huron, called the Fresh Sea; he went thence to the Petun

* Sheldon's Hist., Mich., p. 22-3.

† Sheldon, p. 23-4.

‡ N. Y. Col. Hist., ix. p. 378.

Nation, next to the Neutral Nation and to the Mascoutins, who were then residing near the place called the Sakiman (between the head of Lake Erie and the Saginaw Bay); from that he went to the Algonquins and Huron tribes, at war with the Iroquois. He passed by places he has himself described in his book, which are no other than, Detroit and Lake Erie."

In 1649, when Charles Raymbault and Claude Pijart were appointed to missionary work among the Algonquias of the North and West, "their avenue to the West was by the way of the Ottawa and Frenob Rivers, so that the whole coast of Ohio and Southern Michigan remained unknown, except as seen by missionaries from the stations in Canada."* From this, it would be readily inferred, that these localities had been visited previously, though by a different route, perhaps, than the one proposed, which was no doubt the fact, because, at a date more than twenty years in advance of this, explorations had been made to localities but little to the northward, for where the missionaries went the traders had gone before.

From 1640 to 1654, continued advances had been made in extending the avenues of trade, and the domain of the missionary enterprise was enlarged also. † In August (6th), 1654, two young fur traders, smitten with the love of adventure, joined a band of Ottawas or other Algonquins, and, in their gondolas of bark, ventured on a voyage of five hundred leagues. After two years, they re-appeared, accompanied by a fleet of fifty canoes. * * * They describe the vast lakes of the West, and the numerous tribes that hover round them; they speak of the Knisteneaux, whose homes stretched away to the Northern Sea; of the powerful Sioux, who dwell beyond Lake Superior; and they demand commerce with the French, and missionaries for the boundless West."

"The remote nations, by the necessity of the case, still sought alliance with the French. The Mohawks and their confederates, receiving European arms from Albany, exterminated the Eries, and approached the Miamis and the Illinois. The Western Indians desired commerce with the French, that they might gain means to resist the Iroquois; and, as furs were abundant there, the traders pressed forward to Green Bay." These traders were followed by missionaries sent out by the Bishop of Quebec. The charge fell upon Father Mesnard to visit Green Bay and Lake Superior. This mission was established in 1660. In August (8th), Father Claude Allouez embarked on a mission to the far West. He returned to Quebec, two years afterward, and urged the establishment of permanent missions, to be accompanied by colonies of French emigrants. Success attended his efforts, and he was accompanied on his return to the mission by Claude Dablon and James Marquette, then recently from France. Their field of labor embraced the region of country extending from Green Bay to the head of Lake Superior, and southward to the countries of the Sacs, Foxes, Miamis and Pottawatomes, whither, also, the traders had preceded them.

Again, Father Marquette, in 1671, ‡ "gathered the remains of one branch of the Huron Nation round a chapel at Point St. Ignace, on the continent north of the peninsula of Michigan." This year following, "the countries south of the village founded by Marquette were explored by Allouez and Dablon, who bore the Cross through Wisconsin and the north of Illinois, visiting the Mascoutins and the Kickapoos, on the Milwaukee, and the Miamis, at the head of Lake Michigan."

In May, 1669, M. Talon, Intendant of Justice, Police and Finance, under the appointment of Louis, the French King, for the Province of New France, having then recently returned from a conference with his sovereign at Paris, in carrying out the instructions received, to extend the domain of his discovery in the New World, appointed Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle, a person of great energy and discretion, with instructions "to penetrate further than has [had] ever been done, * * * to the southwest and south;" to keep a journal of his adventures in all instances, and, on his return, to reply to the written instructions embraced in his commission. These instructions required, also, that he take possession of all the new territory discovered, in the King's name, displaying the arms of France, and issuing *proces verbaux* to settlers to serve as titles. Reporting this appointment to the King, he remarked: "His Majesty will probably have no news of him before two years from this, and when I shall return to France." At the same time, with like instructions, Sieur de St. Luissou was appointed to penetrate to the west and northwest.

Subsequently, in February, 1671, M. Colbert, the King's Secretary, in a communication addressed to the Intendant, says: "The resolution you have taken to send Sieur de La Salle toward the south, and Sieur de St. Luissou to the north, to discover the South Sea passage, is very good; but the principal thing to which you ought to apply yourself in discoveries of this nature, is to look for the copper mine."

As a part of the annual report to the King, in November of the same year, he makes this announcement: "Sieur de La Salle has not yet returned from his journey to the southward of this country. But Sieur de Luissou is returned, after having advanced as far as five hundred leagues from here [Quebec], and planted the Cross and set up the King's arms in presence of seventeen Indian nations, assembled, on this occasion, from all parts, all of whom voluntarily submitted themselves to the dominion of His Majesty, whom alone they regard as their sovereign protector." This meeting was held at the Falls of St. Mary, north of Lake Michigan. He reports, also, that, "according to the calculations made from the reports of the Indians and from maps, there seems to remain not more than fifteen hundred leagues of navigation to Tartary, China and Japan. Such discoveries must be the work either of time or of the King."

The route pursued by La Salle in this adventure is, to some extent, a matter of conjecture, since no record made by himself is now known to be extant, except so much as relates to his starting out on such an expedition with Messrs. Dollier and Gallinco; and, becoming dissatisfied with the proposed plans of these two

gentlemen, to his pursuing a route more in accord with his own judgment. Having thus separated from them, after a short period of silence, we hear of him a few leagues to the southward of Lake Erie, approaching the head-waters of the principal tributary of the Ohio, the Alleghany; no doubt, which he descends until met by a great fall in the river, understood to be the Falls of the Ohio, at Louisville. Here the direct narrative ends, and we are left to a consideration of pertinent circumstances for tracings of him during the succeeding two or three years. This was in the fall of 1669, and he was the bearer of a commission from the French Government by which he was clothed with authority and directed to make discoveries to the southwest and south of the countries over which their jurisdiction then extended, "and to penetrate in those directions further than has ever been done," keeping a journal, and reply, on his return, to the written instructions given—"in all cases to take possession, display the King's arms and draw up *proces verbaux*, to serve as titles. Other items in the correspondence of the government officials, from time to time, during the period of his absence, show that he had not yet returned. Indeed, it was stated in the beginning that his return was not expected until the expiration of two years, at least, and that he returned accordingly—all these facts tending to show that his movements were fully known by the authorities aforesaid, and in compliance with instructions. Such being the conditions, let us examine, from the context, whether he retraced his steps, as some have affirmed, or took a different route to reach the point contemplated. This objective purpose was to find the outlet of the great river supposed to run to the southwest or south and fall into the Vermilion Sea (Gulf of California), on the western border of the continent. Animated with a desire to accomplish his mind's ideal of a more direct route to China and Japan, such as seemed to control his actions about the time of his separation from his companions in the vicinity of Lake Erie, it is not presumable, even, that he was so easily discouraged as to turn back after having reached the Falls of the Ohio, almost in direct line with his contemplated route. The less objectionable probability is that he either continued thence down the Ohio River to the Mississippi, the great "Father of Waters," or started overland toward the line of northern lakes, which might discharge an outlet to the westward. Or, again, he may have so far retraced his steps as to enable him to ascend one of those larger tributaries of the Ohio, the Scioto or Miami, toward the western extremity of Lake Erie, whence, proceeding northward, he may have traversed the strait to Lake Huron, and along the eastern boundary of the peninsula of Michigan to the Strait of Michilimackinac; thence, passing to the westward around Green Bay and down the west side of Lake Michigan to its southern border. Leaving this point, his route seemed to lay in the direction of the Illinois, crossing which, he is said to have traced its course to the Mississippi, and, perchance, descended its muddy channel. This route is, in part, conjectural, but not wholly so, since the nearest approach to an account of his travels, produced, incidentally refers to that portion of his travels after leaving Lake Erie, at a period subsequent to his passage down the Ohio.

Taking into consideration all the facts pertinent to the issue, thus far developed, the more probable route, after leaving the Falls of the Ohio, at Louisville, was down that river to the mouth of the Wabash, since, on a manuscript map, drawn in 1673, and still extant, exhibiting the area of discovery at that date, the Mississippi River is not shown, but the Ohio is traced a short distance below the Falls, and a part of Eastern and Northern Illinois delineated thereon. From this, the inference is naturally and reasonably drawn that, with the information manifestly in the possession of the compiler of that map, and who must have been, at the same time, cognizant of the movements of M. de La Salle, if not a companion, it is highly probable that, if the Mississippi had been then discovered, or La Salle had descended the Ohio below the mouth of the Wabash, these additional areas of discovery would have been represented also. "And this," says Mr. Parkman (who is the possessor of this map), in his account of M. de La Salle's proceedings at that time, "is very significant, as indicating the extent of La Salle's exploration of the following year, 1670."

Accepting this probability as true—and there seems to be little reason to doubt it—that he ascended the Wabash, where did he leave that stream? The obvious answer is, that if he subsequently embarked on the western extremity of Lake Erie, and ascended the Strait to Lake St. Clair and beyond, as we have seen, he must have traversed it to "the carrying-place" on "La Riviere de Portage," or Little River, and thence, by the portage, to the river "de la Roche" (Maumee), at "Ke-ki-on-ga," and down that river until it debouches into Lake Erie. This is the more probable, too, in view of the further fact that, being a trader as well as a discoverer, the greater inducement was in favor of the central or chief village of the Miami, not only the principal arena of trade, but the great converging point of all the sources of information, as stated by Little Turtle in his address to Gen. Wayne at the treaty of Greenville, and his statement was not mere speculation, but founded on the traditions of his fathers from time immemorial. Hence, the route was practical, since it offered the means of acquiring more complete and accurate information than was obtainable from any other source, concerning what he most desired to know.

As an objective point, also, Ke-ki-on-ga may have been, and very likely was, visited at an earlier period by adventurers or traders, seeking new sources of traffic, or by priests, desiring to extend the area of civilization by instructing the natives in a knowledge of the duties imposed by the teaching of the Great Spirit whom they ignorantly worshipped. In support of the proposition that this point had been previously visited by white men, it may be stated as a fact that, as early as 1611-12, Champlain, during a series of voyages up the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing, Georgian Bay, Lakes Huron and St. Clair, to the Strait [Detroit River], thence he descended the channel to Lake Erie, and, passing around its western extremity, he examined the coast to the southward along the lower extremity of the peninsula of Michigan on his return voyage. Accompanying this expedition was a number of French traders and hunters, who occasionally

* Bancroft, 11, p. 306.

† Bancroft, 11, pp. 320, 321.

‡ Bancroft, 11, pp. 327, 328.

ventured to greater distances from the shore, in search of game or to gratify curiosity.

About the same time, also, the adventure-loving and persevering Jesuits had formed a part of numerous emigrating bands, spreading over the entire area of New France, and, by their earnest, active zeal, were establishing missions among the savages whosoever they went, the number of converts, prior to 1621, amounting to 500. The following year, additional priests were sent from France to aid in the work, and, in 1635, a Jesuit College was founded at Quebec. With the facilities thus afforded, the cultivation of new fields of labor was prosecuted with vigor, extending over the vast domain appropriated by the French King, the establishment of missions depending upon the success with which their labors were crowned.

Again, in 1636, upon the incoming of the successor of Champlain, M. de Montmagny, the interests of the fur trade were especially promoted, and greater activity manifested in that department by sending out into remote districts persons adapted to the wants of the situation. Hunters and traders were induced by official recognition to penetrate far into the country of the natives, to negotiate for and secure the trade of distant tribes not before visited, and to carry with them such articles of traffic as would be adapted to the wants of the people where they might temporarily sojourn. By this means, the Indians, in exchange for the furs and peltries, could supply themselves with hatchets, knives and guns, and the opportunities so presented of securing those necessary articles, operated as encouragements to the Indians to greater effort in procuring the furs required by the traders. Borders of lakes were visited and the larger streams flowing into them were traversed by these adventurers, in pursuit of these commodities of trade. These traders, as we have seen, were either accompanied or followed by priests. For purposes of defense, and for the protection of their stores against savage, rude forays or stockades, were erected at every head-center of trade. The line of travel was generally suggested by the ascertained haunts of fur-bearing animals. Hence, the margin of lakes and rivers bordered by lowlands, were considered the best points, and offered the greatest inducements to these fur hunters and traders. It had been early ascertained that the margin of Lake Erie, and Lake Michigan as well, were bordered by lowlands, especially on the south and west. Where the Maumee enters Lake Erie, and for many leagues above the mouth of that stream, both sides, as long as 160 years ago, at least, were bordered by one vast swamp, abounding at all times with game in numerous variety. Farther up, at the Glaise, and in the vicinity, buffaloes were always to be found. Much of the country, also, between the two lakes, was of the same character, and, as a consequence, was frequently visited in search of the class of furs usually found in such localities.

When Raymbault and Pijart were appointed to missionary work among the Algonquins of the North and West, in 1640, their avenue to the West was by the way of the Ottawa and French Rivers, and "that the whole coast of Ohio and Southern Michigan remained unknown, except as seen by missionaries from their stations in Canada." The presumption follows, then, that even at that early date, and before, this locality had been traversed by these missionaries, and by traders also, for it is generally conceded that where missionaries have gone the traders have gone before. Indeed, the country lying but a little to the north of this, had been explored more than twenty years in advance of this date. Of this there can be but little doubt, if we accept the statement of Champlain in his narrative of explorations.

Returning again to the consideration of the question whether La Salle, during the period of his two years' absence, from 1669 to 1671, ascended the Wabash to this point, in making connection between the Falls of Ohio and the west end of Lake Erie; as stated above, let it be observed that in an official account of his voyages and explorations, the following passages occur:

"In 1676, Sieur de La Salle caused a ship and large house to be built above the Falls of Niagara, within three or four leagues of Lake Erie, * * * which, being completed in 1677, about the feast of St. John the Baptist, was conducted, freighted with merchandise, into the said Lake Erie, and thence passed through the Detroit [Strait], * * * navigated Lake Huron as far as Missilimackanaok, and thence through that of the Illinois or Missagan beyond the Huron Islands; which said bark was constructed for the greater convenience of trading with the French, who inhabited the said place of Missilimackinac for more than forty years [1637]. * * * For the continuance of which trade, he caused a fort and buildings to be erected and a bark to be begun, at a place called Crevecoeur, in order to proceed as far as the South-Sea, two-thirds of which bark only were built, the said Sieur de La Salle having afterward employed canoes for this trade in said countries, as he had already done for several years, in the rivers Oyo, Ouabach and others in the surrounding neighborhood, which flow into the said river Mississippi, whereof possession was taken by him in the King's name, as appears by the relations made thereof. The countries and rivers of the Oyo or Ahache and circumjacent territory were inhabited by our Indians, the Chaouanons, Miamis and Illinois." [N. Y. Col. Doc. IX, 182, 183.]

If he had traversed the Wabash and traded along it in canoes several years prior to 1676, at what time is it probable these voyages were made and the trading done? At what other time than in the fall of 1669, and during the years 1670 and 1671? If not within that period, when? for we have no account of his having done so between the years 1672 and 1676, the date at which the above account commences. Furthermore, if he was trading at that time on the Wabash, then his articles of traffic passed up La Riviere du Portage, were transported over "the carrying-place" to the St. Mary's, reshipped and taken down the Maumee to Lake Erie. What more probable route? What more natural point for the location of a fort, palisaded according to the necessities for protection and defense, than that at the head of the "portage," on the St. Mary's? Without direct proof to the contrary, the proposition will be accepted as true, that he traded along the upper Wabash in 1669-71, visited Ke-ki-on-ga,

frequently during that period, and caused the old fort to be erected there about the year 1670.

Count de Frontenac was appointed Governor General of the province of New France in 1672, and with his appointment at that period commenced an epoch noted for the energy manifested by him in reviving the spirit of discovery, and for the judicious management of the affairs of the province. "His first efforts were directed to the extension of the French interests in the region of the great lakes. Under his guidance and encouragement, the posts of Michilimackinac and Sault Ste. Marie were established, former explorations perfected, and conciliatory treaties made with the immense hordes of Indians, who roamed through that far-off wilderness." The perfection of discoveries to which reference is made extended not only over territory since known as Canada, but over the entire domain of New France, including the valley of the Maumee and St. Mary's, and the great valley of the Wabash, for all this was a part of the dominion of France in North America.

As early as 1611-12, French priests of the Franciscan and Jesuit Orders began to extend their missionary work far to the westward. It was not until many years later that we find any traces of them among the Miamis of this vicinity. In 1632, the shores of Lake Huron had been visited by Father Sagard. Nine years later, Fathers Raymbault and Jogues penetrated as far as Sault Ste. Marie, but Rena Mesnard, in 1660, and Claude Allouez, in 1666, appear to have been first to establish missions as far to the westward as the Bay des Puans. The mission at Sault Ste. Marie was permanently established in 1668, and, the year following, Father Marquette having succeeded Allouez at La Pointe, the latter then established himself at Green Bay, whence that earnest Father began to enlarge his field of labor, visiting the countries to the southward and westward of Lake Michigan. Although we have no direct account of the exact period when the mission was established among the Miamis, yet, in view of the direction pursued by Allouez about this time, it is fair to presume that Ke-ki-on-ga was visited by one or more of these priests as early as 1669 or 1670, for, in May, 1671, a grand council of all the adjacent tribes, including the Miamis, previously visited or communicated with, was held at Sault Ste. Marie, in whose presence and with whose consent the Governor General of New France took "possession, in the name of His Majesty, of all the lands lying between the east and west, and from Montreal to the south, so far as it could be done."

Meanwhile, Allouez had been pursuing his labors among the Miamis, and extending the beneficent influence of his holy faith; but it appears to have been reserved to Marquette to establish a mission among them, and erect there the standard of the Cross, in the year 1673. On the 18th of May, 1675, Marquette died on the river that has since taken his name, near the margin of the lake, in southwestern Michigan. Allouez died also, soon after, in the midst of his labors among the Miamis. According to the account given by Hennepin, of the progress made in Christianizing the Indians, it appears that the mission on the St. Joseph of Lake Michigan, was not established until 1679. The following is his account of the establishment of a post at the mouth of the river, afterward called Fort Miami:

"Just at the mouth of the river Miamis, there was an eminence, with a kind of platform, naturally fortified. It was pretty high and steep, of a triangular form—defended on two sides by the river, and on the other by a deep ditch, which the fall of the water had made. We felled the trees that were on the top of the hill, and, having cleared the same from bushes for about two musket-shot, we began to build a redoubt of eighty feet long, and forty feet broad, with great square pieces of timber, laid one upon another; and prepared a great number of stakes, of about twenty-five feet long, to drive into the ground, to make our fort more inaccessible on the river side. We employed the whole month of November (1679), about that work, which was very hard, though we had no other food but the bear's flesh our savage killed. These beasts are very common in that place, because of the great quantity of grapes that abound there; but their flesh being too fat and luscious, our men began to be weary of it, and desired to leave to go a-hunting and kill some wild goats. M. de La Salle denied them that liberty, which caused some murmurs among them; and it was unwillingly that they continued the work. This, together with the approach of the winter, and the apprehension that M. de La Salle had that his vessel (the Griffin) was lost, made him very melancholy, though he concealed it as much as he could. We made a obsequy wherein we performed divine service every Sunday; and Father Gabriel and I, who preached alternately, took care to take such texts as were suitable to our present circumstances, and fit to inspire us with courage, concord and brotherly love."

This same Father, the year following, visited the villages of the Miamis in the vicinity and on the Illinois River, in his experiences, learning much of the habits and mode of thought of their people, of whom he said: "There were many obstacles that hindered the conversion of the savage; but, in general, the difficulty proceeds from the indifference they have to everything. When one speaks to them of the creation of the world and of the mysteries of the Christian religion, they say we have reason, and they applaud, in general, all that we say on the great affairs of our salvation. They would think themselves guilty of a great incivility if they should show the least suspicion of incredulity in respect to what is proposed. But, after having approved all the discourses upon these matters, they pretend likewise, on their side, that we ought to pay all possible deference to the relations and reasonings that they may make on their part." Superstition, he says, is one of the great hindrances to conversion, and the custom of traders, in common with themselves, to make the most of the bargain by cheating, lying and artifice, to promote personal gain, thus encouraging fraud and injustice. On the other hand, "the best accounts agree that it was through the agency and persevering exertions of missionaries, combined with the active and enterprising movements of traders, that amicable relations and a moderate trade were brought about between the colonists of Canada and the Miami Indians

in the seventeenth century. The Indian trade," says Mr. Dillon, "was carried on by means of men (sauveurs des bois), who were hired to manage small vessels on the lakes, and canoes along the shores of the lakes and on the rivers, and to carry burdens of merchandise from the different trading-posts to the principal villages of the Indians who were at peace with the French. At those places, the traders exchanged their wares for valuable furs, with which they returned to the places of deposit. The articles of merchandise used by the French traders in carrying on the fur trade were, chiefly, coarse blue and red cloths, fine scarlet, guns, powder, balls, knives, hatchets, traps, kettles, hoes, blankets, coarse cottons, ribbons, beads, vermilion, tobacco, spirituous liquors, etc. The poorest class of fur traders sometimes carried their packs of merchandise by means of leather straps suspended from their shoulders, or with the straps resting against their foreheads. It is probable that some of the Indian villages on the borders of the Wabash were visited by a few of this class of traders before the French founded a settlement at Kaskaskia. It has been intimated, conjecturally, by a learned writer (Bishop Bruté), that missionaries and traders, before the close of the seventeenth century, passed down from the river St. Joseph, left the Kankakee to the west, and visited the Tippecanoe, the Eel River and the upper parts of the Wabash."

Consequent upon the changes occurring in the administration of Canadian affairs, from the death of Champlain, in 1635, to the year 1672, when Count de Frontenac was appointed Governor-General, a manifest want of judicious management was apparent in the conduct of administrative officers and subordinates intrusted with the direction of under colonial affairs. The effect of this was to create distrust, induce insubordination, and retard the operations incident to the prosperity of frontier settlements. At this latter date, and subsequently, there was an advance in the regulatory system, and greater activity in the extensions of trade and settlements. Military posts were established and garrisoned, as a means of protecting those engaged in them, at the principal points designated, as warranted by the demands of these developing interests. As early as 1672, a considerable trade had grown up among the Miamis and their allies, in the territory watered by the St. Joseph and Maumee Rivers, adjacent to Lake Erie, which, in a not very remote period in the future, would demand the attention of the colonial authorities to protect and encourage. In common, therefore, with other points of no greater commercial value, a military post was established here and maintained by the Government.

As we have already shown, a fort was built by La Salle, in 1679, at the mouth of the St. Joseph of Lake Michigan, ostensibly for the purpose of protecting trade, but, without doubt, for another purpose, then quite as apparent, defense against the incursions of warlike bands of the Iroquois, especially, who, at that time and for two years or more, had been engaged in a war with the Illinois and Miami, a circumstance, also, tending to show why he had not continued at the head of the Miami of Lake Erie in line of most direct communication between the lakes and Mississippi trade, which had been discovered and traversed by him and his associates for some time previously.

Count Frontenac, in a communication to the French King, dated November 2, 1681, speaking of the relations existing in his department, between the Iroquois and the Western tribes, he says: "The Mohawks have done nothing in violation of the promises of the ambassadors whom they sent last autumn; but the Onondagas and Senecas have not appeared, by their conduct, to be similarly minded and disposed."

"The artifices of certain persons, to which the English, perhaps, have united theirs, have induced them to continue the war against the Illinois, notwithstanding every representation I had made to them. They burnt one of their villages, and took six or seven hundred prisoners, though mostly children and old women. What is more vexatious is, that they wounded, with a knife, Sieur de Tonty, who was endeavoring to bring about some arrangement between them, and who had been left by Sieur de La Salle in this same village, with some Frenchmen, to protect the post he had constructed there. A Recollet Friar, aged seventy years, was also found to have been killed whilst retiring. So that, having waited the entire of this year to see whether I should have any news of them, and whether they would not send to offer me some satisfaction, I resolved to invite them to repair next year to Fort Frontenac to explain their conduct to me."

"Though of no consideration, they have become, Sir, so insolent since their expedition against the Illinois, and are so strongly encouraged in these settlements, in order that they be induced to continue the war, under the impression that it will embarrass Sieur de La Salle's discoveries, that it is to be feared they will push their insolence farther, and, on perceiving that we do not afford any succor to our allies, attribute this to a want of power, that may create in them to come and attack us."

Some time during the following year, La Salle, in a letter to the Governor General of Canada, mentioned the fact of the existence of a shorter route to the Mississippi than that usually traveled, from Lake Erie up the Maumee, to the Portage; thence down the Wabash to the Ohio and the great Father of Waters, which he had previously discovered; notwithstanding which, it has been the custom of explorers and traders "to go round by the lakes, sometimes descending by Green Bay and the Fox and Illinois Rivers, or by the head of Lake Michigan, up the St. Joseph of the lake, to the present site of South Bend; thence by portage to the Kankakee, and down that river." Why this most direct route should have been so long ignored, and the other one so long used, apparently with the idea that there was no other, is satisfactorily answered by M. de La Salle himself, in a letter bearing date October, 1682: "Because I can no longer go to the Illinois but by the Lakes Huron and Illinois, the other ways which I have discovered, by the head of Lake Erie and by the southern coast of the same, becoming too dangerous by frequent encounters with the Iroquois, who are always upon these coasts." "Parceque je ne pourrais plus aller aux Illinois, que par les lacs Huron et Illinois, les autres chemins, que j'ai découverts par le haut du lac

Erie et par la cote méridionale du même lac devenant trop dangereux par les rencontres fréquentes des Iroquois, qui sont toujours de ces costez-là."

These conditions continuing to surround the village of the Miamis at the head of the Maumee, as long as hostilities existed between those parties, no steps appear to have been taken toward the erection of a fort there other than that probably built by La Salle, while he occupied the place as a trading-post, until there was a temporary suspension, at least, of warlike operations among the beligerent elements. In 1685, the French Governor began to adopt positive measures for the protection of the Miamis; yet, with greater or lesser activity on the part of the combatants, the warfare continued for a series of years, being allayed only by treaty, about 1695. Notwithstanding this temporary interruption of trade along the short route to the Mississippi, it was, nevertheless, resumed soon after the obstructions were removed, if not before that time, and the necessary defenses erected for its maintenance. This becomes manifest when it is shown that a commandant was appointed by the French Government, and provided with the requisite outfit. In an account of the occurrences in Canada from the 1st of November, 1696, to the 15th of October, 1697, appears the following item concerning appointments in the military department:

"Count de Frontenac, after having taken the advice of the principal officers of this country, ordered D'Argenteuil to place himself at the head of the soldiers about to proceed to Missilimackinac and the Miamis. Sieur de Vincennes was to command at the latter post. These officers and soldiers have precisely, only what is necessary for their subsistence, and are very expressly forbidden to trade in Beaver." And this appointment carries with it the very reasonable presumption that a fort had already been built, which was necessary to be supplied with officers and men. No change appearing to have been made in the mean time, in a like annual report of the occurrence of the preceding year, bearing date of November 16, 1704, was the following statement of appointments made:

"Dispatched Father Valliant and Sieur de Joncaire to Seneca, and I sent Sieur de Vincienne to the Miamis with my annexed order and message to be communicated to them."

"Sieur de Vincienne, my lord, has been formerly Commandant at the Miamis (1697), by whom he was much beloved; this led me to select him in preference to any other to prove to that nation how wrong they were to attack the Iroquois—our allies and theirs—without any cause; and we—M. de Beaucharnois and I—after consultation, permitted said Sieur de Vincienne to carry some goods and to take with him six men and two canoes."

Again, in a communication from Vandrueil to Pontchartrain, dated October 19, 1705, the following further statement occurs: "I did myself the honor to inform you last year that I regarded the continuance of the peace with the Iroquois as the principal affair of this country, and, as I have always labored on that principle, it is that also which obliged me to send Sieur de Joncaire to the Senecas and Sieur de Vincienne to the Miamis." [N. Y. Col. Doc. IX, 696, 759, 766].

In addition to what has already been shown in reference to the discovery and use of the line of communication practically by water from the lakes to the Mississippi, the reader is referred to the following testimony:

"It is evident from Father Hennepin and La Salle's travels that the communication between Canada and Mississippi is a very late discovery; and, perhaps, such a one as no nation less industrious than the French would have attempted; but it must be allowed that they have a great advantage over us in this particular, to which even the nature of their religion and government do greatly contribute, for their missionaries, in blind obedience to their superiors, spend whole years in exploring new countries; and the encouragement the late French King gave to the discoverers and planters of new tracts of land, doth far exceed any advantage your Majesty's royal predecessors have hitherto given to their subjects in America. * * * From this lake (Erie) to the Mississippi they have three different routes. The shortest by water is up the river Miami or Ouamish, on the southwest of Lake Erie, on which river they sail about one hundred and fifty leagues without interruption, when they find themselves stopped by another landing of about three leagues, which they call a carrying-place, because they are generally obliged to carry their canoes overland in those places to the next river, and that where they next embark is a very shallow one, called La Riviere du Portage; hence they row about forty leagues to the river Ouabach, and from thence about one hundred and twenty leagues to the river Ohio, into which the Ouabach falls, as the river Ohio does about eighty leagues lower into the Mississippi, which continues its course for about three hundred and fifty leagues directly to the Bay of Mexico."

There are likewise two other passages much longer than this, which are particularly picked down in Hennepin's map, and may be described in the following manner:

"From the northeast of Lake Erie to a fort on Lake St. Clair, called Pont Chartrain, is about eight leagues' sail; here the French have a settlement, and often 400 traders meet there. Along this lake they proceed to the Straits of Michillimackinac, 120 leagues. Here is a garrison of about thirty French, and a vast concourse of traders, sometimes not less than 1,000, beside Indians, being a common place of rendezvous. At and near this place the Outarwas, an Indian nation, are settled."

"From the Lake Huron, they pass by the Straight Michillimackinac four leagues, being two in breadth, and of great depth, to the Lake Illinois; thence 150 leagues on the lake to Fort Miamis, situated on the mouth of the river Chicago; from hence came those Indians of the same name, viz., Miamis, who are settled on the aforementioned river that run into Erie. Up the river Chicago, they sail but three leagues to a passage of one-quarter of a league, then enter a small lake of about a mile, and have another very small portage, and again another of two miles to the river Illinois, thence down the stream 130 leagues to the Mississippi."

"The next is from Michillimackinac, on the lake Illinois, to the Lake Despauns 90 leagues, thence to the river Paana 80 leagues, thence up the same to a

portage of about four miles before they come to the river Ouisconsin, thence 40 leagues to Mississippi.

"These distances are as the traders reckon them, but they appear generally to be much overdone, which may be owing to those people coasting along the shores of the lakes, and taking in all the windings of the rivers.

"They have another much shorter passage from Mount Real to Lake Huron, by the French River, on the north of St. Lawrence, which communicates with the two latter routes, but it abounds with falls, and therefore is not so much used. They have also by this river a much shorter passage to the upper lake, or Lake Supérieur." [N. Y. Col. Doc. V, 620-622.]

Although this paper bears date September 8, 1721, it must be remembered that the statements are based wholly upon the reports of the travels of La Salle and Hennepin—with the maps delineative thereof—which were consummated within the period from 1669 and 1685, and that the language is simply descriptive of what was ascertained and known by these voyageurs nearly a half-century before the paper was written. And it seems, too, exceedingly strange that many historians who have written upon the subject should fix the period of the discovery of this particular route in 1716, when the very testimony upon which the statement rests says they were so made from the travels of those two noted travelers, and not from discoveries made within a short period anterior to 1721. And still further, it must be understood that the account is from English officials, who, necessarily, were not cognizant of the details of recent discoveries made by another nation not enjoying the most friendly relations with them. And, while the account is, in the main, just and fair, the idea should not go forth that this was the first enunciation of a new discovery, when, in fact, it was only a recital of facts long before within the knowledge of the nations.

Of like purport with the information from which the foregoing English article was edited, is the statement of Father Allouez, who, in describing the countries bordering on the Lakes Illinois and Erie, their water-courses and the means of transport to and from the principal marts of trade, items of advantage proper to be known in the selections of eligible sites for future settlements, says: "There is at the end of Lake Erie, ten leagues below the strait, a river by which we could greatly shorten the route to the Illinois [country], being navigable for canoes, about two leagues nearer than that way by which they usually go there"—referring to that by the Maumee and Wabash; but speaks of another route still shorter and better, by way of the Ohio, because of its being navigable for vessels of greater capacity than canoes, and to this letter there were objections not attaching to the one just cited. [Margry's Fr. Disc. Am., 2-98.]

That this route was probably traveled at a much earlier date, even, than that usually claimed for it, is at least strongly suggested by a map published as early as 1657, drawn, no doubt, two or three years before, by M. de Sanson, Royal Geographer to the King of France, designed to accurately represent the relative situation of New France, with its numerous lakes, rivers and mountains, to the best advantage. By this map, a copy of which has been published in this country, Lake Erie is located with considerable accuracy, "with a river flowing into it from the southwest, for a distance, clearly representing the present course of the Maumee, from the site of Fort Wayne to the Lake; The St. Mary's and St. Joseph's are not delineated, showing that their courses had not yet been explored."

This, with other facts already shown, must establish beyond successful controversy, the very early visitation of this country by white men of careful and painstaking observation and of extensive research.

ABORIGINAL HISTORY.

INTRODUCTORY.

In considering the question who were the original inhabitants of the region of country subsequently known as the valley of the Kekionga, it is, perhaps, of little consequence to the casual reader whether they were white or copper-colored: civilized or barbarian in their habits and instincts. Yet, in this day of ethnological inquiry, the historian, though his field be a local one, is expected to reflect whatever light the developments of the age may have brought forth in that regard. It is not in accord with the spirit of inquiry to ignore the investigation and end dispose of the issue without comment. That this country was inhabited by a race of people possessing a higher order of intelligence and mechanical skill than is generally awarded to the Indians, so called, is, perhaps, unquestioned. The evidences of this superiority exist in forms, more or less distinct, in every locality. In numerous localities within the territory of Indiana, prehistoric remains are conspicuous, attracting the attention of archaeologists to an investigation of them as a means of determining the identity of the people contemporaneous therewith. Of these remains, Allen County has her share, as the article discussing that topic in another part of this work will sufficiently disclose. With all the developments thus far made, the question who the Mound-Builders were, whence and when they came, and what was their history, is yet unanswered. True, many conjectures, more or less plausible in their method of presentation, have been brought forward in the elaboration of opinions upon that subject. It is not, however, the province of this work to enlarge the field of discussion, proposing, rather, to direct the attention of the interested reader to the cumulative arguments of specialists.

Passing, then, to an examination of the traditional and historical evidences at command pertinent to the Indian race, a wider field opens up, inviting attention. At the time when the existence of the American continent was made manifest to the civilized world, it was peopled by a race who, in the absence of a more appropriate name, were called Indians, because of their fancied resemblance to the inhabitants of the Eastern Indies, and, perhaps, for the more significant reason that they were found in the course of travel incident to the discovery of a more direct route to the Indies and China, which seems to have been the impelling motive of the early voyagers from the Old World. Assuming that Columbus and his successors were the first discoverers of the continent, our knowledge of these aboriginal inhabitants will date from that period; hence, what may have occurred, and to which attention may occasionally be directed, anterior to that date, should be considered only in the light of tradition, as, indeed, many other incidents must be which come, sometimes, in the character of deductions from well-established facts.

Upon the first introduction of Europeans among the primitive inhabitants of this country, it was the prevailing opinion of the former that this vast domain was peopled by one common family, of like habits and speaking one language. Observation, however, soon discovered the error, at the same time establishing the fact of a great diversity in their leading characteristics, physiological development

and language, this diversity sometimes arising from one cause and sometimes from another, and has, within the past century especially, been the subject of extensive ethnological investigations and speculations. These investigations, in many instances, have elicited facts of vast moment in considering conditions from causes before unknown to science.

In a brief review of this subject, the reader's attention will be directed to an examination of such of the features of the investigation as pertain to the tribes and families of the Indian race, who have, in times past, inhabited the immediate territory of Allen County, or whose history becomes incidentally connected therewith. Before approaching this, however, it would be well to note some of the radical divisions into which the race has been separated by common consent. The principal of these divisions is now known as the Algonquin, or Algonkin, which embraces, among others, the Miami, claimed to be one of the most perfect types, and, indeed, one of the most numerous in past ages. Next to the Miami, if not entitled to rank first, is the Delaware, or Leni Lenapes, and the Shawanoes. The Miami were sometimes known as the Omes, Omames and Tawatwas. Next to these were the Peorias, Kaskaskias, Wens and Piankeshaws, who collectively were known as the Illinese or Illinois Indians. Then the Ottawas, the Chippewas and Mississaugas were interchangeably known as the Nopersinians, Nipissings, Ojibwas, Santaux and Chihwas. After these were the Kickapoos or Misscouitins; the Pottawatomies or Poux; and the Sacs and Foxes. The Munsees was another name for the Delawares. This is the classification given by Schoolcraft, and is probably the most accurate.

Another division, the Hurons, Huron-Iroquois or Wyandots, embraced nearly all the remaining tribes, with whom we are interested at this time. Of this division the Hurons, better known now as the Wyandots, enter more especially into the history of this locality. The other divisions occupied territory so remote that a reference to them separately would be unnecessary, further than by occasional incidents connecting them with those already noted.

THE ALGONQUINS,

as a family, have been migratory in character, for, says Schoolcraft, "we find some traces of this language in ancient Florida. It first assumes importance in the sub-genus of the Powhatteuse circle in Virginia. It is afterward found in the Nanticokes; assumes a very decided type in the Leni Lenapes, or Delawares; and is afterward traced, in various dialects, in the valleys of the Hudson and Connecticut, and throughout the whole geographical area of New England, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia."

"The term [Algonquin] appears to have been first employed as a generic word by the French, for the old Niperoianians, Ottawas, Montagnies and their conquerors, in the valley of the St. Lawrence. It is applied to the Salteurs, of St. Mary, the Maskigoes of Canada, and, as shown by a recent vocabulary, the

Blackfeet of the Upper Missouri, the Saskatchewan, the Pillagers of the Upper Mississippi and the Crees or Kinistoneos of Hudson's Bay. Returning from these remote points, where this broad migratory column was met by the Athapascan group, the term includes the Miamis, Weas, Piankeshaws, Shawanoes, Potawatomes, Sacs and Foxes, Kickapoos and Illinois, and their varieties, the Kaskaskias, etc., to the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi." From this it will be seen that branches of this original family have extended to a large proportion of the territory now occupied by the United States and British America.

Intellectually considered, the Algonquins occupy a position far above mediocrity, surpassed only by the Dakotas and Iroquois, the latter standing in the first rank, the cranial measurement showing an average internal capacity of eighty-eight and a half cubic inches, the Dakotas eighty-five and the Algonquins eighty-three and three-fourths inches, with a facial angle of seventy-seven degrees, while that of the Iroquois is only seventy-five and the Dakotas seventy-seven degrees. The Miamis, as a distinct branch of the Algonquin family, has an average facial measurement of seventy-six degrees and an internal cranial capacity of eighty-nine cubic inches. In point of intellectual activity, also, the Miamis will compare favorably with the highest types of the Algonquin or other families, as a comparison of individualities will sufficiently establish.

The language of the Algonquins is euphonic and expressive, having a great variety of vowel sounds capable of numerous and extremely nice and regular modifications. In proof of this, it is said that "each of the seventeen primary syllables may be changed fifteen times, showing the possible number of elementary syllables which are employed to be 255, a fact significant of the capacity of the language." It is said, too, to be in a peculiar sense a language of pronouns. Originally there were but three terms answering to the three persons—I, thou or you, and he or she. While these terms distinguish the first person with sufficient clearness, yet they convey no idea of sex. To obviate this difficulty, another class of pronouns is brought into requisition which should be suffixed to verbs; but, since the language is without auxiliary verbs, their place is supplied by tensal syllables, which extend the original monosyllables into trisyllables. By this and similar means, the primary defects in the structure of the language are amply supplied, and, hence, may be said to be prolific in forms of expression, but frequently indirect and circuitous.

Aside from the distinctive individualities just noticed, there are few physical peculiarities which characterize the Algonquin from the other Indian families of North America. "All possess, though in various degrees, the long, lank, black hair, the heavy brow, the dull and sleepy eye, the full and compressed lips and the salient but dilated nose."

"A similar conformity of organization is not less obvious in the cranial structure of these people. The Indian skull is of a decidedly rounded form. The occipital portion is flattened in the upward direction; and the transverse diameter, as measured between the parietal bones, is remarkably wide, and often exceed the longitudinal line. The forehead is low and receding, and rarely arched as in the other races—a feature that is regarded by Humboldt, Lund and other naturalists as characteristic of the American race, and serving to distinguish it even from the Mongolian. The cheek-bones are high, but not much expanded; the whole maxillary region is salient and ponderous, with teeth of a corresponding size and singularly free from decay."

IROQUOIS.

The grand Indian confederacy known by the name of Iroquois, is said to have been composed of five of the leading nations inhabiting territory on the south of the St. Lawrence, or more recently, perhaps, south of the line of lake-lying between the territorial limits of the United States and British America. "The immediate dominion of the Iroquois—" says Bancroft, "where the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas were first visited by the trader, the missionary, or the war parties of the French—stretched, as we have seen, from the borders of Vermont to Western New York, from the lakes to the headwaters of the Ohio, the Susquehanna and the Delaware. The number of their warriors was declared by the French, in 1660, to have been two thousand two hundred, and, in 1677, an English agent, sent on purpose to ascertain their strength, confirmed the precise number of the statement. This geographical position made them umpires in the contest of the French for dominion in the West. Besides, their political importance was increased by their conquests. Not only did they claim some supremacy in Northern New England as far as the Kennebec, and to the south as far as New Haven, and were acknowledged as absolute lords over the conquered Lenape—the peninsula of Upper Canada was their hunting-field by the right of war; they had exterminated or reduced the Eries and the Conestogas, both tribes of their own family, the one dwelling to the south of Lake Erie, the other on the banks of the Susquehanna; they had triumphantly invaded the tribes of the West as far as Illinois; their warriors had reached the soil of Kentucky and Western Virginia; and England, to whose alliance they steadily inclined, availed itself of their treaties for the cession of territories, to encroach upon the empire of France in America."

"The Mohawks, sometimes called Wahingis, are said to have been the oldest of the confederacy, and that the 'Onayauts' (Oneidas) were the first that joined them by putting themselves under their protection. The Onondagas were the next, then the 'Tewontowanos' or 'Sinkers' (Senecas), then the 'Cuikguos' (Cayugas). The Tuscaroras, from Carolina, joined them about 1712, but were not formally admitted into the confederacy until about ten years after that. The addition of this new tribe gained them the name of the Six Nations, according to most writers, but it will appear that they were called the Six Nations long before the last-named period."

The government of the Iroquois was of the republican form, a confederation of bold tribes, guaranteeing to each tribe ostentatious independence or sovereignty, while conceding general power, and at the same time awarding to each man and warrior his equal and individual rights, only subject to modification for the common good. This model, it is said, furnished the elementary basis for the construction of the American Government, the copy, perhaps, being no more perfect, so far as equal rights and a jealousy of and verbal stipulations against hereditary immunities are concerned. So well assured were they of the permanent and practical value of their form of government, that it is stated to be "a memorable fact that the Iroquois were so strongly impressed with the wisdom of the working of their system of confederation, that they publicly recommended a similar union to the British colonies. In the important conference at Lancaster in 1774, Canassatego, a respected sachem, expressed this view to the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. 'Our wise forefathers,' he said, 'established union and amity between the Five Nations. This has made us formidable. This has given us great weight and authority with our neighboring nations. We are a powerful confederacy, and, by observing the same methods our wise forefathers have taken, you will acquire fresh strength and power.' Therefore I counsel you, whatever befalls you, never fall out with one another."

In his history of the Five Nations, Colden says they "consist of so many tribes or nations, joined together by a league or confederacy, like the United Provinces, and without any superiority of the one over another. This union has continued so long that the Christians know nothing of the original of it. The people in it are known to the English under the names of Mohawks, Oneydoes, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas."

"Each of these nations is again divided into three tribes or families, who distinguished themselves by three different arms or ensigns—the tortoise, the bear and the wolf; and the sachems or old men of these families put this ensign, or mark of their family, to every public paper when they sign it."

"Each of these nations is an absolute republic by itself, and every castle in each nation makes an independent republic, and is governed, in all public affairs, by its own sachems or old men. The authority of these rulers is gained by, and consists wholly in, the opinion the rest of the nation has of their wisdom and integrity. They never execute their resolutions by force upon any of their people. Honor and esteem are their principal rewards, as shame and being despised their punishments."

In short, all their actions are a reflex of the expressed will of the governed. Hence, in their warlike expeditions, the leaders moved as the sovereigns directed. Warlike expeditions were not commenced until the matter, after mature deliberation, had been fully determined upon. Then the whole nation, or confederacy, moved as by a common impulse, which accounts, no doubt, for their numerous successes. Their expeditions were directed, sometimes, against members of their own linguistic family, as in the case of the Eries and Wyandots, which were prosecuted with unrelaxing vigor.

AGAINST THE ERIES.

The difficulties between the confederate Iroquois and the Eries grew out of the disposition to neutrality between fierce and powerful contending nations, and came about in this wise. In the year 1626, after the French had made rapid progress in their settlements north of the St. Lawrence, a great effort was made to civilize and Christianize the Indians of that region. At that time, the Eries were visited with this object in view, when their national peculiarity was first brought to notice. This characteristic caused them to be designated by the French as the Neutral Nation. When the neutrality spoken of was established, the Wyandots, otherwise known as the Hurons and the Iroquois, were at war. The settlement of Canada by the French, was the occasion of disagreement between these two fraternal branches of the great Indian family, and resulted in an open rupture of their former alliance—the Wyandots adhering to the French, and the Iroquois to the Dutch. "In this feud of the Iroquois, the Algonquin tribes (Adirondacks), who were at war with them aforesaid, were glad to make allies of the French and Wyandots. Between the Eries occupied a geographical position on the banks of the Niagara. They had already, from propinquity and habits, formed a close alliance with an Algonquin tribe on the west and north of Lake Ontario, called Mississaugies. They were nearly related to the Wyandots and Five Nations. Neutrality was their only salvation. It was a delicate position, and required great wisdom to preserve it. Neutral nations, when the period for action arrives, are apt to offend both sides. It was certainly so with the Eries. They finally offended both the Wyandots and Iroquois; but it was the latter who turned upon them with great fury and power, and, in a short and sanguinary war, extinguished their nationality." At first, however, the Eries were successful, by dint of superior bravery and management, but they were eventually overpowered and defeated in the year 1653; at which time they ceased to be known as a distinct nation. The eventual success of the Iroquois, in their fratricidal war with the Eries, Colden, in his history of the Five Nations, declares first inspired the confederates with courage to successfully attack the Adirondacks (Algonquins), the allies of the Wyandots.

Subsequently, with the accumulating successes of the Iroquois, other Indian nations occupying adjacent territory were made to feel the power that subjugated the Eries and Wyandots. At the period of the aggressions just cited, the Andastes, inhabiting territory on the upper part of the Susquehanna River, were added to the cohegists of the Five Nations. This occurred, from the best data at command, about the year 1676. Within twenty years afterward, the Lenai Lenapes, or Delawares, as they were generally known, a powerful nation, situated on the river of that name, were humiliated by the confederates, and deprived of their ancient position among the native races of America.

Batcher [Ind. Biog., II, p. 38], speaking of the cohegists of the Five Nations, says: "They exterminated the Eries, or Erigos, once living on the

south side of the lake of their own name. They nearly destroyed the Anderstes, and the Chouanons or Shawanona. They drove back the Hurons and Ottawa among the Sioux of the Upper Mississippi, where they spread themselves into bands, proclaiming, wherever they went, the terror of the Iroquois. The Illinois, on the west, also were subdued, with the Miamis and the Shawanees. The Niperoians of the St. Lawrence, fled to Hudson's Bay to avoid their fury. The borders of the Outaouais, says an historian, 'which were thickly peopled, became almost deserted.' The Mohawk was a name of terror to the farthest tribes of New England. * * * Finally, they conquered the tribe of Virginia, west of the Alleghanies; and warred against the Catawbas, Cherokees, and most of the nations of the South."

Prior to this time, the Iroquois had been engaged, frequently, in expeditions against the Algonquins and their allies, the French, with varied successes, sometimes accomplishing by strategy what they failed to do by force. Defeats were not unrequent, as the fortunes of war are sometimes adverse to apparently superior power in the execution of designs at variance with justice. During the progress of these early warlike manifestations, many minor elements of discord were permitted to enter into the management of the belligerent parties, which, though insignificant at first, grew to be the occasion of disastrous consequences. Among these, the advantages arising from the trade in furs, especially the beaver, which, being a source of extensive revenue to the parties engaged in it, excited first personal, then national jealousy, and finally war and bloodshed, involving not only the powerful tribes north and south of the St. Lawrence, but the French nation on the one hand as the allies of the Algonquins, and the English with the Iroquois on the other, the sequel of which is yet to be seen.

IROQUOIS-ALGONQUIN WAR.

Immediately following the French settlements in Canada, when trading-posts had been established, a desire to profit by the exchange of merchandise with the Indians for the furs and peltries which they had accumulated, was necessarily incident to the opportunities offered in that direction. As a consequence, therefore, the French, who seemed to exercise a more healthful influence over the natives, secured a monopoly of the trade in beaver, the staple article of commerce, and a feeling of jealousy was naturally engendered in the minds of the English traders, moving them to the procurement of an alliance with the Iroquois, for countervailing effect with smaller tribes, in the interest of the French, by whom their trade was controlled. Numerous instances have been brought to light developing a resort to means not the most honorable to accomplish what had not by other methods been attained.

The Iroquois, twenty years or more prior to the year 1683, having subjugated all the neighboring tribes, turned their attention to trade with the English, the fur trade, especially in beaver, being better with the English than with the French, as claimed by the former; hence they sought, by every means at their command, to increase that trade. Thus actuated, they conceived the idea of destroying the Outaouax (Ottawas), who, for more than thirty years before, had been allies of the French, and secured to them alone two-thirds or more of the trade in beaver that was annually shipped to France.

As a means in the accomplishment of their end, the Iroquois, as a pretext, raised an outcry against the Outaouax, charging them with having been instrumental, a few years before, in the murder of an Iroquois Captain at Michilimackinac, near an Outaouax fort. With that as an incentive, the whole Iroquois family was soon excited, and declared war against them with the expectation of readily subduing them by superior prowess, and thus intercept the channel through which the French had secured their large and lucrative trade in beaver, and take it themselves.

Calculating, also, that the Outaouax would be assisted by the Algonquins and Hurons, the Iroquois labored incessantly to win over the Hurons, who had formerly been subject to their influence, with the other allies of the French, Sequahache and other Huron traitors interesting themselves, also, to induce the Iroquois to make war against the French. Of all these strifes, the English appear to have been the fomenters, incited by a desire for the advantages likely to result to them from the trade in that class of furs.

As early as 1681, it was the opinion that if the Iroquois were permitted to proceed in their course, they would subdue not only the Ottawas, who chiefly supplied that department of the trade, the Hurons being already in subjection to them, but the Illinois, allies of the Ottawas, and thus render themselves masters of the situation, diverting the fur trade into English channels. [Col. Do., IX. 165-294.]

It was apparent also, that, through the influence of the Iroquois, a half-century later, the Hurons were ready to and would have massacred all the French at Detroit, had not a Huron squaw overheard the plans of the schemers and conveyed the intelligence to M. de Languil, Commandant at the post, who, being thus forewarned, made preparations too formidable to be readily overcome. The action of the Hurons in this instance, too, appear to have been the outgrowth of English influence, from like motives. These last occurrences were in 1746-47, the immediate pretexts for which are stated to have been the outgrowth of the introduction of certain English belts, by the Iroquois, among all the adjacent tribes susceptible to such influences.

THE MIAMIS.

Omees, Omeames or Two Twes-Twa Twas, next to the Delawares, perhaps, are entitled to be recognized as the leading branch of the Algonquin group, tracing their individuality with the Ottawas and Nipersinians, from the country north of the river St. Lawrence, in the latter end of the sixteenth century,

when the French navigators and traders began first to establish posts as the antecedents of permanent settlements in New France. Whatever is true of their relationship to the parent stock, whether immediate or remote, it is a fact, nevertheless, that many of the primitive characteristics of the generic group are preserved in the Miami nation.

In common with the primitive Algonquins, the language of the Miamis, in comparison with the Hurons, "has not so much force but more sweetness and elegance. Both have a richness of expression, a variety of turns, a propriety of terms, a regularity which astonishes. But what is more surprising is, that among these barbarians, who never study to speak well, and who never had the use of writing, there is not introduced a bad word, an improper term, or a vicious construction; and even children preserve all the purity of the language in their common discourse. On the other hand, the manner in which they animate all they say, leaves no room to doubt of their comprehending all the worth of their expressions and all the beauty of their language."

In preparing for war, the Miamis have a custom, peculiar to themselves. Says Charlevoix: "After a solemn feast, they placed on a kind of altar, some parades made with bear-skins, the heads of which were painted green. All the savages passed this altar, bowing their knees, and the jugglers led the van, holding in their hands a sack which contained all the things which they use in their conjurations. They all strive to exceed each other in their contortions, and as any one distinguished himself in this way, they applauded him with great shouts. When they had thus paid their first homage to the idol, all the people danced in such confusion to the sound of a drum and a Cheahicoue; and during this time, the jugglers make a show of bowtoeing some of the savages, who seem ready to expire; then, putting a certain powder upon their lips, they make them recover. When this farce has lasted some time, he who presides at the feast, having at his side two men and two women, runs through all the cabins to give the savages notice that the sacrifices were going to begin. When he meets any one in his way, he puts both his hands on his head and the person not embraces his knees. The victims were dogs, and one hears on every side the cries of these animals, whose throats they cut, and the savages, who howl with all their strength, seem to imitate their cries. As soon as the flesh was dressed, they offered it to the idols; then they ate it and burnt the bones. All this while the jugglers never cease raising the pretended dead; and the whole ends by the distribution made to these quacks of whatever is most to their liking in all the village."

"From the time that the resolution is taken to make war, till the departure of the warriors, they sing their war-songs every night; the days are passed in making preparations. They depute some warriors to go to sing the war-song amongst their neighbors and allies, whom they engage beforehand by secret negotiations. If they are to go by water, they build or repair their canoes; if it is winter, they furnish themselves with snow-shoes and sledges. The raquets, which they must have to wear on the snow, are about three feet long, and about fifteen or eighteen inches in their greatest breadth. Their shape is oval, excepting the end behind, which terminates in a point. Little sticks, placed across at five or six inches from each end, serve to strengthen them, and the piece which is before us is in the shape of a bow, where the foot is fixed and tied with leather thongs. The binding of the raquet is made of strips of leather about a fourth part of an inch wide, and the circumference is of light wood hardened by fire. * * * The sledges, which serve to carry the baggage, and, in case of need, the sick and wounded, are two little boards, very thin, about half a foot broad, each board, and six or seven feet long. The fore-part is a little bent upward, and the sides are bordered by little bands, to which they fasten straps to bind what is on the sledge. However loaded these carriages may be, a savage can draw them with ease by the help of a long band of leather, which he puts over his breast, and which they call collars."

"All things being ready, and the day of departure being come, they take their leave with great demonstrations. * * * Lastly, they all meet at the cabin of the chief. They find him armed as he was at the first day he spoke to them, and as he always appeared in public from that day. They then paint their faces, every one according to his own fancy, and all of them in a very frightful manner. The chief makes them a short speech; then he comes out of his cabin singing his song of death. They all follow him in a line, keeping a profound silence, and they do the same every morning, when they renew their march. The women go before with the provisions, and when the warriors come up with them, they give them their clothes, and remain almost naked—at least as much as the season will permit."

"Formerly, the arms of these people were bows and arrows, and a kind of javelin, which, as well as their arrows, was armed with a point of bone, wrought in different shapes. Beside this, they had what they call the 'head-breaker.' This is a little club, of very hard wood, the head of which is round, and has one side with an edge, to cut. The greatest part have no defensive arms."

Such were their customs of war, less than 200 years ago, when the use of firearms was far less common than at the present day. They were, however, equal to the demands of the times, and served well their purpose in infusing a spirit of stubborn bravery that, with the class of offensive and defensive weapons in use, was most formidable in its effects.

Among the Miamis of the last century, also, there were classes of amusements which commanded much of their attention, when not engaged in war or the chase. They had their games of straws, not unlike some of the civilized games of chance of the present day. A bundle of straws, containing an uneven number, say 201, which were separated into parcels of ten each, except one, which contained eleven. These were divided by the chief among the players, promiscuously. He who selected the parcel of uneven number, a certain number of points, the aggregate of which was sixty or eighty. Beside this, there were games of bat and ball, which they played in a manner not unlike the more modern usage.

In a memoir concerning the Indians of Canada, as far as the Mississippi River, being a review of their habits and conditions, in the year 1717, prepared for the proper information of the French Government, upon the subject, the following reference is made to the Indians at Kekionga, at that date.

"The Miamis are sixty leagues from Lake Erie, and number 400, all well-formed men, and well tattooed. The women are numerous. They are hard-working, and raise a species of maize unlike that of our Indians at Detroit. It is white, of the same size as the other, the skin much finer, and the meat much whiter. This nation is clad in deer-skin, and when a married woman goes with another man, her husband puts off her nose and does not see her any more. This is the only nation that has such a custom. They love plays and dances, wherefore they have more occupation. The women are well clothed, but the men use scarcely any covering, and are tattooed all over the body."

Another custom, prevailed among the Miamis, is entitled to especial mention—the ceremony preliminary to the replacement of a member of the family removed by death. On such occasions a meeting of the family and kindred, with adjacent villagers, assembled at a suitable place. The process was through the agency of a game of chance, where there were several candidates, as was often the case; otherwise, the replacement was accomplished by substitution. The one selected was, over afterward, recognized as the legitimate heir, and entitled to receive all the effects of the deceased. The ceremony of selection was always followed by a replacement dance, in honor of the occasion.

The haggard dance was sometimes indulged in, but was not a custom among the Miamis, as was the case with some of the kindred tribes. Its purpose was rather a means to supply, from traders and strangers, the improvised wants of the proposer. "With no other covering on their bodies but a part of a deer or other skin about their waists, the rest of the body and face painted with some bright colors, with perhaps some gay ornament or feathers about their heads, often several in number, would pass from agency to agency, in front of whose doors they would go through with the liveliest movements of dancing, singing, etc., which, to the spectators, was often very amusing, and who seldom failed to give the red dancers some tobacco, a loaf or two of bread, some whisky, or other article that would be pleasing to them."

Complimentary and medicine dances were frequent, also, and were conducted with reference to the gratification of the party to be complimented, on the one hand, or as an initiatory ceremony incident to the introduction of chosen candidates into the fraternity of "Medicine Men." These, as most other similar ceremonies, were followed by a feast and dance, in which the "faculty" engaged with great zest. The candidate, having passed the ordeal, was placed under the instructions of the "Old Doctor, or Medicine Man," and henceforward devoted his life to the practice of his profession with whatever skill his application to business was rewarded. The music provided on such occasion, "consisted usually of a deer-skin entirely free from hair, which they stretched in some way, similar to our common drum-head, and upon which their 'music man' would keep time, and hum an air adapted to the Indian's style of dancing."

MIAMIS AT KE-KI-ONG-A.

At what period in their history the Miamis made the Ke-ki-ong-a their "Central City," is not now satisfactorily attainable, but without doubt at a time antedating or contemporaneous with the early white settlements on the Atlantic Coast. This statement is at variance, no doubt, with the opinions entertained by others, who believe that from time immemorial, "when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," their typical band of the Algonquin family, had inhabited and possessed this, to them, classic ground. To establish the opinion, however, from authentic data; or accepted traditions, will be a difficult if not an impossible task. On the contrary, the statement made by Little Turtle, in his address to Gen. Wayne, at the treaty of Greenville, in August, 1795, corroborated and confirmed by the narratives of the early French voyageurs, as Bancroft declares, is wholly inconsistent with such an assumption.

Little Turtle, one of the most intelligent and discreet of the Miami chiefs, thus discourses on the question. Addressing Gen. Wayne, he says: "I hope you will pay attention to what I now say to you. I wish to inform you where your younger brothers, the Miamis, live, and also the Pottawatomies, of St. Joseph, together with the Wabash Indians. You have pointed out to us the boundary line between the Indians and the United States; but I now take the liberty to inform you that the line runs out from the Indians a large portion of country which has been enjoyed by my forefathers from time immemorial, without molestation or dispute. The prints of my ancestors' houses are everywhere to be seen in this portion. I was a little astonished at hearing you and my brothers who are now present, telling each other what business you had transacted together, heretofore, at Muskingum, concerning this country. It is well known to all my brothers present, that my forefathers kindled the first fires at Detroit; thence he extended his lines to the west waters of the Scioto; thence to its mouth; from there down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash; and thence to Chicago, on Lake Michigan. At this place I first saw my elder brothers, the Shawanoes. I have now informed you of the boundaries of the Miami nation, where the Great Spirit placed my forefather long ago, and charged him not to sell or part with his lands, but preserve them for his posterity. This charge has been handed down to me."

When it is understood that the Miamis are an offshoot of the Algonquin stock, which, at the time their separate existences became known to Europeans—say about the middle of the sixteenth century—occupied the territory north of the St. Lawrence River, and the line of lakes extending westward, beyond Lake Superior, the Equimaux and Hudson's Bay lying to the northward; that the branches proceeding from the family domain necessarily migrated from beyond the St. Lawrence, the problem will not be of difficult solution—Whence came they?

The first historical account of the tribe since known as the Miamis was in the year 1669, in the vicinity of Green Bay, where they were visited by the French missionary, Father Allouez, and subsequently by Father Dahlon. From there they passed to the southward of Lake Michigan, in the vicinity of Chicago, subsequently settling on the St. Joseph, of Lake Michigan, establishing there a village, another on the river Miami, of Lake Erie, and a third on the Wabash, as we learn from Charlevoix:

"In 1671, the Miamis were settled at the south end of Lake Michigan, in a place called Chicagou, from the name of a small river which runs into the lake, and which has its source not far from the river of the Illinois. They are divided into three villages—one on the river St. Joseph; the second, on another river, which bears their name and runs into Lake Erie, and the third, upon the Ouabaho, which runs into the Mississippi. These last are now known by the name of the Ouyatons" [Weas]. P. 114.

It is highly probable, notwithstanding, that, prior to their location near the Lake des Puans, having separated from their primogenitors, they first assumed the character of a distinct tribe at Detroit, as stated by Little Turtle, and there first kindled their council-fire. That they spread thence to the valley of the Scioto, to the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash and thence to Chicago, inhabiting, from time to time, the vast area circumscribed by the various streams named, thus becoming the recognized proprietors of that extensive domain.

In 1680, the Iroquois, after a rest from their earlier conquests, turned their attention to the Illinois, the most important as well as the most accessible of the Western Algonquins. War was decreed in the councils of the chiefs. The chief town of the Miamis lay in their path and was visited by the war party and induced to join in the invasion of the territory of the Illinois, their kinsmen, notwithstanding it was the probable purpose of these new allies to make them their next victims. For long years prior to this date, a jealous feeling had existed between the Miamis and the Illinois, which circumstances had much to do in promoting their alliance with the Iroquois against them, since it offered an opportunity to gratify their desire for revenge. About the middle of September, the Iroquois with their allies were approaching the borders of the Vermilion River in warlike attitude, anxious for the fray. The Illinois, also, having been notified of the advance of this formidable army, manifested an anxiety to meet the assailants. They were in an open prairie adjacent to the thick woods on the margin of the river. The Iroquois were numerous, and armed for the most part with guns, pistols and swords. "Some had bucklers of wood or rawhide, and some wore those corselets of tough twigs interwoven with cordage, which their fathers had used when fire-arms were unknown." On the other hand, the Illinois, about one hundred of them with guns, the rest with bows and arrows, were face to face with the enemy in an open prairie, advancing, seemingly anxious to exhibit their prowess, to the charge. They leaped, yelled and shot off bullets and arrows. The Iroquois replied with similar manifestations of anxiety. Notwithstanding the hostile exhibitions, the fight, brisk and demonstrative at first, yielded to mediating exertions of mutually interested parties, with comparatively little bloodshed, and the Illinois withdrew. Subsequently the Iroquois crossed over to the Illinois side of the river and took possession of their towns and erected a rude fort for immediate protection. Thus conditioned, they proceeded to finish their work of devastation and havoc at their leisure. A treaty was at length concluded, and soon after broken by preparations "to attack and destroy the Illinois women and children in their island sanctuary." The work was slow but destructive, and "a hideous scene was enacted at the ruined village of the Illinois. Their savage foes, harked off a living prey, wreaked their fury on the dead. They dug up the graves; they threw down the scaffolds. Some of the bodies they burned; some they threw to the dogs; some, it is affirmed, they ate. Placing the skulls on stakes as trophies, they turned to pursue the Illinois, who, when the French withdrew, abandoned their asylum and retreated down the river. The Iroquois, still, it seems, in awe of them, followed them along the opposite bank, each night encamping face to face with them; and thus the adverse bands moved slowly southward till they were near the mouth of the river. Hitherto, the compact array of the Illinois had held their enemies in check; but now, suffering from hunger and lulled into security by the assurance of the Iroquois that their object was not to destroy them, but only to drive them from the country, they rashly separated into several tribes. Some descended the Mississippi; some, more prudent, crossed to the western side. One of their principal tribes, the Tamaras, more credulous than the rest, had the fatuity to remain near the mouth of the Illinois, where they were speedily assailed by all the force of the Iroquois. The men fled and a very few of them were killed; but the women and children were captured to the number, it is said, of seven hundred. Then followed that scene of torture, of which, some two weeks later, La Salle saw the revolting traces. Sated at length with horrors, the conquerors withdrew, leading with them a host of captives, and exulting in their triumphs over women, children and the dead."

In 1686-'87, there were frequent difficulties between the Iroquois and the Miamis, which occasioned much uneasiness among the officials of the English Colonial Government. So much interest was manifested by the English Governor in this regard, that he called a conference with his Iroquois allies for the purpose of ascertaining the true condition of affairs. The conference was held at Albany on the 5th of August, 1687, when the Governor proposed to the chief sachems of the Five Nations that it would be better to send messengers to the Ottawas and Tiewtwhos and the further Indians, and some of the prisoners of these nations left to bury the hatchets and make a covenant chain with them.

On the following day, one of the Maquae (Mohawk) sachems, named Sindachegie, made a speech to the Governor, explaining the cause of the disturbances between them and those nations in alliance with the French. He said: "Wee

are resolved to speak the truth, and all the evil we have done them is, that, about six years ago, some of the Senecas and some of the Onondages went aboard of a French Bark at Onnagaro, that was come to trade there, and took out of the said Bark a Cask of Brandy and out the Cable." It occurred, also, that in September of the preceding year, the Senecas had visited the country of the Omianics (Miami), and in a warlike expedition had taken of them five hundred prisoners and lost twenty-nine killed, two of them in foray, and twenty-seven when the Touloups (Ojibwas) and Illinois caught them.

Ten years later, Peter Schuyler and others, on behalf of the Senecas, in a communication to the English Governor, Fletcher, dated September 28, 1697, make this statement: "We are sorry to have it to tell you the loss of our brethren, the Senecas, suffered in an engagement with yo Twichtwicks Indians; our young men killed severall of the enemy, but, upon their retreat, some of their chiefs captives were cut off. You know our custom is to condole yo dead, therefore, we desire you give us some for these Beavours; soe laid down ten Beav. skins. The Wampum was immediately given them for said skins, and the day following appointed for a conference upon the first proposition made by them for powder & lead &c." Further statement is made concerning the war between the Five Nations and the Miamis, in Robert Livingston's report to the Secretary of Indian Affairs, in April, 1700, from which it would seem that the war had been pending between these parties for many years, taken in connection with the preceding statement. He recommends "That all endeavors be used to obtain a peace between the 5 Nations and the Dowaganhaas, Twichtwicks & other far Nations of Indians whom the Governor of Canada stirs up to destroy them, not only the 5 Nations have been mortal enemies to the French & true to the English, but because they hinder his trade with the said far Nations, trucking with them themselves and bringing the beavers hither."

In a subsequent communication by the same writer, on the 29th of August of the same year, a better reason is given, perhaps, for the desire to induce a cessation of hostilities between those belligerent nations. "Brethren: You must needs be sensible that the Dowaganhaas, Twichtwicks, Ottawa and Diononades, and other remote Indians, are vastly more numerous than you 5 Nations, and that, by their continued warring upon you, they will, in a few years, totally destroy you."

In times past, but exactly when is not now known, the Miamis, because of their extensive dominion, power and influence, and of the numerous consanguineous branches acknowledging the relationship, were known as the *Miami Confederacy*. In 1765, the confederacy was composed of the following branches, situated and having warriors in number, viz.: Twightwees, at the head of the Maumee River, with 250 available warriors; the Ojibwas, in the vicinity of Post Ojibwa, on the Wabash, with 300 warriors; the Piskeshaws, on the Vermilion River, with 300 warriors, and the Shoekeys, on territory lying on the Wabash, between Vincennes and Post Ojibwa, with 200 warriors. At an earlier period, probably, the Miamis, with their confederates, were able to muster a much more formidable force, as the citation from the representatives of the Five Nations would seem to show.

In 1748, the English merchants and traders secured a limited trade with the Miamis, as much, it is said, in consequence of the failure of the French traders, who had, during the preceding century, held the supremacy, to supply the increasing wants of the Miamis, especially those on the borders of the Ohio and its tributaries. Thus a favorable influence was exerted on the part of the Miamis toward the English, which resulted in a treaty of alliance and friendship between the English and the Twightwees (Miamis) on the 23d of July of the same year, whereby the latter became and were recognized as "Good Friends and Allies of the English Nation * * * subjects of the King of Great Britain * * * entitled to the privilege and protection of the English Laws." This treaty was signed by the representatives, "Deputies from the Twightwees (or Miamis) * * * on or about the river Onabache, a branch of the River Mississippi," three in number, the first and principal of whom was Aque-nack-que, head chief of the Miamis, and the father of Me-che-quon-no-qua (Little Turtle), at that time and for many years previously a resident of the Turtle Village in this vicinity, at which, the year preceding (1747), it is reputed that Little Turtle was born.

By their several treaties with the United States, the Miamis have ceded an aggregate of 6,853,020 acres of land. Aggregate of land given in exchange, 44,640 acres, the aggregate value of which was \$55,800,000. The aggregate consideration paid for these lands, in money and goods, \$1,205,907; total consideration paid, \$1,261,707, as shown by the records of the Department at Washington City.

ME-CHE-QUON-NA-QUAH, OR LITTLE TURTLE.

was the son of Aque-nack-que, the great war chief of the Twightwees [Miamis] at the beginning of the eighteenth century, who was also the principal of the three Deputies who represented the Twightwee nation at the Treaty of Lancaster, Penn., on the 23d day of July, 1748. His mother was of the tribe of the Mohicans, and is reputed as having been a superior woman, transmitting many of her best qualities to her son. Aque-nack-que was of the Turtle branch of the Miamis, and lived in the Turtle Village on Eel River, some sixteen miles north-west of Fort Wayne.

At this village Little Turtle was born, about the year 1747, and was the senior of his sister Algonnqua, wife of Capt. Holmes, by less than two years. He became chief at an early age, not on account of any right by inheritance, because the condition of the offspring follows the mother, and not the father, and his mother not standing in the line of descent from hereditary chiefs, the child stood in the same category, but because of his extraordinary talents and adaptability for the position, which were noticeable from early boyhood. Upon the death

of his father, therefore, he became the principal chief of the Miamis, by selection. His first eminent services were those of a warrior, in which he distinguished himself above all competitors. His courage and sagacity, in the estimation of his countrymen, were proverbial, and his example inspired others to unwonted achievements in council and the field. Neighboring consanguineous tribes, in their operations against the whites, drew courage from his presence, and achieved successes under his leadership. He was in himself a host on the battlefield, and his counsel always commanded respect.

At the time of St. Clair's expedition against the Wabash Indians, Little Turtle was the acknowledged leader, directing the movement of his people, which resulted in the defeat of the former, as he had previously done in the several actions in the campaign of Gen. Harmar. In comparison with Gen. St. Clair, as director of forces at Fort Recovery, his exhibitions of skill and tact in the management of the assault upon the white troops, were those of the more expert tactician. His loss in this engagement was light, while that of Gen. St. Clair was heavy.

"Again, he commanded a body of Indians in November, 1792, who made a violent attack on a detachment of Kentucky volunteers under Maj. Adair, under the walls of Fort St. Clair, near Eaton, Ohio, but the savages were repulsed with loss. He was also at the action of Fort Recovery, in June, 1794. The campaign of Gen. Wayne, in August of the same year, proved too successful for the Turtle and superior to the combined force. Prior to the battle of Fort Miami, two miles below Maumee City, a council was held, when Little Turtle showed his sagacity and prudence by refusing to attack the forces of Gen. Wayne."

Having satisfied himself of the impracticability of further opposition to the whites, Little Turtle lent his influence toward the maintenance of peace, and, in part consideration for his services in this respect, the American Government erected for him, at his village on Eel River, a comfortable house in which to live. "His habits were those of the whites, and he had black servants to attend to his household wants and duties. He was true to the interests of his race, and deplored their habits of drunkenness. In 1802 or 1803, he went before the Legislature of Kentucky, and, through his interpreter, made an appeal in person for a law preventing the sale of ardent spirits to the Indians. The like mission he performed before the Legislature of Ohio, but without success. He described the Indian traders to life, viz.: 'They stripped the poor Indian of skins, guns, blankets, everything, while his squaws and children, dependent upon him, lay starving and shivering in his wigwam.'

"He was the first to introduce among his savage tribes the practice of vaccination for preventing the small-pox, and did much to prevent human sacrifice."

From the first appearance of Tecumseh and the Prophet, in their attitude of manipulators of opinions directed toward the formation of an Indian confederacy, he opposed their movements, and in consequence, through his influence, little was accomplished in that direction among his people and others for a long time.

In a communication dated at Fort Wayne, January 25, 1812, bearing his own signature, addressed to Gov. Harrison, he expressed himself as anxious to do all in his power to preserve peaceful relations between the white and red people. He was destined, however, to take no part in the pending conflict. "He came to this city, in 1812, from his residence, to procure medical aid, and was under the treatment of the United States Surgeon, and in the family of his brother-in-law, Capt. Wells, at the Old Orchard—or rather was cared for by Capt. W.'s family at his own tent, a few rods distant, preferring it to the more civilized mode of living 'in doors.' His disease was the gout, of which he died in the open air, at the place (Old Orchard), above described, July 14, 1812, having the universal respect of all who knew him. The Commandant of the fort at that time, Capt. Ray, the friend of Little Turtle, buried the remains of the chief with the honors of war. A writer says: 'His body was borne to the grave with the highest honors by his great enemy, the white man. The muffled drum, the solemn march, the funeral salute, announced that a great soldier had fallen, and even enemies paid the mournful tribute to his memory.'

The place of his burial is near the center of the "Old Orchard," and his Indian ornaments and accoutrements of war, a sword presented to him by Gen. Washington and a medal with Gen. W.'s likeness thereon, were buried with him. Some years ago, Cousse, a nephew and real chief, since dead, came to Fort Wayne and pronounced a funeral oration over the remains of his uncle, full of eloquent pathos, which was listened to by many of the old citizens of that period.

A distinguishing trait in the character of this celebrated chief, says Mr. Dawson, "was his ardent desire to be informed of all that relates to our institutions; and he seems to possess a mind capable of understanding and valuing the advantages of civilized life, in a degree far superior to any other Indian of his time."

JEAN B. RICHEVILLE.

Pe-che-wa, or, as he was generally known, John B. Richardville, was the son of Joseph Drouet de Richeville, of French extraction, a trader at Ke-ki-on-ga, before and after the expedition of Le Balm, in 1780, by Tse-cum-wah, daughter of Aque-na-qua, and sister of Little Turtle. He was born, as tradition has it, and he has himself often stated, "near the old apple-tree," in the midst of the Miami Village, at the junction of the St. Joseph with the Maumee, about the year 1761. The associations clustering around this old apple-tree, during his childhood days, gave the chief ever afterward a profound regard, approaching almost to reverence; hence he was instrumental in its preservation.

"The time of his birth was locally," says Schoolcraft, "the period of the Pontiac war, in which the Western tribes followed the lead of that energetic and intrepid Algonquin, in resisting the transfer of authority from the French to the English power. He was too young for any agency in this war, and the event has no further connection with the man than as it introduced him and his people to a new phase of history. Braddock had been defeated in 1755; Quebec surrendered

in 1759, and, by the treaty which followed, France forever struck her flag in Canada. The long struggle was over—a struggle commencing at least as far back as the days of Champlain, in 1609. A hundred and fifty years of battles, forays and blood, in which Indian seeping parties, led sometimes by French officers, performed no small part, and inflicted agonies on the settlements. * * * The Indians, who loved the French, did not and would not look peacefully on such a transfer of sovereignty. And the efforts of Pontiac to embody their feeling and lead it forth, only proved his power among the Indians, but was a decided failure.

In connection, also, with his early history, are many incidents of thrilling interest, a recital of which would not fail to command attention. One of these, referring to an occasion which determined his election to the chieftaincy of his tribe, is repeated.

It was less than a hundred years ago when the prevailing customs of the Indians were generally observed by the Minnis. A white captive had just been brought in, and the question was about to be submitted to the council whether the young man should die. The council was held, and its mandate had gone forth that he must burn at the stake. All is confusion and bustle in the village, and the features of all save the hapless victim bespeak the anxiety with which they look forward to the coming sacrifice. Already the prisoner is bound to the stake, and the fagots are being placed in position, while the torch which is to ignite the inflammable mass was in the hands of the brave selected to apply it. But hold! the time has not yet come when the fates have decreed that the mandate of the council is to be executed. A chief is to be chosen to rule over the tribe. There are many candidates apparently alike entitled to recognition. Again the question of obligability is mooted, and the usages of the ages must be observed. He is to be from the line of royal ancestors, yet an exhibition of his prowess will tend to hasten the issue. An anxious mother, herself the accepted chieftess and successful ruler of many years, observes the progress of preparations for the sacrifice with calm indifference. Her son, the cherished idol of her household, is by her side, a quiet observer also of the prospective torture, yet solicitous. He would save the young man. The torch is being extended to fire the combustible material, and all attention is directed toward the spot. At a signal from his mother, young Pe-che-wah sprang from her side and bounded forward, knife in hand, to assert his chieftaincy by the captive's rescue. Electrified by the magnetic force of his mother's desire, he dashed through the wild crowd, cut the cords that bound him, and bid the captive go free. Surprise and astonishment, not unmingled with displeasure, was visible in every countenance at the unexpected denouement. Yet this daring feat of voluntary heroism was the universal theme of exaltation. He was thereafter the recognized chief. In the mean time, the thoughtful mother, to make the rescue complete, placed the man in a canoe, covering him with furs and peltries, put him in charge of friendly hands, and sent him down the Maumee to a place of safety.

Many years after, while on his way to Washington City, through the State of Ohio, he was recognized by the rescued captive, who manifested his gratitude with all the warmth of filial affection. It is needless to say those manifestations were fully reciprocated.

Pe-che-wah was present and participated in the defeat of Gen. Harmer, in October, 1799, but was not characteristically warlike, being more disposed to exert his executive ability in attending to the interests of his people in other channels.

As the leading chief of his tribe, in their behalf he was present at, and signed the treaty of St. Mary's, on the 6th of October, 1818. Before that time, however, he was a party to the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, again at the treaty of Fort Wayne, in June, 1803, and at Vincennes, in 1805.

"About 1827," says Mr. Dawson, in his notes, "\$500 were appropriated by Congress to each chief, to build a residence. Richardville appropriated more, and built a substantial house, five miles from here, on the south bank of the St. Mary's, on one of the reservations referred to. A part of this building was standing in 1859, owned by his granddaughter (the daughter of La Blonde), who married James Godfrey. For many years, he kept an extensive trading-house in this city [Fort Wayne], on Columbia street, and in person lived there most of the time; but about 1836, he moved the goods to the forks of the Wabash, and continued business there for many years, his squaw and younger members of his family at all times remaining, till her death, at home, on the St. Mary's. His housekeeper at the forks of the Wabash was Madame Margarat La Folie, a French woman, in person graceful and prepossessing."

In the management of the affairs of his tribe, he was judicious and painstaking, adjusting all matters of business appertaining to them with the most exact discrimination and prudence. As a consequence, he was held in highest esteem, not only by his own people but by the Indians generally throughout the Northwest. "He was honored and trusted as their lawgiver, with the most unsuspecting confidence and implicit obedience"—always adjusting questions of dispute without resort to bloodshed. He was a patient and attentive listener, always reaching his conclusions by deliberate consideration; hence, he seldom had occasion to change them. "Averse to bloodshed, except against armed resistance, he was ever the strong and consistent friend of peace and good will."

In stature, he was about five feet ten inches; in weight, about one hundred and eighty pounds; in disposition, taciturn; in manner, modest and retiring, and in his intercourse with the white people, he was affable, yet dignified.

He died at his family residence on the St. Mary's, August 13, 1841, aged about eighty years. He was buried on the following day, after services by Rev. Mr. Clark, Irish Catholic Priest, of Peru, held at the Church of St. Augustine, in this city. He was first interred on the site of the Cathedral, but the remains were removed to make room for the building, and now rest in the Catholic

burying-ground south of the city. A fine marble monument marks the spot, upon which is the following inscription:

East side, "Here rests the remains of Chief Richardville, principal Chief of the Miami tribe of Indians. He was born at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, about the year 1760. Died in August, A. D. 1841."

West side, "This monument has been erected by La Blonde, Susan and Catharine, daughters of the deceased."

FRANCOIS LA FONTAINE,

whose Indian name was To-pe-ah, perhaps a contraction of the Pottawatomie name, To-pe-na-bin, was the immediate successor of Pe-che-wah [Richieville], as the principal chief of the Miamis. He was the lineal descendant of La Fontaine, who mingled extensively in the affairs of Canada, during the latter part of the eighteenth century, sent out by the French Government in connection with Provincial management. His father was of French extraction, and at one time a resident of Detroit; his mother was a Miami woman, but whose name does not appear very frequently in the history of the tribe; nevertheless, a woman of considerable force of character, as manifested in the distinctive qualities of her son.

He was born near Fort Wayne, in 1810, and spent a great portion of his life in the immediate vicinity. When about the age of twenty-one years, he was married to Catharine [Po-con-go-quai], a daughter of Chief Richardville.

In his younger days, he was noted for great strength and activity; indeed, his character as an athlete was quite conspicuous, being, perhaps, the most fleet of foot in the tribe. His residence was on the south side of the prairie, between Huntington and Fort Wayne, on lands granted by the treaties of October 23, 1834, and November 6, 1838. Manifesting great interest in the welfare of his tribe, he became very popular, and, after the death of Chief Richardville, in 1841, he was elected principal chief of the Miamis. Subsequently, "he moved to the forks of the Wabash, and resided in the frame building near the road, a few rods west of the fair grounds—the place belonging to his wife, who inherited it from her father."

When, under the provisions of their final treaty with the United States, his tribe, in the fall of 1846, moved to the reservation set apart to them, west of the Mississippi, he went with them and remained during the winter. The following spring, he started homeward. "At that time, the route of travel was from the Kansas Landing (now Kansas City), down the Missouri and Mississippi, to the mouth of the Ohio; up the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash, and thence up the latter stream to La Fayette—all the way by steamboats. At St. Louis, he was taken sick, and his disease had made such progress that, upon his arrival at La Fayette, he was unable to proceed further, and died there, on the 13th of April, 1847, at the age of thirty-seven years. He was embalmed at La Fayette, and his remains were brought to Huntington, where he was buried in the grounds now occupied by the Catholic Church. His body was subsequently removed to the new cemetery. At the time of the removal of his body, so perfect had been the embalming, that but little evidence of decay was manifested."

"He was a tall, robust, and corpulent man, weighing usually about three hundred and fifty pounds, and generally dressed in Indian costume. There are two portraits of him remaining, one painted by Freeman, and one by R. B. Croft. About twenty months after his death, his widow married F. D. Lasselle, of Fort Wayne, but lived only a short time. Of her seven children by La Fontaine, but two are now living—Mrs. Archangel Engleman, in Huntington, and Mrs. Esther Washington, who resides in Kansas." [Thos. Roche, Huntington.]

DELAWARES.

The "Lenne Lenapi, better known, perhaps, as the Delaware Indians, are entitled to take high rank in the Algonquin family, if, indeed, they are not entitled to be recognized as the prototype of that most extensive division of the aboriginal race of America. They were originally separated into three divisions, each of which was designated by an insignia or emblematic totem. These divisions were known as the *Unami*, or Turtle branch; the *Minsi*, or wolf; and the *Unalachigo*, or turkey. After they crossed the Alleghenies, the whole nation was called *Loups*, or wolves; by the French, "from confounding them with the Mohicans of the Hudson, who appear, in the formative tribal ages, to have been descendants of the wolf totem."

"At the beginning of the sixteenth century, this tribe occupied the banks of a large river flowing into the Atlantic, to which they applied the name of Lenapihittuk. This term is a compound of *Lenapi*, the name given to themselves, and *ittuk*, a geographical term, which is equivalent to the English word domain or territory, and is inclusive of the specific *sepu*, their name for a river. After the successful planting of a colony in Virginia, the coast became more subject to observation than at prior periods, by vessels bound to Jamestown with supplies. On one of these voyages, Lord de La Warre put into the capes of the river, and hence the present name of both the river and the tribe."

"The true meaning of the term Lenapi has been the subject of various interpretations. It appears to carry the same meaning as *Inaba*, a male, in the other Algonquin dialects; and the word was probably used, nationally, and with emphasis, in the sense of *men*. For we learn, from their traditions, that they regarded themselves, in past ages, as holding an eminent position for antiquity, valor and wisdom. And this claim appears to be recognized by the other tribes of their lineage, who apply to them the term of *Grand Father*. To the Iroquois they apply the word *uncle*, and this relation is reciprocated by the latter with the term *nephew*. The other tribes of Algonquin lineage, the Delawares call *brother*, or *younger brother*. These names establish the ancient rank and influence of the tribes."

"The high position among the Indians tribes of the lake region and the neighbors of these, in the early days of their known early history, was, especially after the loss of power and of caste, a source of proud remembrance. It was looked upon by them as a golden period in their tribal history. During this period, the bravery of their warriors, the wisdom of their counselors and the brilliancy of their warlike exploits, were themes, in after years, of oft recounted traditions. Then they were allied with the Iroquois and retained their ancient character for prowess and enterprise. When, however, the Five Nations confederated at Onondaga, and were no longer engaged in petty quarrels among themselves, the former pleasant relations ceased, and the over-confident Delawares were made to feel the effect of concentrated power and consequent arrogance of their ancient allies. The concentrated energies of the Five Nations, thirsting for preeminence among the North American tribes, soon sat themselves about acquiring and maintaining the supremacy. To do this, aggressions were the order and ultimate conquests the end of movements thus directed. Thus the Delawares lost their native independence in the rise of Iroquois power, and became a subordinate nation, and were denied the enjoyment of their ancient rights and territory.

At the Treaty of Lancaster, Penn., in 1744, the Iroquois denied them the right to participate in the privileges incident to the treaty, and refused them recognition as an independent nation, entitled to sell and transfer their lands. Canassatego, one of the Iroquois chiefs, on that occasion, upbraided them in public council for having attempted to exercise any rights other than such as belonged to a conquered people. "In a strain of mixed irony and arrogance, he told them not to reply to his words, but to leave the council in silence. He ordered them in a presumptuous manner to quit the section of country where they then resided, and move to the banks of the Susquehanna." Then it was that they left forever their native hunting-grounds, on the banks of the Delaware, and turned their faces westward, humiliated and subdued, except in proud recollection of their past achievements. Subsequently, in 1751, they inhabited the region about Shamokin and Wyalusing, on the Susquehanna, threatened on the one hand by the intrusive tread of white settlers, and the tomahawk of the Iroquois on the other.

Again, after a few years of mixed joys and reverses, they took shelter on the White Water River, of Indiana. This was about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and here a missionary effort was set on foot among them, which in the end was broken up by the interference of the Shawnee prophet during the period of his popularity as a reformer.

On the 3d of October, 1818, at St. Mary's, Ohio, a treaty between the Delawares and the United States was concluded, by the provisions of which they ceded all their claims to lands in the States of Ohio and Indiana, under a perpetual annuity from the latter of \$4,000, to provide them with a comfortable home beyond the Mississippi. In this treaty, the Delawares reserved the right to occupy their lands in Indiana for a period of three years subsequent thereto.

THE POTTAWATOMIES,

or Poux, as they appear to have been anciently known, are a branch of the Chippewas, (Ojibwas,) and trace their ancestral line back to the primitive family of the Algonquians. The name, by common repute, about the middle of the seventeenth century, was understood to be a nation of fire-makers, the present form of the word being derived, etymologically, from Pa-ta-wa, to expand or inflate the cheeks, as in the act of blowing a fire to kindle it, and me, a nation, hence the name—from the apparent facility with which they kindled the council fire.

The first notice we have of them was in 1641, when it is stated that they abandoned their own country (Green Bay), and took refuge among the Chippewas, so as to secure themselves from their enemies, the Sioux, who, it would seem, having been at war with had well-nigh overcome them. In 1660, Father Allouez, a French Missionary, speaks of the Pottawatomies as occupying territory extending from Green Bay to the head of Lake Superior, and southward to the countries of the Sacs, Foxes and Miamis, and that traders had preceded him. Ten years later, they returned to Green Bay and occupied the borders of Lake Michigan on the north. Subsequently, about the beginning of the eighteenth century, they had traced the eastern coast of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the river St. Joseph, where, and to the southward of Lake Michigan, a large body of them held possession toward the middle of the nineteenth century. Their occupancy of this territory by the Pottawatomies was at first permissive, only, on the part of the Miamis, but, in the course of time, their right was acknowledged by giving them a voice in the making of treaties, involving also the right of cession. Being somewhat migratory they have acquired, as a consequence, the character of being aggressive, while they quietly take possession of territory, the right to which is subsequently acknowledged. And, while it may be true that they sometimes occupied territory without permission, as a rule, it is true, also, that such change of locality is the result of forcible retirement from their own country, as was the fact upon their first removal from Green Bay.

During the progress of the Nicholas conspiracy, in 1747, the Pottawatomies were generally on the side of the French against the English, as were the Ottawas. In a communication from M. de Longueuil, Commandant at Detroit, to the Canadian Governor, giving in review the situation of civil and military affairs in Canada in 1747, the statement is made that "the Pouteoustamies are, as M. de Longueuil believes, the best disposed; in fact, that he has no fault to find; that they are, consequently, the only persons he can confide in." This relation was generally, though not always, maintained between them; the Pottawatomies, like most other of the Indian tribes, were susceptible, and liable to be affected by gifts or the promise of them; hence, they were sometimes temporarily under the influence of English helms.

While the conspiracy of Pontiac was in process of development, the Pottawatomies, with other tribes heretofore occupying relations of amity with the

French, were visited by the agents of Pontiac, or by the chief in person, to secure their influence in the furtherance of his plans. It required but little to arouse the feelings of these people in favor of their common ally, the French, and elicit the deep interest incident to the former relations existing between them. A fresh impetus was given to the current of sentiment prevailing amongst them, in the act of the surrender of the French garrison at Detroit to the English, which occurred on the 10th of November, 1760. At that time, the Pottawatomies and Wyandots were encamped below Detroit, on the opposite side of the river, and, seemingly, witnessed the transfer with indifference, preferring to await the issue of events speedily to follow. The mutterings of the impending storm were distinctly heard in the early summer of 1761.

Early in the spring of 1763, after the garrison at Fort Miami, on the Moutee, had been surrendered to the English, the commandant was warned of the contemplated uprising of the Indians. A conference of the adjacent chiefs, held at his suggestion, developed the true situation, an account of which was communicated to the English commandant at Detroit. This latter officer, resting in confidence upon the quiet demeanor of the Pottawatomies surrounding the post, discredited the report. He was soon, however, made only too conscious of his criminal disbelief. In the gatherings of the tribes which followed, the Pottawatomies were in the front rank, anxious to participate in the coming conflict.

On the 25th of May, of that year, the old post at St. Joseph fell into the hands of the conspirators, the Pottawatomies heeding Pontiac's order for the sacrifice of the garrison. No further impulse was required to insure the prompt execution of the order. Two days later, the same determined band, in the further execution of orders, captured the fort at Kékiंगा, by the methods used in Indian warfare—treachery, with the accompaniments of human sacrifice.

Passing to the results of the expedition of Gen. Wayne, in 1794, the Pottawatomies following the course of events, participated in the conference and treaty at Greenville, in August, 1795, and allied themselves with the promoters of peace along the frontiers of the Northwest. They maintained that relation, with few exceptions, until the period of Tecumseh's effort at confederating the tribes, and his subsequent alliance with Great Britain, in 1812, during which time their peace propensities were conveniently laid aside.

After the close of that war, amicable relations were again resumed, and, on the 18th of July, 1815, the Pottawatomies concluded a treaty of peace with the United States, which was agreed to be perpetual.

ME-TE-A

was a war chief of the Pottawatomies, who, in the course of his career achieved a somewhat enviable notoriety. His tribe, during the greater part of the last century, inhabited the region to the northward of the present site of Fort Wayne. About this period of the war of 1812, Metea was at the zenith of his power and influence, among the kindred tribes. "His villages were on the Little St. Joseph River, one on the table-land where Cedarville now is, near the mouth, but on the north side of Cedar Creek; and the other about seven miles from Fort Wayne, on the north side of St. Joseph, on a section of land granted by the Miami Indians at the treaty held in 1826, at the mouth of the Mississinewa, at Paradise Springs (Wabash) to John B. Bourie, which section was described so as to include Chop-a-tic village, perhaps better known as the 'Bourie Section.' On the 10th of September, 1812, when Gen. Harrison's army was forcing its march to raise the siege which the Indians were then holding over Fort Wayne, Me-te-a, and a few of his braves, planned an ambuscade at the Five Mile Swamp, where Wayne's trace crossed it, and perhaps where the present county road crosses it, five miles southeast of this city. Having made an ambush on both sides of the road, in a narrow defile where the troops would have to crowd together, they laid in wait for the army; but Maj. Mann, a spy of Gen. Harrison, with a few *avant couriers*, discovered it in time to save the effusion of blood in the army. Metea, having located himself behind a tree, left his elbow exposed as it laid over the breech of his rifle, resting on his left shoulder. This Maj. Mann discovered, and instantly took aim, and firing, broke the arm of the brave chief; and, discovering that he had not killed him, he sprang off in hot pursuit after Metea, who gathered up his swinging and crippled arm, fled with a loud 'Ugh! ugh!' and, by the hardest effort, escaped to Fort Wayne in time to advise the besieging Indians of the approach of Gen. Harrison's army, at which they prepared to leave, and left that afternoon.

"The arm of the chief healed up, but the bone never knit, which left it entirely useless. He often told over the incident of his wound, and chase by Maj. Mann, and gave him great praise for being a brave and athletic man. It was supposed that he was himself, that Metea would have paid the penalty of that ambuscade with his scalp.

"He was a brave, generous, and intelligent Indian, who is described by those who knew him well, to have been not only an orator, but a powerful reasoner and practical man, especially at the treaties in which he took part. In addition to these qualities, he was most vivacious and witty.

"He lived in this vicinity, as is known, from 1800 to 1827, in May of which latter year, he came to his death by poison, said to have been surreptitiously administered by some malevolent Indians who were unjustly incensed at him for his adherence to the terms of the treaty of 1826, made at the mouth of the Mississinewa. The poison was supposed to have been the root of the Mayapple. He, the night before his death, was discovered to have been poisoned, and, in the morning, found dead, his tongue having swollen to such an extent as to have protruded far through his mouth, filling it so as to prevent breathing. He was then buried on the sand-hill overlooking the St. Mary's and between where Fort Wayne College now stands, at the west end of Wayne street and the west end of Berry street.

"In that unmarked spot sleeps, in an undisturbed state, all that was mortal of the Pottawatomie chief Metee, who, for half a century or more, it is thought, prior to May, 1827, had been an occupant of this soil, which had been realigned with such an indifferent spirit on the part of the whites, as that they nearly forgot that it was once Indian territory, and since which death, on the spot where stood his end the Indians' beloved Ke-ki-on-ga (blackberry patch), has sprung up a beautiful city. But here comes a musing spirit; their day is past; their fires are out; the deer no longer bounds before them; the plow is in their hunting-grounds; the ox rings through the woods, once only familiar with the rifle's report and the war-whoop; the bark canoe is no longer on the river; the springs are dry; civilization has blotted out that race.

"And with his frail breath, his power has passed away,
His deeds, his thoughts, are buried with his clay."
—Dawson's Notes.

WAU-BUN-SEE

was another noted chief of the Pottawatomies—noted especially for his exhibitions of arduity and revenge. He often indulged in liquor, and when thus excited, his appearance and manner were those of a demon, giving loose rein to his vicious temper. He was, however, reputed to be a brave and efficient warrior.

"The year 1812," says Schoolcraft, "was noted as the scene of the outbreak of every malignant feeling which appears to have been in the heart of Western Indians. The black revenge of the American arms at Detroit, Hull's surrender—the horrid massacre of the retiring American garrison of Chicago, who were butchered like so many cattle on the sandy shores of Lake Michigan—the wild howl of the tribes along the whole frontier, some like the fierce rushing of a tornado, which threatens to destroy entire villages. Among the elements of this tornado was the wild *sasaguan*, or war-whoop of Wau-bun-see. He was a war chief of some note at Chicago, distinguished for his ferocious and brutal character."

An exhibition of this is given in connection with a dispute between two of his squaws. One of them, to gain her point, went to the chief and accused the other of abusing his children. The accused one was peremptorily brought before him. Her he ordered to lie down upon the ground on her back, and directed the accuser to dispatch her with a tomahawk. A single blow smote the skull. "There," said the savage, "let the crows eat her," and left her unburied until persuaded to do otherwise. Then he directed the murderers to bury her. This she did, but so shallow that the wolves dug up and partly devoured the body.

THE SHAWANOES.

This tribe, one of the early types of the Algonquin family, was called Santanas by the Iroquois, and Shawanon, by the Delawares, meaning Southern. By the French they were called Chouanone, occasionally Massewomee. They were erratic, and, in consequence, their location was little known prior to 1608. Mr. Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," says that in 1608, when Capt. John Smith had been in America about one year, a force war was raging against the allied Mohicans residing on Long Island, and the Shawanoes on the Susquehanna, and to the westward of that river, by the Iroquois. Capt. Smith landed in April, 1607. In the following year, 1608, he penetrated down the Susquehanna to the mouth of it, where he met six or seven of their canoes filled with warriors about to attack their enemies in the rear.

In 1632, De Laet mentions them as being then on either side of the Delaware River. Charlevoix speaks of them, in 1672, under the name of Chaouenone, as neighbors of the Andastes, an Iroquois tribe, south of the Senecas, and were, perhaps, represented at the treaty of Kensington, Penn., in 1682. They were parties to the treaty at Philadelphia, in 1701, which was signed by their chiefs, We-pe-tha, Lemoytugh and Pemoyajeh. [See Proud's Hist. Penn.]

Meentim, in 1684, the Iroquois, when complained of for having attacked the Miami, justified their conduct on the ground that the Miami had invited the Santanas (Shawanoes) into the country for the purpose of making war upon them (Iroquois). [Colden's Hist. Five Nations.]

The Sacs and Foxes, originally on the St. Lawrence, claim the Shawanoes as of their stock, retaining traditional accounts of their emigration South. "Their manners, customs and language indicate a Northern origin, and upward of two centuries ago, they held the country south of Lake Erie. They were the first tribe which felt the force and yielded to the superiority of the Iroquois. Conquered by these, they migrated to the South, and, from fear or favor, were allowed to take possession of a region upon the Savannah River; but what part of that stream, whether in Georgia or Florida, is not known; it is presumed the former." [Hist. Ind. N. A.]

Mr. Gallatin fixes the date of their defeat by the Five Nations, as having taken place in 1672. He also places them as belonging to the Lenapi tribe of the North—originally to the Algonquin Lenapi nation. Prior to 1672, they were in Eastern Pennsylvania, on the St. Lawrence and on the southern shore of Lake Erie—generally, it was with some neighboring tribe. Subsequently, they were found South, on the Ohio River below the mouth of the Wabash, in Kentucky, Georgia and the Carolines.

In 1708, they were removing from the Mississippi to one of the rivers of South Carolina. Says Mr. Gallatin, there was a settlement of them on the headwaters of the, Cetawha or Santee, probably the Yadkin. John Johnston, in the transactions of the American Antiquarian Society, says that a large body of them who originally lived north of the Ohio River, for some cause emigrated to the Suwanee River. From there they returned, under Black Hoof, about 1750, to Ohio. This probably gave the name to the Suwanee (Shewnee) River.

In the wars that took place between the French and English, commencing in 1755 and ending with the declaration of peace on the 10th of February,

1763, the Shawanoes were the allies of, and assisted the French in the contest, rendering essential service. Notwithstanding peace had been declared between these two belligerent powers by the ratification of the treaty to that end, the Indians, being dissatisfied with some of the provisions of that instrument, refused to abide by the terms, and continued their depredations against the settlers on the border. The particularly objectionable feature appears to have been that whereby the Canadian provinces were ceded to Great Britain. This objection was greatly enlarged by the acts of the British Government in building so many forts on the Susquehanna and elsewhere, because they were thus gradually "surrounded on two sides by a cordon of forts, and were threatened with an extension of them into the very heart of their country. They had now to choose whether they would remove to the north and west, negotiate with the British Government for the possession of their own land, or take up arms for its defense. They chose the last alternative, and a war of extermination against the English in the Western country, and even those of the Susquehanna, was agreed upon and speedily commenced. * * * The contest was continued with resolute and daring spirit, and with much destruction of life and property, until December, 1764, when the war was brought to a close by a treaty at the German Flats, made between Sir William Johnston and the hostile Indians. Soon after the conclusion of this peace, the Shawanoes became involved in a war with the Cherokees, which continued until 1768, when, pressed hard by the united forces of the former tribe and the Delawares, the Southern Indians solicited and obtained a peace. For the ensuing six years, the Shawanoes remained quiet, living on amicable terms with the whites on the frontiers. In April, 1774, however, hostilities between the parties were renewed."

From that time until the close of Weyna's campaign, in 1794, and the subsequent treaty of Greenville, in August, 1795, there was a series of conflicts, involving the sacrifice of many valuable lives, not of the white people only, but of the Indians, and, not the least among the latter, Cornstalk, the celebrated Shawanoes chief, and his son, Elenipsico, two genuine specimens of Indian nobility. Having united in the treaty of Greenville, with the exception of those who fought at Tippecanoe, the Shawanoes remained at peace with the government of the United States until the period of the war with Great Britain, in 1812, in which a considerable body of them became the allies of the English. Subsequently we hear little of them in the attitude of warriors. Afterward, having disposed of their interest in the lands in this vicinity, by satisfactory treaty, they removed westward and settled upon "a tract of country twenty-five miles north and south, and one hundred east and west, bounded on the east by the State of Missouri and on the north by the Kanawha River, which, in point of soil, timber and water, is equaled by but few tracts of the same size in any country; though there is, however, hardly a sufficient proportion of timber for the prairie. The Shawanoes have become an agricultural people, their buildings and farms being similar to those of the whites in a newly settled country, enclosed by rail fences, and most of them in good form, each string of fence being straight, sufficiently high to secure their crops, and many of them staked and ridged. They all live in comfortable cabins, perhaps half, or more, being built of good hewn logs, and neatly raised, with outhouses, stables and barns." [Drake's Indians, 703.]

Among the numerous Shawanoes chiefs and warriors whose history is particularly identified with the history of the Meumee Valley, especial attention is directed to the following:

WEY-A-PIER-SEN-WAR, OR BLUE JACKET.

"In the campaign of Gen. Harmer, in the year 1790, Blue Jacket, an influential Shawanoes chief, was associated with the Miami chief, Little Turtle, in the command of the Indians. In the battle of August 20, 1794, when the combined army of the Indians was defeated by Gen. Wayne, Blue Jacket had the chief control. The night previous to the battle, while the Indians were posted at Presque Isle, a council was held, composed of chiefs from the Miamis, Pottawatomies, Delawares, Shawanoes, Chippewas, Ottawas and Senecas, the seven nations engaged in the action. They decided against the proposition to attack Gen. Wayne that night in his encampment. * * * The counsel of Blue Jacket, however, prevailed over the better judgment of Little Turtle. The battle was fought, and the Indians defeated."

At the treaty of Greenville, which followed as an effect of this formidable engagement, Blue Jacket conducted himself with great dignity and moderation. He was not among the first to act upon Gen. Wayne's proposition. He thus stated his reasons: "Brother, when I came here last winter, I did not mean to deceive you. What I promised you I did intend to perform. My wish to conclude a firm peace with you being sincere, my uneasiness has been great that my people have not come forward so soon as you could wish, or might expect. But you must not be discouraged by these unfavorable appearances. Some of our chiefs and warriors are here; more will arrive in a few days. You must not, however, expect to see a great number. Yet, notwithstanding, our nation will be well represented. Our hearts are open, and void of deceit." At the conclusion of the treaty, he spoke again, as follows: "Elder Brothers, and you my brothers present, you see now present myself as a war chief to lay down that commission and place myself in the rear of my village chiefs, who for the future will command me. Remember, brothers, you have all buried your war hatchets. Your brothers, the Shawanoes, now do the same good act. We must think of war no more." He kept his word.

CAT-AHE-KARA, OR BLACK HOOF,

was a Shawanoes, entitled to the highest rank among the great chiefs of that tribe. He was born in Florida, during the sojourn of his people in that country, and with

them returned to and settled in Ohio and Pennsylvania. He, with other members of his tribe, was present at the defeat of Gen. Braddock, near Pittsburgh, in 1755, and, subsequently, in all the wars in Ohio from that time until the treaty of Greenville, in 1795. His sagacious conduct in planning the military operations of his people won for him their confidence and appreciation, and was never at a loss in finding braves to fight under his leadership. "He was known far and wide as the great Shawanoe warrior, whose cunning, sagacity and experience were only equalled by the force and desperate bravery with which he carried into operation his military plans. * * * * * He was the orator of his tribe during the greater part of his long life, and was an excellent speaker. The venerable Col. Johnston, of Piqua, * * * describes him as the most graceful Indian he had ever seen, and as possessing the most natural and happy facility of expressing his ideas. He was well versed in the traditions of his people; no one understood better their peculiar relations to the whites, whose settlements were gradually encroaching on them, or could dole out with more minuteness the wrongs with which his nation was afflicted. But, although a stern and uncompromising opposition to the whites had marked his policy through a series of forty years, and nerved his arm in a hundred battles, he became at length convinced of the madness of an ineffectual struggle against a vastly superior and hourly increasing foe. No sooner had he satisfied himself of this truth, than he acted upon it with the decision which formed a prominent trait in his character." * * * He was the principal chief of the Shawanoe nation, possessing all the influence and authority that usually attached to the office, when Tecumseh and his brother commenced their hostile career. In this, Tecumseh solicited his co-operation, but the sagacious chieftain refused to be allied with such an enterprise.

There was much of the humanitarian, also, in his composition, opposing polygamy and the practice of burning prisoners, and is reported to have lived forty years with one wife, and to have reared a numerous family of children, who both loved and esteemed him. He was small in stature, not more than five feet eight inches in height; was cheerful and long-lived, dying in Wapakonatta, at the advanced age of one hundred and ten years.

CAPTAIN LOGAN,

whose career as a warrior is so intimately associated with the pioneer history of Allen County, and especially of Fort Wayne, was the tried friend of the white man, and sacrificed his life in attestation of that fidelity, in the month of November, 1812, during the progress of the memorable siege of Fort Wayne.

From the best authorities at hand, Logan, whose Indian name was Spemica-lawba, the High Horn, sprang from the Maohachae tribe of the Shawanoes, and was born at the principal city of his tribe, on Mad River, Ohio, about the year 1778. He is alleged to have been the nephew of Tecumseh (his sister's son), but the statement is probably incorrect. There are manifest reasons for the statement that there was no relationship existing between them.

The first account we have of him is from Capt. Benjamin Logan, of Kentucky, who had command of an expedition of mounted men from that State against the Shawanoes on the north side of the Ohio, which destroyed the Maohachae towns on Mad River in September, 1786. After the capture and destruction of the village, the men were greatly annoyed by arrows shot by an invisible hand not unfamiliar with the use of a bow and arrow. A critical investigation revealed a young Indian fully equipped for the work engaged in. That youth was the Capt. Logan of after years. The officer in command, being much pleased with the courage and address of the boy, adopted him into his family, to which he became a valuable addition. Subsequently, he was exchanged and permitted to return to his people, but he retained the name of Logan, and continued to be the trusted friend of the white people.

Because of his bravery and intellectual qualities, he was promoted to the position of a civil chief, and acquired considerable distinction as a counselor and as an executive officer.

In the war against England in 1812, he joined the American army, and acted as one of the guides to Gen. Hull in his expedition against Detroit. Afterward, when it became necessary as well as expedient to remove the women and children in the vicinity of Fort Wayne to some place of safety in Ohio, John Johnston, the Indian Agent at Piqua, selected Logan as the most suitable person to be intrusted with so important an enterprise. He discharged that duty with the utmost delicacy and kindness, removing twenty-five women and children more than one hundred miles, those under his charge hearing testimony to his uniformly humane treatment, not sleeping, it is said, during the entire journey from Fort Wayne to Piqua.

Immediately after Hull's surrender at Detroit, in August, 1812, during the progress of the memorable siege of Fort Wayne, the place was invested by some four or five hundred Indians, the entire garrison consisting of less than one hundred persons, not more than sixty of whom were fit for duty, and the commanding officer totally inefficient. Relief was necessary, and none was more readily accessible than the body of Ohio troops near Piqua. These had been directed toward Fort Wayne, but to establish communication with them and make their presence here quickly available was an undertaking at once hazardous and critical, requiring both courage and tact in its successful execution, as the sequel will show.

On the 31st of August, it having been ascertained that the Indians, in large force, were on the route to Fort Wayne, it was essential that the garrison should be made acquainted with the situation. William Oliver (afterward Major), and Thomas Worthington, with Capt. Logan and a number of trusty Shawanoes, undertook the difficult task of communicating with the garrison. On the following day, when within twenty-four miles of the fort, Oliver and Logan, with Capt. Johnny and Bright Horn, all well armed and mounted, made an effort to

reach the fort. While at a distance of five miles from the place, the keen eye of Logan discovered signs of strategy on the part of the besiegers to cut off all communication with the fort. Leaving the main road at this point, they struck across the country to the Maumee, which they reached in safety at a point one mile and a half below the fort. Dismounting, they proceeded cautiously on foot, to ascertain whether our troops were still in possession. Having satisfied themselves, they returned to their horses, remounted and rode back to the fort, just in time to prevent the successful execution of a maneuver of the Indians to obtain possession.

The great point to be gained was to inform Worthington of the situation. Oliver was to remain in the fort, hence the perilous task was left to be executed by Logan and his two companions. They passed the Indian lines in safety and reached Worthington's camp in due season, but, owing to some delays, the re-enforcements did not reach the fort until the 12th of September. The Indians, after a struggle of many days, finally abandoned the siege and withdrew.

On the morning of the 22d of November, an imputation of unfaithfulness having been cast upon him by a subordinate officer, Logan, to refute an imputation as groundless as this, attended by Capt. Johnny and Bright Horn, started down the Maumee to reconnoiter. Suddenly, about noon, they were surprised by some of the enemy, among whom was Winamac, a Pottawatomie chief, and Elliott, a half-breed holding a commission in the British army. Being overpowered, they were taken prisoners by the latter, who started with them to the British camp at the foot of the rapids. A favorable opportunity presenting itself, he and his companions attacked their captors and killed two, wounding a third. Subsequently they succeeded in wounding two others. During the progress of this movement, Logan received a shot through the body. Thus wounded fatally, Capt. Johnny mounted Logan on one of the enemy's horses, and Bright Horn, also wounded, upon another, and started them for Winchester's camp, which they reached about midnight, Capt. Johnny, in the mean time having scoured Winamac's scalp, started on foot, reaching camp early in the morning.

After two days of intense suffering, which had been borne with stoic indifference, having preserved his honor with the sacrifice of his life, he died with the utmost composure and resignation, and was buried with the honors of war. Gen. Winchester said of him: "More firmness and consummate bravery has seldom appeared on the military theater." His death cast a gloom over the entire army, and he who gave utterance to the ungenerous implication upon the honor of the chief seemed deeply grieved at the consequences of his unprovoked assault, prompted, as it certainly was, from motives of jealousy.

NICHOLAS CONSPIRACY.

The origin of this conspiracy should, perhaps, date back to a period more than 150 years anterior to the date of its ultimate consummation. A short time subsequent to the first permanent French settlements in Canada, and the inauguration of the systematic trade with the Indians for the accumulation of furs as a source of pecuniary profit, English traders came and established a competition in that department, the French having long enjoyed a monopoly. To make their competition available, it was necessary to secure the confidence of those classes of Indians especially engaged in the procurement of such furs as commanded the best prices in foreign markets. The French having first opened avenues through which the Indians could make the traffic profitable, and, by methods peculiar to the French people, secured their entire confidence, it was extremely difficult to divert the trade from those original channels. Failing to succeed in their attempts to overcome the inclination of the Indians to confide in and trade with the French, feelings of jealousy on the part of the English traders were naturally engendered, and in the course of time became productive of results.

The department of trade in furs most lucrative was that in beaver, which always commanded the readiest sales. From location and adaptation, some tribes procured the best qualities in larger quantities and with more certainty than others; hence they were envied by the less successful, and their favor courted by competing traders. Of these, the Outaouas (Ottawas) were pre-eminent, and, at the same time, were most unyielding in their adherence to the French, thus constituting an almost impassable barrier to the advances of the English traders. With these conditions precedent, jealousy on the part of other tribes, perhaps in alliance with English, on the one hand, and the disposition on the part of the English to secure their trade by whatever means, holding, at the same time, a controlling influence over powerful and ambitious tribes on the other, the process most likely to suggest itself was to induce an exertion of that insinuating influence in pandering to the jealousies of circumjacent tribes, with pretexts for war. Such means were speedily utilized by the English, and the Ottawas were met with manifestations of ill-feeling from former friends, who had been wrought upon to thus play their part in the game of intrigue to acquire the advantage of trade.

Next to the Ottawas, the Hurons were the best fur-gatherers, and occupied an enviable position in their sphere, supplying a large proportion of the material necessary to successful trade, and, with the Ottawas, were early in the interest of the French traders, and were allies, also, of the Ottawas. They were, however, subject to the influence of the Iroquois, whose kindred they were. That influence was exerted so as, eventually, to divert the trade into English channels, to the detriment of the French interests. This left the Ottawas, the exclusively large traders in beaver, adhering to the French, notwithstanding the unsuccessful manipulating process adopted by the English agents. Meanwhile, these elements of discord had their effect on the family relations of the neighboring tribes, involving also the relations of the French and English subordinate governments. Foudra were engendered among the tribes, and promoted by the interference of their allies respectively. In the course of time, petty wars became frequent, and were sources of annoyance, especially to the French, and the Hurons, from being

* Hist. Ind. Tribes of N. A.

warm friends of the French, came to his secret, often open enemies, through the agency of designing co-operators. Hence the sequel.

The immediate pretext for the conspiracy of Nicholas, the Huron chief, while it was the outgrowth of the conditions before cited—was assumed to be in consequence of the circulation of English belts by Iroquois, among the neighboring tribes, as a means to that end, and Nicholas, sometimes known as Sandosket, from the location of his principal villages on the bay of Sandusky—a Huron chief of some notoriety, who, from some disaffection, with a few followers, had left Detroit, a few years previously, and settled on the south of Lake Erie—became the self-constituted agent in the movement, and settled at the point named, where he had better opportunities for gratifying his ambitious designs.

About the time of this contemplated attack upon Detroit, five Frenchmen, who were on their return from the post on White River, were murdered by some Hurons from Detroit, belonging to the band of the war chief Nicholas, who had stolen all the furs in the possession of the murdered men. This occurred on the 23d of June, 1747. Being wholly unaware of the presence of Englishmen among the Hurons, these men were unsuspecting of danger, and had counted upon the hospitality and friendship of the Indians. It was quickly observable, however, that their presence was unsatisfactory to these emissaries of the English, who, instead of tendering to those travelers the hospitalities due to the citizens of a kindred nation, encouraged the village chief to seize them and appropriate their effects. "This was accomplished on the afternoon of the day of their arrival." Nicholas assumed to be greatly irritated at the audacity of these Frenchmen, as he termed it, in coming to his town without his permission, and as a penalty for their temerity, he condemned them to death, the tomahawk executing in cold blood this imperative mandate.

At this time, also, all the Indians of the neighborhood, except the Illinois, had entered into the design of this Nicholas party to destroy all the French at Detroit, on one of the holidays of Pentecost, and afterward, to go to the fort and subject all to fire and the sword; which, as we have seen, failed because of the plot having been discovered. The discovery, however, does not appear to have been the result of Nicholas' misdirection and management, but of the too great anxiety of some of the young men to be first in carrying out the designs of the leader—striking too soon.

The purpose of this chief becoming known to the Commandant of the fort at Detroit, all the settlers in the vicinity were directed by him to retire within the fort and thus, being in a place of comparative security, be better prepared for any new treachery.

Meanwhile, as soon as the Sandusky murders came to the knowledge of the Canadian Governor, M. de Longueuil, Commandant at Detroit, was instructed to require Nicholas to surrender the murderers of the five Frenchmen, that they might be made to expiate the crime. Messengers were accordingly sent and a demand made, but the demand was disregarded, the chief manifesting a spirit of defiance. The result of this condition of affairs was preparation for the prompt punishment of the perpetrators and their defiant abettors. While steps were being taken by the military authorities, at Detroit, to provide for the maintenance of law and order, the protection of the people and preservation of the interests of trade, the wily chief was not inattentive to what was going on, but was equally active in preparing to execute his own plans, to which reference has been incidentally made. It was the purpose of the chief that "a party of Detroit Hurons were to sleep in the fort and houses at Detroit, as they had often done before, and each was to kill the people where he lodged. * * * A band of Pottawatomies was commissioned to destroy the French Mission, and villages on Bois Blanc Island; the Miamis, to seize the French traders in their country; the Iroquois to destroy the French village at the junction of the Miami and St. Joseph; the Foxes to destroy the village at Green Bay; the Sioux, Sacs and Saratons to reduce Michilimackinac; while the other tribes were to destroy the French trading-posts in their respective countries, seize the traders and put them to death. This great conspiracy, so skillfully planned and arranged, would have been attended with a frightful loss of life, and the utter annihilation of French power, but for its accidental, yet timely discovery."

The discovery was in this wise: A murder had been committed prematurely, and some of the conspirators, being fearful of the consequences, held a meeting, to consider what was best to be done, in a room provided for the purpose. During the progress of their council, while the details of the conspiracy were being discussed, one of the squaws had occasion to go into the garret in search of corn. While there, she overheard the plans and in great haste went to a Jesuit priest and made a statement of the matter, which was at once communicated to M. de Longueuil, the Commandant at the fort, who took the precautionary steps necessary to insure safety. Soon an additional military force was sent by the Canadian Governor, which had the effect to so interfere with his plans that Nicholas abandoned the project of consummating his destruction of the French power.

In the management of his diplomatic intercourse with other Indian tribes, to secure their alliance, Nicholas was greatly assisted by the English, who, it appeared, had been furnishing supplies of ammunition and military stores at Sandusky, and had otherwise given their influence for furthering his designs. As a partial return for the interest taken by the English in their operations against the French and their Indian allies, Nicholas, on his part, offered them all the facilities in his power for the establishment of posts all along Lake Erie as far as the Miami River, as a means of securing and maintaining their trading advantages. The active co-operation of the English with the movements of Nicholas, was further shown by assurances to the effect that the Senecas had given an English belt to La Demoiselle, chief of a portion of the Miamis, allies of the English, to procure the assassination of Sieur Denonville, French Commandant at the Miami post, and of M. de Longueuil, at Detroit, having offered a reward to whomsoever should carry their heads to the English Governor.

In addition to poisoning the minds of the Miamis, and of the other tribes manifesting a moderate degree of friendship for the French, he was on the alert to cut off means of communication between the Indians and the authorities at Detroit, Montreal and Quebec, intercepting messengers and diverting from their legitimate channels these sources of information, that, in the mean time, he could better execute his own plans, while the French authorities might, in their fancied security, for the time being, be unguarded. This was especially true as to the Miamis, who, upon the request of the Canadian Governor, had sent a deputation to Montreal. This deputation was met on the way by some of Nicholas' emissaries and induced, upon a misrepresentation of the facts, to return. The statement of Ensign Chevalier de Peyrade, Commandant at Post Ouyatenon, gives the details: While he was on his way down to Montreal, with the nations from the Ouabache, passing down the Miami River, he learned of the treachery of the Hurons; that this intelligence, conjoined to other circumstances, obliged those nations to return to their village, where they were pretty quiet when he left them to return to Detroit.

Early in July, 1747, information from the river St. Joseph disclosed the situation in that quarter, from which disclosures it appeared that the English had been endeavoring to subvert the nations belonging to that post, as well as in the others, by the unfavorable impressions they were trying to insinuate among them through the agency of the Iroquois, who were continually employing pretenses to bring about the destruction of the French at that and adjacent posts. As a result, the Miamis and Ouyatenons, especially, were in disorder, the former having allowed themselves to be gained over by the belts of Nicholas, who had represented to them that Detroit had been razed by the Iroquois; hence, that they could no longer defer killing the French who remained among them. With this state of feeling among the Miamis, they were ready for the commission of any excess that might suggest itself.

No other pretext being required, they first seized eight Frenchmen, who were in the fort at the Miami Village, about the last of August, 1747. These they did not injure, but shortly after, impelled forward by the continued interposition of the emissaries of the English, the French fort at Ke-ki-on-ga, with the property belonging to the French inhabitants, was seized by the disaffected Miamis and their confederates. The property was appropriated by the marauders, and a portion of the buildings adjacent, together with the fort, were partially destroyed by fire, in the latter part of September following. Before the consummation of this last act, however, information had been conveyed to the commandant at Detroit, of this situation of affairs, who immediately sent four French deputies with messages to the Miamis, to dissuade them from the wrong course they were ignorantly pursuing, and induce them to go to Detroit, where they might be accurately informed concerning what had been represented to them. But when the deputies arrived, the blow had been struck and the property destroyed. Notwithstanding the position of things, as ascertained by these deputies, many of the Miamis were prevailed upon to go to Detroit, as requested. But, in the mean time, Nicholas had adopted means to offset the effort of the French Commandant to rectify the impression before given out, that Detroit had been destroyed. He sent other belts to the Miamis, confirmatory of the first, which had the effect to again disconcert the pacific measures proposed, and cause the Miamis to return to their village, and send only two deputies to Detroit. These two deputies were immediately sent back by M. de Longueuil, with messages calculated to disabuse the nation as to the evil speeches of Nicholas.

When Nicholas found that no permanent advantage had been gained by his strategic movements; that all his plans were eventually circumvented, and that, with this additional force received at the Detroit post, his destruction was inevitable, he manifested a disposition to disband, and, while the Miami deputy was at Detroit, he, with Orontoni and Anioton, chiefs of the Huron traitors, went there to sue for peace and surrender the belts which had been the cause of their treason. Their sincerity, however, was doubted, and the actions of Nicholas were deemed equivocal and not free from suspicion that other motives than those manifested by him had induced the display.

Having made this bold exhibition of his intentions, steps were taken to enforce obedience to his promises, by war, in case of his refusal, and Miki-nae, a trusty Outaouas chief, with a sufficient number of faithful allies, was delegated to carry these purposes of the French Commandant into execution.

Early in the month of February, 1748, the French Commandant at Detroit, with a view to maintain the advantages already acquired, and deprive the enemy of the liberty of seizing a post of considerable importance, sent Ensign Dubuisson to the Miamis, at Kekionga, with instructions "to form only a small establishment there to winter in. He has been supplied with thirty Frenchmen to maintain himself there, and is accompanied by thirty others, destined for the Ouyatenon trade, with orders to the latter to return to rejoin Sieur Dubuisson in the spring, so as to return together to Detroit. It is also further shown by the foregoing instructions, that Sieur Dubuisson was so sent, with a sufficient escort to keep possession of the fort, which had been partially burned, but not to undertake anything." [N. Y. Col. Doc. X, 150-181.]

"The same month," says Mr. Knapp, "La Jonessire, Governor of Canada, ordered M. de Longueuil to give Nicholas notice that no English traders would be allowed among his people, or in the western country, and, if they were found, they should receive notice to quit forthwith. Agreeable to these instructions, a French officer was sent to Sandusky, who notified Nicholas of the wishes of the Governor of Canada. Finding several English at the towns, the officer commanded them to leave the country, which they promised to do.

"Finding himself deserted by nearly all of his allies, his power for mischief gone, and the activity and determination of the French to suffer encroachments from the English no longer, Nicholas finally resolved to abandon his towns on Sandusky Bay, and seek a home farther west. On the 7th of April, 1748, he destroyed the villages and fort, and on the following day, at the head of 119

warriors and their families, left for White River, in Indiana."* It has been stated that he subsequently moved to the Illinois country, locating on the Ohio, near the Indiana line, and that he died there. This statement is probably incorrect, as it is pretty well settled that he remained on White River, and died near the forks of that stream, not far from the Wabash, in the fall of 1748, at about the age of fifty-eight years.

Thus closed one of the most gigantic conspiracies of the eighteenth century, considered in the light of the influence brought to bear through the ingenuity of this chief, second, perhaps, only to that of Pontiac, which occurred a few years later. The result, too, is probably as much owing to the unyielding conduct of M. de Longueuil toward most of the tribes who had been engaged, as to the ill luck that continued to pursue the chief manipulator of the scheme. That the Miamis at this point were deeply concerned in the plot, and performed the part assigned them by the destruction of the fort and the appropriation of the property, cannot now be doubted, but whether those acts were committed from motives of innate treachery, or were the consequences of too great credulity in yielding to the influence of flattering gifts from the hands of designing agents, is a question of more difficult solution.

When the conspiracy of Nicholas had spent its force, and was crushed out by the vigilance of the French authorities, and the fort at Ke-ki-on-ga had been partially burned through the agency of the Hurons and disaffected Miamis, during the progress of the Indian movement, in order to maintain the advantages acquired, the French Commandant at Detroit sent Ensign Dubuisson to the Miamis, as a means of depriving the English emissaries of the liberty of seizing the post, which was of considerable importance, at that point. He was directed not to rebuild the fort, for that was not necessary, having been only partially burned, but to so repair it as to make it tenable during the winter; hence, his occupancy of it was only for a few months, and this occupancy was with a force in the character of an escort sufficient to take and hold possession for the time being.

During the following year, 1749, Capt. De Celeron, under authority of the King of France, conducted an expedition into the Ohio country for the purpose of taking formal possession of the territory in the King's name, burying leaden plates along the borders of the Ohio River, and at other points. While thus engaged, he visited much of the interior country, and held frequent conferences with the Indian tribes of the vicinity. The expedition passed up the Miami River as far as Demoiselle's Village, the site since occupied by Fort Laramie, it is said, from which point the route was overland until they struck the head-waters of the Maumee (perhaps the St. Mary's), and arrived at Kiskakon, the ancient site of Ke-ki-on-ga. This name, Kiskakon is reputed to have been taken from a branch of the Ottawas that came there from Michilimackinac, where they had resided since 1682. Here, De Celeron found a French military post, in command of M. De Raymond, who, it is supposed, rebuilt the fort at this point. That he did so, is not probable, since Siour Dubuisson, who had been there in the winter of 1748, and so repaired it as to make it tenable during the period of his remaining there. This is, very likely, the rebuilding so often referred to in this connection. After leaving in the spring, he was returned in August of the same year, when re-enforcements and supplies were sent there for his benefit. Having been returned at that time, the presumption follows that he remained there through the succeeding winter, after which M. De Raymond took command.

When De Celeron reached this point, he halted a short period, sufficiently long to examine the locality with considerable care, and to provide pirogues for the descent of the expedition on the Maumee to Lake Erie, and the necessary supplies of provisions. On the 27th, part of the expedition started overland to Detroit, while the residue went by the way of the Maumee and Lake Erie. At the time of his visit here, Pied Froid (Cold-foot) was the resident chief of the Miamis.

During the succeeding years from the conclusion of the Huron conspiracy, there were frequent depredations committed by the Indians on the frontier settlements; and, although war between France and England was not declared until 1756, the conflict began in 1754. In fact, Braddock's defeat occurred in the year 1755, in which some of the Miamis participated. In June, 1759, three hundred French soldiers and militia, with auxiliaries to the number of about six hundred Indians from the Illinois country. Their route was down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio, passing thence up that stream to the Wabash; the expedition ascended the latter stream to the portage at Ke-ki-on-ga, whence the stores were shipped on the Maumee and carried to Lake Erie, and along the southern shore to Presque Isle, and thence to Fort Machesault. On the 24th of July, the relief force, under command of M. de Ligneris, belonging to the expedition, was totally defeated by the English forces under Sir William Johnson, and on the following day the garrison at Fort Niagara capitulated. This was followed by the surrender of Quebec, and, a short time after, of Fort Massac. The next year, however, Fort Massac was rebuilt and more strongly fortified, for occupation and use by the English.

"Before the close of the year 1761, Detroit, Michilimackinac, Sandusky, Presque Isle, Miami, Green Bay, St. Joseph and other French posts, passed under control of the English, who guaranteed security of person, property and religion to all French inhabitants of the conquered territory. It was at this time that French dominion virtually ceased over the Ohio country." In 1762, terms of peace were agreed upon between France and England, taking effect in America in 1763.

CONSPIRACY OF PONTIAC.

The effects of the conspiracy instigated by Nicholas, the Huron chief, in the interest of the English traders and their allies, and the consequences resulting therefrom had scarcely passed when the English succeeded in overthrowing the French power, and new alliances were necessary to maintain the supremacy

of English authority among the Indians. It was then that the disaffection of the former allies of the French began definitely to manifest itself. When Quebec had fallen into the hands of the English in September, 1759, one after another of the French possessions yielded to superior force and were lost forever. "The trading posts and forts—Presque Isle (Erie, Penn.), Miami (on the Maumee), Detroit, Michilimackinac, Green Bay, etc.—were occupied during 1760 by British troops. English traders, English laws, English insolence and English dishonesty quickly succeeded to add fuel to the fires slumbering in the savage breast."

Soon this disaffection began to assume form, and a leader came forth equal to the emergency and capable of commanding a mighty influence among his people. "Powerful in person, commanding in presence, resolute to an extraordinary degree, possessed of a rare gift of eloquence, sagacious and subtle as a beast of prey, he rightfully claimed the office of chief over many tribes, and became the minister of vengeance for his race." This personage was Pontiac, chief of the Ottawas, whose first appearance in the character of a warrior was his participation in the battle of the Heights of Abraham in the vicinity of Quebec. The extent of his participation, however, is unknown. He was in sympathy with the French, whose uniform policy toward the Indians was that of kindness, which wrought a most powerful influence in maintaining their relations of fidelity.

Had the English, even at this late period, adopted a course of policy toward the Indians similar to that of the French in all their dealings with them, much effusion of blood might have been spared. "But then, as since, Great Britain acted less from the dictates of a broad humanity than from the impulse of commercial gain. In fixing the degrees of responsibility for what followed, we should, in order to be just, weigh well the causes which impelled the savages to the war-path. If Great Britain could have appeased those tigers of the American forests, panting for blood, she should have done it; that she not only offered no conciliation, but scorned and maltreated the untamed creatures, is to make her at least partially accountable for the conspiracy and its sad results.

"The mutterings of the impending storm were heard early in the summer of 1761, when Maj. Campbell, commanding at Detroit, was fully informed of a conspiracy among the tribes along the lakes and in the Ohio Valley to rise simultaneously against all the forts, to massacre the garrisons, and then to combine and fall upon all settlements advanced over the eastern ridge of the Alleghenies. Expresses were at once dispatched to all the points menaced. This betrayal of their plot sufficed to postpone the attack for that season. Sir Jeffrey Amherst commanded extreme caution to be used at all posts, while the Indians were treated with a severity and suspicion which only served to strengthen their bitterness of feeling toward their foe."* This postponement, while it delayed open proceedings, gave at the same time greater opportunity to the Indians to perfect their plans. At the instance of Pontiac, emissaries were sent to all the tribes West and South, from every quarter receiving assurances of aid in any attempt to expel the English.

"These proceedings were kept profoundly secret. Those conducting the plot dissimulated well. Crowds of men, women and children beset the forts and trading-posts, eager for gunpowder, traffic and liquor, but, even in their drunken bouts, nothing escaped their lips to betray their murderous designs. A friendly savage would, at times, whisper a word of warning to some white who had won his confidence, and enough transpired to keep the English officers on their guard. The Commandant at Fort Miami, on the Maumee River, was thus warned early in the year 1763. Messengers from the East had arrived in his neighborhood to inform the tribes of the hour of uprising, and the Miamis had consented to murder the garrison."

At this time (March, 1763), a neighboring Indian came to the fort and informed Ensign Holmes, then in command here, that "a bloody belt had just been received at one of the villages near by, which contemplated the massacre of himself and of the entire garrison, and that preparations were then making to that end. The situation required prompt action, and at once received it at the hands of Holmes, who immediately summoned a council of the neighboring Indians, and boldly charged them with the design of which information had been given him. They acknowledged the truth of the statement, but cast the blame for its instigation upon another and more distant tribe. With the information at command, he procured the belt that appears to have wrought the mischievous intention, and with it the speech accompanying it, from one of the chiefs of the Miamis. Having obtained these, it was apprehended that no immediate steps would be taken toward the execution of the murderous design. Accordingly, on the 30th day of March, a few days later, he sent the following communication relative to the affair, to Maj. Gladwyn, commanding at Detroit:

Fort Miami, March 30, 1763.

Since my Last Letter to You, wherein I Acquainted You of the Bloody Belt being in this village, I have made all the search I could about it, and have found it out to be True; Whereon I assembled all the Chiefs of this Nation, & after a long and troublesome Spell with them, I obtained the Belt, with a Speech; as you will Receive Enlosed; This Affair is very timely stop, and I hope the News of a Peace will put a Stop to any further Troubles with these Indians, who are the Principle Ones of Settling Mischiefs on Foot. I send You the Belt with this Packet, which I hope You will Forward to the General.

Among the Indians, at that period, their diplomatic communications were made by the transmission of belts having an accepted emblematic signification well understood by all the tribes between whom communications were to be made. These were usually accompanied by a speech or "talk," calculated to emphasize the significance of the belt. Were peace to be requested, a white belt was sent, while black or red belts were suggestive of war, and were transmitted by special messengers. The delay consequent upon the surrender of this belt was not of long duration, for signs of coming trouble were apparent, and practiced observers

*Hist. Maumee Valley, 18, 19.

* American Consp., p. 36.

of these signs were on the alert, preparing to counteract their effect or to meet strategy with strategy, force with force.

"It was the office of the chiefs," says Parkman, "to declare war and make peace; but when war was declared, they had no power to carry the declaration into effect. The warriors fought if they chose to do so, but if, on the contrary, they preferred to remain quiet, no man could force them to lift the hatchet. The war-chief, whose duty it was to lead them to battle, was a mere partisan, whom his bravery and exploits had led to distinction. If he thought proper, he sang his war-song and danced his war-dance, and as many of the young men as were disposed to follow him, gathered around and enlisted themselves under him. Over these volunteers he had no legal authority, and they could desert him at any moment with no other penalty than disgrace."

By the 25th of April, following, the well-elaborated plans of Pontiac were nearly matured, and the villages and camps of the allied tribes were active with preparations for war on a most extensive scale. The oracles were consulted, and the charmed circle responded with omens of success. A council was called and "several old men, heralds of the camp, passed to and fro among the lodges, calling the warriors, in a loud voice, to attend the meeting. In accordance with the summons, they came issuing from their cabins, the tall, naked figures of the wild Ojibwas, with quivers slung at their backs and light war-clubs resting in the hollow of their arms; Ottawas, wrapped close in their gaudy blankets; Wyandots, fluttering in painted shirts, their heads adorned with feathers and their leggings garnished with bells. All were soon seated in a wide circle upon the grass, row within row, a grave and silent assembly. Each savage countenance seemed carved in wood, and none could have detected the deep and fiery passions hidden beneath that unmoved exterior. Pipes, with ornamented stems, were lighted and passed from hand to hand."* Before this grand council convened at the river Sucores, Pontiac delivered his war-speech, ingenious in its method and thrilling in its effects upon his silent, statue-like auditors. "Every sentence was rounded with a fierce ejaculation; and, as the impetuous orator proceeded, his auditory grew restless to spring at once into the bloody arena of battle and bury the scalping-knife and tomahawk in the body of the enemy." All was now ready for action, and Detroit was the objective point.

The numerous failures in executing their designs put the savages at a disadvantage, and the Commandants of the several military posts on guard, lest, at any time, advantage might be taken of a temporary relaxation from strict duty. Well knowing the situation, the wily savage resorted to strategy, as an aid in overcoming otherwise impregnable defenses. The plan agreed upon by the Indians, was the following: "Pontiac would demand council with the Commandant concerning matters of great importance; and, on this pretext, he flattered himself that he and his principal chiefs would gain ready admittance within the fort. They were all to carry weapons concealed beneath their blankets. While in the act of addressing the Commandant in the council room, Pontiac was to make a certain signal, upon which the chiefs were to raise the war-whoop, rush upon the officers present, and strike them down. The other Indians waiting meanwhile at the gate, or loitering among the houses, on hearing the yells and firing within the building, were to assail the astonished and half-armed soldiers; and thus Detroit would fall an easy prey." [Parkman, I, p. 210.] Although this plan was well matured, it failed in execution, as the sequel will show.

"A beautiful Ojibwa girl, whose love for the Commander, Gladwyn, seems to have been only equalled by her precaution and care, was in the secret. Had probably attended the council, and heard the plan of Pontiac's movement to surprise and capture the fort; and true to her sense of regard for her kind friend, Maj. Gladwyn, on the afternoon of the 6th of May, she found occasion to visit the fort, whither she quietly strolled, with anxious heart, in hopes to reveal to her lover his perilous situation, and unfold to him the movement about to be made upon the fort by Pontiac and his warriors—his plan of surprise, etc. As she entered, Gladwyn observed that she wore a different air than on other occasions. Her countenance assumed the expression of one in distress. Fear and depression both seemed to sway her, and she could say but little. Remaining but a short time, she stepped forth again in the open air, to look about, perhaps to see who might chance to have seen her enter the fort. Sorrow still weighed heavily upon her. She could not depart from the scene of her friend without acquainting him with the work that was fast maturing for his death, and the destruction of all within the garrison. With this feeling, she lingered about the fort until quite late, which not only attracted the attention of the sentinel, but Gladwyn himself, who, noticing her strange conduct, called her to him, and asked her what was giving her trouble. Her heart beat heavily. She could not speak. Still her friend pressed her for a response, assuring her that he would not under any consideration betray her; that, with him, whatever she told would be safe; that no harm should befall her. Her fear was suddenly overcome, and her admiration for her friend united with an irrepressible determination to save him, even in the midst of danger, as the beautiful Poosabontas had saved the life of Capt. Smith, she confidently told him all." [Hist. Fort Wayne, 65.]

"To-morrow," she said, "Pontiac will come to the fort with sixty of his chiefs. Each will be armed with a gun, cut short, and hidden under his blanket. Pontiac will demand to hold a council, and, after he has delivered his speech, he will offer a peace-belt of wampum, holding it in a reversed position. This will be the signal of attack. The chiefs will spring up and fire upon the officers, and the Indians in the street will fall upon the garrison. Every Englishman will be killed, but not the scalp of a single Frenchman will be touched."

This revelation naturally induced the exercise of the greatest caution on the part of the commanding officer, who, quietly and without demonstration, prepared for the emergency. "Half the garrison were ordered under arms, and all the officers prepared to spend the night upon the ramparts. From sunset till dawn, an anxious watch was kept from the slender palisades of Detroit. * * * But,

at intervals, as the night wind swept across the bastion, it bore sounds of fearful portent to the ear—the sullen booming of the Indian drum and the wild chorus of quavering yells, as the warriors, around their distant camp fires, danced the war-dance, in preparation for the morrow's work."

To-morrow came and with a readiness for the issue that was to thwart the cunningly devised plans of the chief to capture the fort and massacre the English citizens of Detroit. Arriving at the council-house, the Indians were at once given an audience. They entered and found the officers there ready to receive them. A file of soldiers, fully armed and equipped for duty, was present also. The reception had the appearance of a readiness for combat instead; each officer with a brace of pistols in his belt and a sword at his side, was indicative to the mind of the savage that some well-defined purpose was underlying this unusual display. His suspicions were excited, and not without reason. Pontiac was taken at a disadvantage, but, with a display of little concern, he asked the commanding officer, "Why do I behold so many troops in the street?" Maj. Gladwyn replied that his men were under arms for discipline and exercise. At length the council was opened, and the chiefs having seated themselves upon the mats arranged for them upon the floor, Pontiac arose, holding in his hand a peace belt, and expressed to the Commandant his strong admiration and love for the English, saying, "I have come to smoke the pipe of peace and brighten the chain of friendship with my English brothers"—then "he raised the belt and was about to give the fatal signal, and instantly Gladwyn waved his hand—and, as if by magic, the garrison drum beat a most stunning roll, filling the air with its reverberations, and startling the warriors, both within and without the fort, into sudden dismay; while the guards in the passage to the council-house suddenly made their arms to clash and rattle as they brought them into a position for action, and the officers, with Gladwyn, looking sternly upon the figures of the 'tall, strong men' before them, had simultaneously clasped their swords, in anticipation of, and with a view to meet, if need be, the premeditated onslaught of Pontiac and his warriors. The moment was one of heroic determination on the part of the little garrison of Detroit, and of the utmost discomfiture and chagrin with the savages. The plans of the Ottawa chief were foiled, and he stood before the Commandant and his officers like one suddenly overcome by a terrible shock."*

Other attempts were made to carry out the nefarious purpose, but failed in their execution. Finding that he could not thus succeed, the indiscriminate slaughter of all unprotected English in the vicinity was the order of the day, and was literally carried out. Maj. Campbell was one of the victims, being massacred while on a mission of peace to the Indian camp. Subsequently, an attack was made on the fort with renewed vigor, but again failed for the time only. "On the 16th of May, Sandusky fell; on the 1st of June, Ouatonenon was captured; Michilimackinac on the 12th, and Presque Isle on the 15th of June, also fell into the hands of the wild conspirators. After Presque Isle was taken," runs the narrative of Parkman, "the neighboring little posts of Le Boeuf and Venango shared its fate, while, farther southward, at the forks of the Ohio, a host of Delaware and Shawnee warriors were gathering around Fort Pitt, and blood and havoc reigned along the whole frontier."

Next, the fates decreed that Fort Miami, at the junction of the Maumee and St. Joseph, should fall, and again strategy was brought into requisition, and was applied with better effect than in the instance cited at Detroit. This post was then under command of Ensign Holmes, who, suspecting from the movements of the Indians in the neighborhood that some plot was waiting for a favorable opportunity to be executed, had exercised the most vigilant care in his observations of their conduct, more especially after the discovery of the bloody belt before referred to. Savage ingenuity and deception, however, were striving hard, and Holmes seemed destined to fall a victim to the perfidy of the conspirators, white and red, prowling about the village and neighborhood. The 27th of May had been designated for the execution of the scheme, as villainous as it was perfidious. In the mean time, the details of the plan were perfected, and only required the approach of that day to consummate the act. The innocent agent in the perpetration of this deed of blood and plunder was an Indian girl with whom Holmes, it seems, had been for a long time on intimate terms. This circumstance being known to the conspirators, was utilized by compelling her, under the confidential relations existing between her and the Commandant, Holmes, to betray that confidence by acting as a decoy. Accordingly, on the appointed day, the girl entered the fort and told Holmes that there was a sick squaw lying in a wigwam near by, expressing a desire that he should go and see her. "Unsuspectingly, and with a view to serve and perhaps relieve the supposed sick squaw (knowing, perhaps, something of medicine; for it would seem had there been a surgeon in the fort he would have been more likely called on by the Ensign than for Holmes to have gone himself), preceded by the Indian girl, he was soon without the inclosure of the garrison and advancing with cautious steps in the direction of the hut wherein lay the object of his philanthropic mission. Nearing a cluster of huts which are described to have been situated at the edge of an open space 'bidden from view by an intervening spur of woodland,' the squaw directed him to the hut wherein lay the supposed invalid. Another instant—a few more paces—and the sudden crack of two rifles from behind the wigwam in view, felled Holmes to the earth and echoed over the little garrison, starting the guards and inmates into momentary surprise and wonder. Amid the confusion, the Sergeant thoughtlessly passed without the fort to ascertain the cause of the rifle shots. But a few paces were gained when, with loud, triumphant shouts, he was sprung upon by the savages and made a captive, which, in turn, brought the soldiers within, about nine in all, to the palisades of the garrison, who clambered up to see the movement without, when a Canadian of the name of Godfroi (or Godfri), accompanied by 'two other white men,' stepped defiantly forth and demanded a surrender of the fort, with the assurance to the soldiers that if at

*Parkman.

*Hist. Fort Wayne, 67-69.

ones coupled with, their lives would be spared; but, refusing, they should 'all be killed without mercy.'

"The aspect before them was now sadly embarrassing. Without a commander, without hope, and full of fear, to hesitate seemed only to make doath the more certain, and this garrison gate soon swung back on its hinges. The surrender was complete, and the English rule at this point, and for a time, at least, had ceased to exercise its power."*

The Miamis, at this time, were deeply embroiled in the great conspiracy, were the immediate agents, with the Pottawatomies and Ojibwas residing in the vicinity, and chiefly instrumental in the transactions resulting in the final drama to which attention has just been directed.

In the latter part of September, 1764, when it had become apparent that the English garrison at Detroit was likely to receive large re-inforcements, and the allies of the great conspirator began gradually to weaken in their adherence to his cause and to make overtures for peace, on the ground, perhaps, that a treaty of peace had been then recently established between the French and English Kings, and that they were not likely to receive further aid from their French Father, Pontiac, with a number of his principal chiefs, "repaired to the river Maumee, with the design of stirring up the Indians in that quarter, and renewing hostilities in the spring." The succeeding winter, however, proved a severe one, and much suffering among the Indians was the consequence. In addition to this, also, the siege had exhausted their ammunition; the fur trade had been interfered with, or the sources of profit from it had been broken up. They were greatly in want. In the mean time, the opportunity of Sir William Johnson, in the Indian Department of the English Provincial Government, to utilize his Indian policy, had come, and accordingly he had despatched messengers to many of the tribes, inviting them to a great Peace Council at Niagara, which was producing the desired effect in allaying their hostile feelings. All these things had a tendency to relax the sinews of war on the part of Pontiac's confederates.

At this time, sullen and intractable, Pontiac, and such of his followers as still adhered to him, had left Detroit and taken up their abode for the time being on the Maumee, a few miles from Fort Wayne.

Not long after this, Capt. Morris and a number of Canadians had started on a mission of peace to the Illinois Indians. Ascending the Maumee in a canoe, he was approaching the encampment of Pontiac, when he was met by a party of about two hundred Indians, a part of Pontiac's band, who treated him with great violence, while the Canadians were treated respectfully. After many demonstrations of hostile intentions, however, he was permitted to depart. Pulling his way up the river, he arrived with his party on the seventh day after their departure, and made a landing within sight of Fort Miami [Ks-ki-on-ga], which, from the time of its capture the year previous, had been without a garrison. On the opposite side of the river, covered by an intervening strip of woods, were the Miami villages. Here he met with further opposition from the Miamis, who gave him a hostile reception, with the intention of completing their work by burning him at the stake, from the execution of which purpose they were only prevented by the interposition of some of the chiefs less hostile than the rest. Here, from the continued manifestations of a determination on the part of the Kickapoos and Shawanoes and many of the Miamis, he was dissuaded from proceeding on his mission to the Illinois. With this conclusion he returned by the same route to Detroit, reaching there September 17.

In the summer and fall of 1765, in executing the mission proposed by Sir William Johnson to induce a pacification of the hostile tribes, George Croghan visited various points on the Wabash. On the 1st of August, as shown by his journal, he approached the village of the Miamis, in reference to which he makes the following entry: "The Twigtwee (Twightwee) village is situated on both sides of a river called St. Joseph. This river, where it falls into the Miami (Maumee) River, about a quarter of a mile from this place, is one hundred yards wide, on the east side of which stands a stockade fort, somewhat ruinous." This is the English Fort (Miami) so called, better known here, perhaps, as Holmes' Fort, from its having been under his command at the time of his assassination, two years before—in contradistinction to the French Fort on the south side of the St. Mary's, which, in 1697, and probably before, as it was in 1704 and 1705, was commanded by Sieur de Vinsienne, and later by Sieur Dubuisson. Then he made the following additional entry concerning this place.

"The Indian village consisted of about forty or fifty cabins, besides nine or ten French houses, a runaway colony from Detroit, during the late Indian war; they were concerned in it, and being afraid of punishment, came to this point, where ever since they have spirited up the Indians against the English. * * * The country is pleasant, the soil is rich and well-watered. After several conferences with these Indians, and their delivering me up all the English prisoners they had, on the 6th of August we set out for Detroit, down the Miami River in a canoe."

In the spring of 1766, Pontiac, true to his promise, left his encampment on the Maumee, for Oswego, "accompanied by his chiefs and an Englishman named Crawford, a man of vigor and resolution, who had been appointed by the Superintendent to the troublesome office of attending the Indian deputation and supplying their wants." Reaching Oswego, where the great council was held, he made his great peace speech, and "sealed his submission to the English by acknowledging allegiance to them forever. When the treaty was concluded, loaded with the presents received, he is said to have returned again to the Maumee, where he spent the winter of 1766-67 living "in the forest with his wives and children, and hunting like an ordinary warrior."

Toward the close of the Revolutionary war, in the month of January, 1778, instructions were issued by Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, to Lieut. Col. George Rogers Clarke, of Albemarle County, "to raise, with all convenient speed, seven companies of soldiers, to consist of fifty men each, officered in the usual

manner, and armed most properly for the enterprise, and with that force to attack the British fort at Kaskaskia," and for the subjugation of the allied British and Indians on the Wabash, if need be, and protect the frontier settlements from their ravages.

Having, in pursuance of orders, attacked and reduced the British fort at Kaskaskia and appointed a commandant over it, he proceeded to Post Vincennes, which surrendered to him on the 25th of February, 1779. This put him in possession of all the lower portion of the West until the close of the Revolution. The Upper Wabash, in the vicinity of the lakes, was still in the hands of the British. It was his purpose to have visited and taken forcible possession of these points also, but his attention, for the time being, was directed to other fields.

The capture of the British post at this place, however, was an enterprise contemplated by another than Gen. Clarke. Late in the year 1780, a Frenchman at Kaskaskia, named La Balme, conceived the idea of its reduction and formed a plan for that purpose. Accordingly, he induced a number of persons at Kaskaskia, and others at Vincennes, to join him in the expedition. The result was not what had been anticipated, but, on the contrary, was so great a disaster that few, if any, were left to tell the melancholy story. No official account of it has ever appeared, yet, from a ~~some~~ ^{very} laborious collection of facts and incidents and unconnected details, with, perchance, some plausible traditions, arranged by Mr. Charles B. Lasselle, of Logansport, Ind., than whom, perhaps, there is no one more familiar with the data bearing upon the case, the following brief statement is taken, the most accurate at this time attainable.

Speaking of Ks-ki-on-ga, Mr. Lasselle, in his account, says: "This village was situated on the banks of the St. Joseph River, commencing about a quarter of a mile above its confluence with the St. Mary's, which forms the Miami (Maumee), and was near the present city of Fort Wayne. It had been a principal town of the Miami Indians, for at least sixty years before the Revolution, and had been occupied by the French before the fall of Canada, who had erected a fort at the confluence of the rivers, on the eastern side of the St. Joseph's. At the period of the Revolution, it had become a place of much importance—in a trading and military point of view, and, as such, ranked in the Northwest next to Detroit and Vincennes. It was, accordingly, occupied as a post or seat for an official for Indian affairs by the British in the beginning of the war. Col. Clarke, on the capture of Vincennes, had meditated an expedition against this place, as well as against Detroit; and though he seems never to have abandoned the idea, yet he could not succeed in his arrangements to attempt its execution. But while the subject was still fresh in the mind of Clarke and the inhabitants of the lower Wabash, another individual made his appearance to undertake what even the daring Clarke, with greater resources, did not deem prudent to venture upon. This was La Balme. But of him and his expedition, it may be here stated, very little information, of an entirely authentic shape, is within our reach. Excepting about a dozen lines in Mr. Dillon's 'Historical Notes,' no published account whatever of this expedition has ever appeared. Whatever may be given in this brief sketch, has been obtained mostly from some of those who were, in part, eyewitnesses to the events, and from tradition as handed down by the old inhabitants. La Balme was a native of France, and had come to this country as some kind of an officer, with the French troops under La Fayette, in 1779. We are not apprised whether he came to the West on his own responsibility, or whether he was directed by some authority; but we find him, in the summer of 1780, in Kaskaskia, raising volunteers to form an expedition against the post of Kekionga, with the ulterior view, in case of success, of extending his operations against the fort and town of Detroit. At Kaskaskia, he succeeded in obtaining only between twenty and thirty men. With these he proceeded to Vincennes, where he opened a recruiting establishment for the purpose of raising the number necessary for his object. But he does not seem to have met here with the favor and encouragement of the principal inhabitants, or to have had much success in his establishment. His expedition was looked upon as one of doubtful propriety, both as to its means and objects, and it met with the discouragement, generally, of only the less considerate. Indeed, from the fragments of an old song,* as sung at the time by the maidens of Vincennes, on the subject of La Balme and his expedition, preserved by the writer, it would seem that plunder and fame were as much its objects as of conquest for the general good. Injustice may have been done him in this respect; but it is quite certain, from all accounts, that though a generous and gallant man, well calculated to be of service in his proper sphere, yet he was too reckless and inconsiderate to lead such an expedition. How long he remained at Vincennes, we have not now, perhaps, any means of knowing. But some time in the fall of that year, 1780, with, as is supposed, between fifty and sixty men, he proceeded up the Wabash on his adventure."

He conducted his march with such caution and celerity that he appeared at the village (here) before even the watchful inhabitants had apprehended his approach. The sudden appearance of a foe, unknown as to character, numbers and designs, threw them into the greatest alarm, and they fled on all sides. La Balme took possession of the place without resistance. It was, probably, his intention, in imitation of Clarke's capture of Kaskaskia, to take the village and its inhabitants by surprise, and then, by acts and professions of kindness and friendship, to win them over to the American cause; but the inhabitants, including some six or eight French traders, totally eluded his grasp. His occupation of the village was not of long duration. After remaining a short time, and making plunder of the goods of some of the French traders and Indians, he retired to near the Aboite Creek† and encamped. The Indians having soon ascertained the number and character of La Balme's forces, and learning that they were Frenchmen, were not disposed, at first, to avenge the attack. But of the traders living there (here), there were two, named Beaubien‡ and La Fontaine,|| who, nettled

* The following is the beginning:

"Notre bon ours, plus brave Doreux,
A pris notre village sans tambour drapeau."

† Near where the W. & Erie Canal crosses.

‡ Beaubien married the chiefess, mother of Chief Richardville.

§ Father of Chief La Fontaine.

* Hist. Fort Wayne, p. 71.

and injured by the invasion and plunder of the place, were not disposed to let the invaders off without a blow. These men having incited the Indians to follow and attack La Balme, they soon rallied their warriors of the village and vicinity under the lead of their war chief, the Little Turtle, and, falling upon them in the night time, massacred the entire party. Not one is said to have survived to relate the sad story of the expedition. Such is a brief and imperfect account of La Balme's expedition, of which so little is known."

Pursuant to the instructions received by Gov. St. Clair for the protection of the frontier settlements in the territory northwest of the Ohio, and at the same time avoid war with the Wabash Indians "by all means consistently with the security of troops and the national dignity," without which, "in the exercise of the present indiscriminate hostilities, it" would be "extremely difficult, if not impossible, to say that a war without further measures would be just on the part of the United States. But if, after manifesting clearly to the Indians the disposition of the General Government for the preservation of peace and the extension of just protection to the said Indians, they should continue their incursions, the United States will be constrained to punish them with severity." "Maj. Hamtramck, then commanding at Post Vincennes, on the 15th of April, 1790, dispatched Antoine Gamelin from that point with the speeches of St. Clair to the tribes of the Wabash. Reaching the Indian settlements, Mr. Gamelin delivered the speeches at all the villages bordering this stream, and came as far eastward as the Miami village, opposite the present site of Fort Wayne."

Having proceeded as far as this point, he makes the following statement of his proceedings: "The 23d of April I arrived at the Miami town. The next day I got the Miami nation, the Shawanoes and Delawares, all assembled. I gave to each nation two branches of wampum, and began the speeches, before the French and English traders, being invited by the chiefs to be present, having

told them myself I would be glad to have them present, having nothing to say against anybody. After the speech, I showed them the treaty concluded at Muskingum [Fort Harmar] between His Excellency, Gov. St. Clair, and sundry nations, which displeased them. I told them the purpose of this present time was not to submit them to any condition, but to offer them the peace, which made disappear their displeasure. The great chief told me that he was pleased with the speech; that he would soon give me an answer. In a private discourse with the great chief, he told me not to mind what the Shawanoes would tell me, having a bad heart, and being the perpetrators of all the nations. He said the Miami had a bad name on account of the mischief done on the river Ohio; but he told me it was not occasioned by his young men, but by the Shawanoes, his young men going out only for a hunt."

Subsequently conferences were held with Blue Jacket, a chief warrior of the Shawanoes; with several Pottawatomies; with Lo Gris, of the Miamis, and with the representatives of several other tribes, to whom the speeches were presented and who gave their views and the sentiments of their respective tribes concerning the questions presented for their consideration. They generally expressed satisfaction as individuals, but preferred to await further deliberation on the part of their people. Few were ready to give a definite answer until the matter had been presented to all the confederates and their unanimous consent obtained. On the 29th of April, he had a general conference with several of these tribes; the result was not materially different. Immediately thereafter he left Ke-ki-on-g-n and started on his return trip. All these preliminary steps were taken to give the several Indian tribes on the Wabash and adjacent thereto, an opportunity to express themselves on the questions submitted and have grievances redressed if possible, as a means of preserving the peace before coercive measures were adopted, on the part of the United States, to secure and maintain the rights of settlers on the Northwestern frontier.

SEMI-SAVAGE PERIOD.

CHAPTER I.

Washington's Policy Toward the Wabash Indians—Harmar's Expedition—His Defeat—Details of the Engagement.

As a natural sequence of the hostile attitude maintained by the leading spirits of the Indian tribes of the Northwest during the few years anterior to 1790, just before and immediately succeeding the organization of the "Territory Northwest of the Ohio," the Government of the United States, having become satisfied of the inefficiency of pacific measures in securing safety and peace to her border settlements, began to put in action the military power of the nation, as the best means of enforcing obedience to the laws of justice and humanity. Accordingly, President Washington, in his message to Congress, on the 8th of January, 1790, directed the attention of that body to the failure of the pacific measures before adopted "with regard to certain hostile tribes of Indians" who were committing depredations against the inhabitants of the Southern and Western frontiers, and suggested "that we ought to be prepared to afford protection to those parts of the Union, and, if necessary, to punish aggressors."

Again, in his second annual message, on the 8th of December of the same year, he submits the following:

"It has been heretofore known to Congress that frequent incursions have been made on our settlements by certain horditti of Indians from the northwest side of the Ohio. These, with some of the tribes dwelling on and near the Wabash, have, of late, been particularly active in their depredations; and, being emboldened by the impunity of their crimes, and aided by such parts of the neighboring tribes as could be seduced to join in their hostilities or afford them a retreat for their prisoners and plunder, have, instead of listening to the humane invitations and overtures made on the part of the United States, renewed their violences with fresh alacrity and greater effect. The lives of a number of valuable citizens have thus been sacrificed, and some of them under circumstances peculiarly shocking, while others have been carried into a deplorable captivity."

"These aggravated provocations rendered it essential to the safety of the Western settlements that the aggressors should be made sensible that the Government of the Union is not less capable of punishing their crimes than it is disposed to respect their rights and reward their attachments. As this object could not be effected by defensive measures, it became necessary to put in force the act which empowers the President to call out the militia for the protection of the frontier. I have, accordingly, authorized an expedition in which the regular troops in that quarter are combined with such draughts of militia as were deemed sufficient. The event of the measure is yet unknown to me. The Secretary of War is directed to lay before you a statement of the information on which it is founded, as well as an estimate of the expense with which it will be attended."

Prior to the inauguration of the expedition against the Wabash Indians, Gen. Harmar had been operating with the troops at his disposal against the Indians on the Scioto River, with only partial success. Upon the return of his forces to Fort Washington, after consultation with Gov. St. Clair, an expedition was fitted out against the Maumee towns, of which he was placed in chief command. Simultaneously with the formation of this expedition, a call was issued by the Governor to the militia officers of the adjacent States of Western Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, requesting the co-operation of the militia of those States with the regular troops sent out under the direction of the President. Since it had been heretofore understood by the military authorities of the United States that the British Government was largely responsible for the Indian atrocities on the frontier, in order to prevent any misunderstanding of the purpose of the expedition on the part of the British, a letter, embodying the purposes contemplated, was issued from Fort Harmar on the 19th of September, 1790, and addressed to the British Commandant at Detroit. The following extract from that document fully expresses its import:

"I am commanded by the President of the United States to give you the fullest assurances of the pacific disposition entertained toward Great Britain and all her possessions; and to inform you explicitly that the expedition about to be undertaken is not intended against the post you have the honor to command, nor any other place at present in the possession of the troops of His Britannic Majesty; but is on foot with the sole design of humbling and chastising some of the savage tribes-whose depredations are becoming intolerable, and whose cruelties have of late become an outrage, not on the people of America only, but on humanity; which I now do in the most unequivocal manner. After this candid explanation, sir, there is every reason to expect, both from your personal character and from the regard you have for that of your nation, that those tribes will meet with neither countenance nor assistance from any under your command, and that you will do what in your power lies to restrain the trading, from whose instigations, there is too good reason to believe, much of the injuries committed by the savages has proceeded."

The plan of the campaign contemplated that, of the militia, 300 were to rendezvous at Fort Steuben (Jeffersonville), march thence to Fort Knox (Vincennes), and joining Maj. Hamtramck in an expedition up the Wabash from that point. Seven hundred, also, were to rendezvous at Fort Washington (Cincinnati), and 500 below Wheeling, to join the regulars in the expedition to the Maumee towns. The following was the make-up of the expedition as it was mustered into service:

"The Kentuckians composed three battalions, under the Majors Hall, McMullen and Bay, with Lieut. Col. Commandant Trotter at their head. The Pennsylvanians were formed into one battalion, under Lieut. Col. Trumbley and Maj. Paul, the whole to be commanded by Col. John Hardin, subject to the orders of Gen. Harmar."

The necessary supplies having been forwarded, the regulars moved out and were "formed into two small battalions under the immediate command of Maj. Wyllys and Maj. Dougherty, together with Capt. Ferguson's company of artillery and three pieces of ordnance." This occupied the 30th of September. On the 3d of October following, with Gen. Harmar at the head, the army was formed in the line of march, the order of encampment and battle, the details being explained to the subordinate officers. On the 4th, it began to move, and on the 5th, was joined by a reinforcement of horsemen and mounted infantry from Kentucky. "The dragoons were formed into two troops; the mounted riflemen made a company, and this small battalion of light troops were put under the command of Maj. Fontaine." The whole force, as thus constituted, "consisted of three battalions of Kentucky militia, one battalion of Pennsylvania militia, one battalion of Kentucky mounted riflemen, amounting to eleven hundred and thirty-three men, and two battalions of regulars, amounting to three hundred and twenty men. The whole force of the expedition consisted, therefore, of fourteen hundred and fifty-three men."

Without considering the measure of discipline applicable to this body of men, and the nature of their equipments, it would seem that the material of Gen. Harmar's command would constitute a most formidable military force, equal to almost any contingency in Indian warfare. The sequel shows, however, that there were not only incongruous elements, but a general want of the necessary implements of war, which detracted greatly from their prospective efficiency in the enemy's country. One of the chief difficulties in the way of success was the indisposition on the part of the militia to co-operate with the regular troops which, manifesting itself especially in the effort of the general officer to organize and discipline the forces under his command, proved most unsatisfactory, and operated seriously to promote inharmonious action.

From Fort Washington the route pursued by the army of Gen. Harmar was northward, bearing to the northeast, passing the Indian village of Chillicothe, on the Little Miami, on the 6th of October. From there it moved in a northerly direction, crossing the Pickaway Fork of the Great Miami on the following day. From that point the course was toward the northwest, crossing the main branch of the Great Miami on the 10th, afterward bearing more to the westward. On the 14th, when about thirty miles from the Miami towns, Col. Hardin, with one company of regulars and six hundred militia, was detached from the main army and sent forward to the Indian village, at the confluence of the river St. Joseph's with the St. Mary's, forming the Maumee. This detachment reached the village on the afternoon of the 15th, and took possession of it, the Indians having vacated a short time previously. In the mean time, the main army, having pursued its line of march, was in the immediate vicinity, and on the morning of the 17th crossed the Maumee to the village immediately above, on the St. Joseph's, when the work of destruction commenced. By the 21st, the chief town, five other villages, and nearly twenty thousand bushels of corn in ear, had been destroyed.

Upon the arrival of the main body of the army, when it had been ascertained that there were no Indians, it was contemplated for a time by Gen. Harmar to press forward and attack the Indian settlements on the Wea, and at other points in the vicinity of the Wabash, but the project was abandoned, and Gen. Trotter, with three hundred Kentuckians, was sent forward to reconnoiter and scour the woods adjacent in search of the Indians who had so recently vacated their towns. This reconnaissance, which took place on the 18th, was without any effectual result; and, as a consequence, unsatisfactory to the general in chief, who, on the following day, placed Col. Hardin in command of the detachment, with additional instructions.

As on the previous day, the force placed at his disposal, consisting of about three hundred men, included thirty regulars, forty light horse, and two hundred and thirty active riflemen. Leaving camp on the morning of the 19th, the line of march taken was along an Indian trail, bearing to the northwestward, in the direction of the Kickapoo towns. When about five miles from the head of the Maumee, the detachment was halted, and divisions of it placed in eligible positions in readiness for an attack, should one be made. Subsequently, no enemy appearing, it moved forward about three miles, when two Indians were discovered, on foot, who, owing to the thick underbrush surrounding, escaped unhurt. "Some time after," says Capt. Armstrong, who closely observed the details of passing events, "a gun had been fired in our front, which might be considered as an alarm gun, and I saw where a horse had come down and returned again; but the Colonel still moved on, giving no orders nor making any arrangements for an attack."

"Some time after, I discovered the enemy's fires at a distance, and informed the Colonel, who replied that they would not fight, and rode in front of the advance, until fired on from behind the fires, when he, the Colonel, retreated, and with him all the militia except nine, who continued with me, and were instantly killed, with twenty-four of the Federal troops. Seeing my last man fall, and, being surrounded by the savages, I threw myself into a thicket, and remained there three hours in daylight. During that time, I had an opportunity of seeing the enemy pass and repass, and conceived their numbers did not amount to one hundred men. Some were mounted, others armed with rifles, and the advance with tomahawks only."

Speaking of the operations on the preceding day, Capt. Armstrong further says: "I am of opinion that had Col. Trotter proceeded on the 18th, agreeably to his orders, having killed the enemy's sentinels, he would have surprised their camp and, with ease, defeated them; or, had Col. Hardin arranged his troops or made any military disposition on the 19th, that he would have gained a victory. Our defeat I therefore ascribed to two causes; the officer-like conduct of Col. Hardin (who, I believe, was a brave man), and the cowardly behavior of the militia—many of them threw down their arms, loaded—and I believe that none, except the party under my command, fired a gun." Resuming his narrative, he continued:

"On the 19th, Col. Hardin commanded in lieu of Col. Trotter. Attacked about one hundred Indians about fifteen miles west of the Miami village, and,

from this dastardly conduct of the militia, the troops were obliged to retreat. I lost one sergeant and twenty-one out of thirty men of my command. The Indians, on this occasion, gained a complete victory, having killed, in the whole, near one hundred men, which was about their number. Many of the militia throw away their arms without firing a shot, ran through the Federal troops and threw them in disorder. Many of the Indians must have been killed, as I saw my own bayonet many of them. (They fought and died hard.)"

The result of the movement against the Indians on the 18th and 19th was as unexpected as it was unsatisfactory. It was a reasonable presumption, at least, that officers of the known courage and experience of Col. Trotter and Capt. Hardin, charged with the execution of an enterprise involving interests of such vast moment, would not fail to maintain the integrity of their reputations and accomplish all within the range of possibility, with the surroundings present. It will be remembered by the careful reader that, in the organization of the army and preparation for the expedition, elements of discord were so strongly manifested as to give room for grave doubts whether those elements could be made to coalesce with such unity of purpose as to warrant successful co-operation. The numerical force consisted in a great measure, of undisciplined militia, many of them brought into the service involuntarily and illy provided with the implements of war, entertaining feelings of jealousy amounting almost to antagonism against the smaller proportion of regular troops, officered by men of experience and discipline, and completely armed. It has been stated by a historian of high repute that "At this time, probably, the jealousy between the regulars and militia, which had been anticipated, and which had threatened trouble at Fort Washington, began effectually to work mischief; the regular troops disliked to be commanded by Trotter and Hardin; the army officers despised the militia, and the militia, hating them, were impatient under the control of Harmar and his staff. Again, the rivalry between Trotter and Hardin was calculated to make the elements of discord and disobedience yet more widespread, so that all true confidence between officers and men was destroyed, and with it, of necessity, all true strength."

"But though the troops had been disappointed and defeated, the houses and crops had been burned and wasted; and upon the 21st of October, the army commenced its homeward march. But Hardin was not easy under his defeat, and the night of the 21st being favorable, he proposed to Harmar to send back a detachment to the site of the village just destroyed, supposing the savages would have already returned thither. The General was not very willing to try further experiments, but Hardin urged him, and at last obtained an order for three hundred and forty militia, of which forty were mounted, and sixty regular troops; the former under Hardin, the latter under Maj. Wyllys. How they fared shall be told by Capt. Ashton, an actor in the affray."

"The detachment marched in three columns, the Federal troops in the center, at the head of which I was posted, with Maj. Wyllys and Col. Hardin in my front; the militia formed the columns to the right and left. From delays occasioned by the militia's halting, we did not reach the banks of the Omece (Maumee) till some time after sunrise. The spies then discovered the enemy and reported to Maj. Wyllys, who halted the Federal troops and moved the militia on some distance in front, where he gave his orders and plan of attack to the several commanding officers of the corps. Those orders were not communicated to me. Maj. Wyllys reserved the command of the Federal troops to himself."

"Maj. Hall, with his battalion, was directed to take a circuitous route around the bend of the Omece River, cross the Pickaway Forks (or St. Mary's), which brought him directly in the rear of the enemy, and there wait until the attack should commence with Maj. McMullen's battalion, Maj. Fontaine's cavalry and Maj. Wyllys with the Federal troops, who all crossed the Omece, at or near the common fording-place. After the attack commenced, the troops were by no means to separate, but were to embody, or the battalions to support each other, as circumstances required."

"From this disposition, it appeared evident that it was the intention of Maj. Wyllys to surround the enemy, and that if Col. Hall, who had gained his ground undiscovered, had not wantonly disobeyed his orders by firing on a single Indian, the surprise must have been complete. The Indians then fled with precipitation, the battalions of militia pursuing in different directions."

"Maj. Fontaine made a charge upon a small party of savages; he fell at the first fire, and the troops dispersed. The Federal troops, who were left unsupported, became an easy sacrifice to much the largest party of the Indians that had been seen that day. It was my opinion that the misfortunes of that day were owing to the separation of the troops and disobedience of orders."

"After the Federal troops were defeated, and the firing in all quarters nearly ceased, Col. Hall and Maj. McMullen, with their battalions, met in the town, and after discharging and fresh loading their arms, which took up about half an hour, proceeded to join the army, unmolested. I am convinced that the detachment, if it had been kept embodied, was sufficient to have answered the fullest expectations of the General, and needed no support; but I was informed a battalion, under Maj. Ray, was ordered out for that purpose."

Upon the return of Col. Hardin to the camp, being dissatisfied with the issue of this last action, and desiring to recover advantages lost by precipitation and disobedience of orders, requested of Gen. Harmar to return with him, the entire force, to the village, and thus make the enterprise a success. The General, being short of supplies and the means of transportation, declined compliance with the request, and, on the morning of the 23d of October, putting his army in motion, took up the line of march back to Fort Washington, the expedition having proved, essentially, a failure in the attainment of its purpose. The loss was 183 killed and 31 wounded, the death list including Maj. Wyllys and Lieut. Frothingham, of the regulars, and Maj. Fontaine, Capt. Thorpe, McMurty and Scott, Lieuts. Clark and Rogers, and Ensigns Bridges, Shee, Higgins and Thielkeld, of the militia. The loss of the Indians was estimated as nearly equal

to that of the whites. Notwithstanding this estimate, the Indian account differs greatly from it, fixing their loss at a far less number. Their account was as follows:

"There have been two engagements about the Miami towns between the Americans and the Indians, in which, it is said, the former had about five hundred men killed, and that the rest have retreated. The loss was only fifteen or twenty on the side of the Indians. The Shawanoes, Miami and Pottawatomies were, I understand, the principal tribes that were engaged; but I do not learn that any of the nations have refused their alliance or assistance, and it is confidently reported that they are now marching against the frontiers on the Ohio."

This account, also, while it may contain many of the elements of truth, the reference to numbers killed of the whites, is, no doubt, as largely overstated as their own loss is below the truth.

The following account of the expedition of Gen. Harmar, written in 1791, and published in the Philadelphia *Daily Advertiser* of that date, gives some items of information concerning that disaster, perhaps nowhere else to be found:

"There were, at that time, seven towns on the three rivers in the vicinity of the confluence of the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's. The principal Miami village was called Omeo Town, among the inhabitants of which were a considerable number of French traders. It stood upon the east bank of the St. Joseph's, or north side of the Maumee, directly opposite the mouth of the St. Mary's River, and had been burnt before Col. Hardin's arrival. Another Miami village of thirty houses stood on the bank opposite the Omeo town. The Delawares had three villages; two upon the St. Mary's, about three miles from its mouth, with forty-five houses in all; and the other on the east bank of the St. Joseph's, two or three miles from its mouth, with thirty-six houses. The Shawanoes had two villages, about three miles down the Maumee, and one called Chillicothe, on the north bank, with fifty-eight houses, and the other on the opposite side of the river with sixteen houses. The army burned all the houses at the different villages and destroyed about twenty thousand bushels of corn which they discovered in various places, where it had been hidden by the Indians, and, also, considerable property belonging to the French traders."

One of the principal elements of value in this statement is that which gives the relative locations of the Indian towns in this vicinity, and fixes the exact situation of the several Omeo towns—the large one on the bottom between the Maumee and the St. Joseph's, at the junction, and the other over on what was afterward called the "Wells' Pre-emption," between Spy Run and the St. Joseph's. Again, it renders certain the location of Chillicothe, on the north bank of the Maumee, three miles down, the point from which Gen. Harmar issued his orders on the 20th of October, 1790, before taking up the line of march on his return to Fort Washington. It is probable that the Delaware towns referred to in the account as being located on the St. Mary's River, are the "Pickaway" towns of history, because the upper St. Mary's was long known as the Pickaway fork of the Maumee.*

Some other interesting details of the proceedings on the 19th of October are given in an account somewhat amplified from that given by Col. Armstrong, which has been cited above.

Col. Hardin, on the morning of that day, having pursued the same route as that taken by Col. Trotter on the day preceding, in pursuit of the savages, "finding himself in their neighborhood, he detached Capt. Faulkner, of the Pennsylvania militia, to form on his left, which he did at such a distance as to render his company of no service in the approaching engagement. Hardin's command moved forward to what they discovered to be the encampment of the enemy, which was flanked by a morass on each side, as well as by one in front, which was crossed with great promptness by the troops, now reduced to less than two hundred, who, before they had time to form, received a galling and unexpected fire from a large body of savages. The militia immediately broke and fled, nor could all the exertions of the officers rally them; fifty-two of those dispersing being killed in a few minutes."

"The enemy pursued until Maj. Fontaine, who had been sent to hunt up Faulkner and his company, returned with them, compelled them to retire, and the survivors of the detachment arrived safe in camp."

"The regulars, under Armstrong, bore the brunt of this affair, one Sergeant and twenty-one privates being killed on the battle-ground, and, while endeavoring to maintain their position, were thrown in disorder by the militia running through their lines, flinging away their arms without even firing a shot. The Indians killed in this affair nearly one hundred men."*

The site of this sanguinary affair was, from the best information now attainable, by observation, and deductions from the observation of others, in the southwestern part of Eel River Township, not far distant from where Eel River crosses the county line. Indeed, there are numerous points within an area of less than three miles along Eel River, which bear unmistakable evidences of a terrible conflict at arms.

In the engagement that took place on the morning of the 22d, there are some details in the account before us not found in the more general yet mainly official narrative, from which we have before liberally quoted, but which, it is thought, contains some facts of interest not contained in the other.

The detachment sent out under Col. Hardin, being formed in three divisions, with militia on the right and left and regulars in the center, the left, under Maj. Hall, was ordered to pass round the bend and cross the St. Mary's in rear of the Indian towns on the St. Joseph's, and remain there until the battalion of Maj. McMullen, occupying the right, should cross the Maumee lower down, and commence the action by attacking the Indians on the east side of the St. Joseph's. This latter movement was to be the signal for the regulars, under Hardin and Wyllis, who occupied the center, with Major Fontaine's cavalry, to cross the

Maumee at the old ford and attack the enemy in front, and thus surround the Indian camp. Contrary to orders, however, Maj. Hall, instead of waiting for the signal, permitted some of his men to fire upon a straggling Indian, which, alarming the Indians in the town, they attacked the troops on the left. The consequence of this was the discovery by the Indians of Hardin's men, on the opposite side of the Maumee, who immediately began to cross over, Major Fontaine being in advance. Before this division had crossed, it was attacked in front, on the north bank and in the river, the cavalry having, in the mean time, gained a footing in the borders of the town. The fight soon became general, the Indians having the whites at a disadvantage. This contest was terrific, the savages being wrought up to a pitch of desperation seldom equaled, perhaps never excelled. Owing to the premature engagement on the left, the whole plan was so much disarranged that no two divisions could execute orders in concert; thus divided, defeat was inevitable. Though the regulars and cavalry bore the brunt of battle with the most heroic fortitude, they were finally overcome by superior force.

CHAPTER II.

St. Clair's Expedition.

Notwithstanding the three successive expeditions of Gens. Harmar, Scott and Wilkinson against the Wabash Indians during the year 1790, and the first part of the year 1791, had, as a whole, resulted somewhat disastrously to the warlike elements directing the movements of these savage hordes, there still remained a disposition among those near the head-waters of the Wabash and Upper Eel Rivers to pursue the advantages gained by them in the actions of the 18th and 19th of October, 1790, with the forces under Gen. Harmar, in the vicinity of the Miami towns on the Maumee and St. Joseph. As a consequence, therefore, acts of hostility were not unfrequent, and a spirit akin to defiance animated the leaders in their warlike demonstrations whenever opportunity offered. Hence, the Government of the United States, in order to teach these hostiles an important lesson in the attitude maintained toward the white people and to protect the frontier settlements against their murderous attacks, continued to send forward expeditions into the Indian country.

In the meantime, the Miamis, under Little Turtle, and the Shawanoe band of Blue Jacket, with Buck-ong-a-he-las, of the Delawares, all occupying territory adjacent to Maumee and the lakes, had formed an alliance with detached bands of the Wyandots, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Ottawas, Chippewas, and kindred tribes, for more extensive operations against the military power of the United States, and to organize a confederacy of these tribes sufficiently formidable to counteract efforts of the Government to maintain its authority in the territory northwest of the Ohio River. In these movements, they were aided by the counsel of Simon Girty, a white savage, and influential agent, emissaries of the British Government, from whom, also, they received ammunition and supplies.

Gov. St. Clair left Philadelphia on the 28th of March, 1791, proceeding thence to Pittsburgh, where he arrived on the 16th of April following. Leaving Pittsburgh, he repaired to Lexington, Ky. He remained there a few days, and then departed, arriving at Fort Washington on the 15th of May. The garrison there, at that time, consisted of seventy-nine commissioned officers and privates fit for duty. At Fort Harmar, "the garrison consisted of forty-five, rank and file; at Fort Steuben, there were sixty-one regulars, and at Fort Knox, eighty-three." On July 15, the whole of the First United States Regiment, amounting to 299 non-commissioned officers and privates, arrived at Fort Washington, under orders from Gov. St. Clair, Commander in Chief. About the same time, also, Gen. Richard Butler, second in command, under an act of Congress at the previous session, began to raise the number of regular troops to fill the quota. The recruits for this purpose were principally drawn from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Early in September following, the main body of the army, under Gen. Butler, moved toward Fort Washington, halting for a time and erecting Fort Hamilton meanwhile. From there, marching in the direction of the Miami village, a distance of about forty-two miles, where he halted again, and, erecting Fort Jefferson, some six miles to the southward of Greenville, in Darke County, Ohio. Subsequently, the army took up its line of march toward the site upon which Fort Recovery was afterward erected—the main army, at this time, November 3, consisting of about fourteen hundred effective men. "Here, on the head-waters of the Wabash River, among a number of small creeks, the army encamped. The right wing of the army, commanded by Maj. Gen. Butler, and composed of the battalions under Maj. Butler, Clarke and Patterson, lay in front of a creek about twelve yards wide, and formed the first line. The left wing, composed of the battalions under Bedinger and Gaicher, and the Second Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. William Darke, formed the second line." Between the two lines, there was a space of about seventy yards, which was all that the ground would allow. The right flank was supposed to be protected by the creek; and the left was covered by a steep bank, a corps of cavalry, and some platoons. The militia marched over the creek and encamped in two lines, about one-quarter of a mile in advance of the main army. There was snow on the ground; and two rows of fires were made between Butler's and Darke's lines, and also two rows between the lines of the militia. While the militia were crossing the creek, a few Indians were seen hovering about the army, but they fled precipitately as soon as they were discovered. At this time, the Little Turtle, Blue Jacket, Buck-ong-a-he-las, and other Indian chiefs of less distinction, were lying a few miles distant from St. Clair's army, with about twelve hundred warriors, awaiting a favorable moment to begin an attack. Simon Girty and some other white men were with the Indians."

* Dawson's Notes.

* Knapp's Hist. Maumee Val., p. 67.

The following is the official account of the engagement which took place on the morning of November 4, 1791, and which resulted in a most disastrous defeat, at the point above indicated, and contains, perhaps, the most brief, as well as the most laud, account of the transaction. The report is dated on the 9th of November, 1791, and is in these words:

"At this place, which I judged to be about fifteen miles from the Miami village, I determined to throw up a slight work, the plan of which was concerted that evening with Maj. Ferguson, wherein to have deposited the men's knapsacks, and everything else that was not of absolute necessity, and to have moved on to attack the enemy as soon as the first regiment came up. But they did not permit me to execute either; for, on the 4th, about half an hour before sunrise, and when the men had been just dismissed from parade (for it was a constant practice to have them all under arms a considerable time before daylight), an attack was made upon the militia. Those gave way in a very little time, and rushed into camp through Maj. Butler's battalion (which, together with a part of Clarke's, they threw into disorder, and which, notwithstanding the exertions of both those officers, was never altogether remedied), the Indians following close at their heels. The fire, however, of the front line checked them, but almost instantly a very heavy attack began upon that line, and in a very few minutes it was extended to the second likewise. The great weight of it was directed against the center of each, where the artillery was placed, and from which the men were repeatedly driven with great slaughter. Finding no great effect from our fire, and confusion beginning to spread from the great number of men who were falling in all quarters, it became necessary to try what could be done by the bayonet. Lieut. Col. Darke was, accordingly, ordered to make a charge with part of the second line, and to turn the left flank of the enemy. This was executed with great spirit. The Indians instantly gave way, and were driven back three or four hundred yards; but, for want of a sufficient number of riflemen to pursue this advantage, they soon returned, and the troops were obliged to give back in their turn. At this moment they had entered our camp by the left flank, having pushed back the troops that were posted there. Another charge was made here by the Second Regiment, Butler's and Clarke's battalions, with equal effect, and it was repeated several times, and always with success; but in all of them many men were lost, and particularly the officers, which, with so raw troops, was a loss altogether irremediable. In that I just spoke of, made by the Second Regiment and Butler's battalion, Maj. Butler was dangerously wounded, and every officer of the Second Regiment fell except three, one of which, Mr. Groaton, was shot through the body.

"Our artillery being now silenced and all the officers killed, except Capt. Ford, who was very badly wounded, and more than half of the army fallen, being cut off from the road, it became necessary to attempt the regaining of it, and to make a retreat, if possible. To this purpose the remains of the army was formed as well as circumstances would admit, toward the right of the encampment, from which, by the way of the second line, another charge was made upon the enemy, as if with the design to turn their right flank, but, in fact, to gain the road. This was effected, and, as soon as it was open, the militia took along it, followed by the troops, Maj. Clarke, with his battalion, covering the rear.

"The retreat, in those circumstances, was, you may be sure, a very precipitate one. It was, in fact, a flight. The camp and the artillery were abandoned, but that was unavoidable, for not a horse was left alive to have drawn it off had it otherwise been practicable. But the most disgraceful part of the business is that the greater part of the men threw away their arms and accoutrements, even after the pursuit, which continued about four miles, had ceased. I found the road strewn with them for many miles, but was not able to remedy it; for, having had all my horses killed, and being mounted upon one that could not be pricked out of a walk, I could not get forward myself; and the orders I sent forward, either to halt the front or to prevent the men from parting with their arms, were unattended to. The rout continued quite to Fort Jefferson, twenty-pino miles, which was reached a little after sunset.

"The action began about half an hour before sunrise and the retreat was attempted at half an hour after 9 o'clock. I have not yet been able to get returns of the killed and wounded; but Maj. Gen. Butler, Lieut. Col. Oldham, of the militia, Maj. Ferguson, Maj. Hart and Maj. Clarke are among the former; Col. Sargent, my adjutant general, Lieut. Col. Drake, Lieut. Col. Gibson, Maj. Butler and the Viscount Malartie, who served me as an aid-de-camp, are among the latter; and a great number of captains and subalterns in both." An after statement of the results of the engagement just recited, shows the loss to have been thirty-nine officers killed and five hundred and ninety-three men killed and missing. Twenty-two officers and two hundred and forty-two men were wounded. The officers killed were Maj. Gen. Richard Butler, Lieut. Col. Oldham, of the Kentucky militia; Maj. Ferguson, Clarke and Hart, Capt. Bradford, Phelon, Kirkwood, Price, Van Swearingen, Tipton, Smith, Purdy, Platt, Guthrie, Cribbs and Newman, Lieut. Spear, Warren, Boyd, McMath, Read, Burgess, Kelso, Little, Hopper and Lickens, Ensigns Balch, Cobb, Chase, Turner, Wilson, Brooka, Beatty and Purdy, Quartermasters Reynolds and Ward, Adj. Anderson and Dr. Grason. The officers wounded were Lieut. Col. Gibson, Darke and Sargeant (Adjutant General), Maj. Butler, Capt. Doyle, Trueman, Ford, Buchanan, Darke and Hough, Lieuts. Groaton, Davidson, De Butts, Price, Morgan, McCrea, Lytle and Thompson, Ensign Bines, Adjts. Whisler and Crawford and the Viscount Malartie, volunteer aid-de-camp to the commander-in-chief. "Several pieces of artillery and all the baggage, ammunition and provisions were left on the field of battle and fell into the hands of the Indians. The stores and other public property lost in the action were valued at \$32,810.75.* The loss of the Miamis and their confederates has never been satisfactorily ascertained; but it did not probably exceed one hundred and fifty in killed and wounded."

* Report to Secretary of War, December 11, 1792.

Atwater, in his History of Ohio, speaking of the expedition of Gen. St. Clair and the unfortunate results attending it, states that "there were about two hundred and fifty women" who accompanied their husbands, following their fortunes in the experiences which the campaign brought forth. Other authorities, however, place the number much below his estimate. In the slaughter consequent upon the terrible conflict, they suffered in common with the men, being sometimes subjected to the most unheard-of cruelties and brutal indignities, the bodies of the living and dead alike mutilated and deformed.

In giving an account of a visit made to the scene of this disaster, for the purpose of burying the dead and recovering the artillery carriages, some three months after, Capt. Buntin, who accompanied the expedition, says: "We left Fort Jefferson about 9 o'clock on the 31st (January) with the volunteers, and arrived within eight miles of the field of battle the same evening, and the next day we arrived at the ground about 10 o'clock. The scene was truly melancholy. In my opinion, those unfortunate men who fell into the enemy's hands, with life, were used with the greatest torture, having their limbs torn off; and the women have been treated with the most indecent cruelty, having stakes as thick as a person's arm, drove through their bodies. The first, I observed when burying the dead; and the latter was discovered by Col. Sargent and Dr. Brown. We found three whole carriages; the other five were so much damaged that they were rendered useless. By the General's orders, pits were dug in different places and all the dead bodies that were exposed to view, or could be conveniently found (the snow being very deep) were buried. During this time, there were sundry parties detached, some for our safety and others in examining the course of the creek; and some distance in advance of the ground occupied by the militia, they found a large camp not less than three-quarters of a mile long, which was supposed to be that of the Indians, the night before the action. We remained on the field that night, and next morning fixed gearing horses to the carriages and moved for Fort Jefferson. * * * As there is little reason to believe that the enemy have carried off the cannon, it is the received opinion that they are either buried or thrown into the creek, and I think the latter the most probable; but as it was frozen over with a thick ice and that covered with a deep snow, it was impossible to make a search with any prospect of success."

The defeat of this expedition, upon which large expectations were based by the Government, was a disappointment for which the public, especially the inhabitants of the exposed frontiers, was ill prepared. The prevailing distrust and alarm had a tendency to check for a time the tide of emigration directed toward that region from the Middle and Eastern States.

In view of the situation then, the General Government, seeing that a larger, better provided and better disciplined force was necessary to give confidence to the pioneer settlers and put a quietus on the movements of the Indians along the Miami and the valley of the Wabash, took immediate steps toward reforming and re-equipping the military force designed to operate on the Western frontier. New officers were appointed and fresh troops enlisted and properly disciplined before entering the field. Under this regulation, the army was to consist of 5,120 non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians. This formidable force, designed to operate as we have seen, was called the Legion of the United States, and subsequently placed under the command of Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne, a native of Chester County, Penn.

CHAPTER III.

CONTINUED ACTIVE OPERATIONS IN THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Wayne's Preparation—Expedition—His Victory—Building Fort Wayne, Etc.

In the mean time, Gen. St. Clair having resigned his office of Major General after his disastrous expedition, and Gen. Anthony Wayne, a Revolutionary officer of some celebrity, been appointed to succeed him, preparations for a continuance of military operations against the Indians in this department were not in a passive state, but active, well-timed and deliberate. The experiences of the two preceding campaigns were such as to require a change of method and material; hence, Gen. Wayne, feeling the importance of the situation and the magnitude of the issues to be determined by him in the solution of the Indian question, preferred "to make haste slowly," by carefully reviewing the surroundings, and recruiting for, and organizing of, such material as would make success a certainty. While he was taking these preliminary steps, the Government of the United States was making efforts to establish treaties of peace and friendship with the hostile tribes of the Northwest. To do this and to acquire the information of the movements and designs of the Indians, messengers, with "talks," were delegated for the purpose, while Commissioners, invested with powers to make treaties, were appointed for different localities. It was enjoined on the Commissioners and messengers, especially, to assure the Indians, as a means of conciliating them in regard to the question that had occasioned much of the trouble heretofore between them and the white people, growing out of the supposed intention of the latter to take their lands without their consent and without paying for them, by the assurance that their lands should not be taken without compensation, and by renouncing all claims to any of the Indian lands which had not been ceded by fair treaties made with the Indians. These instructions were to be observed strictly, and the assurance given in the strongest and most explicit terms. "And, for the purpose of informing the Indians of the extent of the claims of the United States, the Commissioners were furnished with copies of

the several treaties heretofore made involving cessions of land in the Northwestern Territory.

As an agency in the successful execution of these plans, Gen. Wayne was instructed, in April, 1792, to issue a proclamation, which should inform the people along the frontiers of the measures in contemplation, and that their duty in the premises required that they refrain from any and all offensive movements calculated to occasion distrust or give the Indians any grounds of refusal to accept the proposed terms, until further informed.

Meanwhile, Maj. Hamtramck, in March, 1792, concluded treaties of peace with some bands of the Wen and Eel River tribes, at Vincennes, and dispatched messengers to many of the hostile tribes of the Wabash. Subsequently, on the 7th of April, 1792, Gen. Wilkinson sent two messengers from Fort Washington, with a speech to the Indians on the Maumee. These messengers, from their injudicious methods of conducting their inquiries, excited the suspicion among the Indians that they were spies, and when within one day's march of the main body of the Indian councils, they were murdered in consequence.

Speaking of the perilous service upon which the spies were sent, he says: "My messengers, Freeman at the head, left this (Fort Washington) on the 7th (of April, 1792), with a 'big talk,' and are ordered to keep Harmer's trace, which will be an evidence to the enemy that they have no sinister design in contemplation. If they are received, and are suffered to return, they have my directions to come by Fort Jefferson. You must order William May to desert in a day or two, or must cover his departure by putting him in the way to his taken prisoner, as you may deem best. I consider the first preferable in one point of view, that is, it would guard him effectually against any real desertion which may hereafter take place. It will be exceedingly difficult, if not impracticable, for him ever to make a second trip with success. However, that will depend, in a great measure, upon the fortitude of his own genius.

"He should cross the Miami at or near your post, and keep a due north course—remembering, critically, the distance, ground and water-courses over which he may pass, until he strikes the St. Mary's, the site of the old Miami village, and the first town. His first business will be to find out what has become of my messengers. If they have been received and well treated, he may authenticate the sincerity and good faith which has proscribed their journey. For this purpose, he must be made acquainted with the departure of the messengers, and the order restraining offensive hostilities. But if they have been killed or made prisoners, and the enemy positively refuse to treat, then, so soon as he clearly ascertains these facts, he must return to us by the nearest and safest route. If this occasion should not present, he is to continue with the enemy, and, at all events, to acquire their confidence. To this end, he must shave his head, assume their dress, adopt their habits and manners, and always be ready for the hunt, or for war. His greatest object during his residence with the enemy will be to find out the names of the nations which compose the confederacy now at war—their numbers, and the situation of their respective towns—as to course and distance from the old Miami village, and the locality of each. He will discover the names, residence, interests, and influence of all the white men now connected with those savages, and whether the British stimulate, aid or abet them, and in what manner—whether openly, by the servants of Government, or indirectly by traders. He will labor to develop what are the general determinations of the savages, in case the war is continued and we gain possession of their country. Having made himself master of these points, or as far as may be practicable, he will embrace the first important occasion to come in to us. Such will be the moment when the enemy collectively take the field and advance against our army, or a detachment of it, and have approached it within a day's march.

"Should he execute this mission with integrity and effect, I pledge myself to restore him to his country, and will use my endeavors to get him some little establishment, to make his old age comfortable." It is subsequently shown that May, who was thus instructed, so far executed the trust reposed in him that he deserted, according to orders, and continued to reside among the Indians until the latter part of September, 1792, when he left them, and arrived at Pittsburgh and made a report to Maj. Gen. Wayne. On the 18th of August, 1794, he was captured by the Indians, near the rapids of the Maumee. On the next day he was tied to a tree and shot.

In the latter part of May following, Maj. Trueman and Col. Hardin were delegated to transmit the great "peace talk" of President Washington to the hostile Indians, which was addressed "To all the Sachema and warriors of the tribes inhabiting the Miami River of Lake Erie, and the waters of the Wabash River, the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomes, and all other tribes residing to the southward of the lakes, east of the Mississippi and to the northwest of the river Ohio." The following extract from that speech well illustrates its tenor: "Summon, therefore, your utmost powers of attention, and hear the important things which shall be spoken to you concerning your future welfare; and, after having heard and well understood all things, invoke the Great Spirit above to give you due deliberation and wisdom, to decide upon a line of conduct that shall best promote your happiness, and the happiness of your children, and perpetuate you and them on the land of your forefathers. Brothers: the President of the United States entertains the opinion that the war which exists is founded in error and mistake on your part; that you believe the United States wants to deprive you of your lands, and drive you out of the country. Be assured that this is not so; on the contrary, that we should be greatly gratified with the opportunity of imparting to you all the blessings of civilized life, of teaching you to cultivate the earth and raise corn; to raise oxen, sheep, and other domestic animals; to build comfortable houses, and to educate your children so as ever to dwell upon the land."

When Messrs. Trueman and Hardin had fully entered upon their mission, they resolved to follow Harmer's trace for some distance, and then separate, taking different routes thenceforward. It was agreed that Hardin should go

among the tribes in the vicinity of Sandusky, while Trueman was to visit those at the rapids of Maumee. In the execution of this trust, these brave officers sacrificed their lives, giving themselves as a peace-offering on the altar of their country. The places and circumstances of their death have never been fully ascertained, further than those detailed in the deposition made by William May, whose error as a spy in the service of Gen. Wilkinson has already been noticed, on the 11th of October, 1792, upon his return from his perilous expedition. An abstract of that deposition discloses the following facts relative thereto:

"In the latter end of June, 1792, some Indians came on board the vessel"—upon which he had been placed by Capt. Matthew Elliot, his purchaser, after having been captured by the Indians subsequent to his leaving Fort Hamilton (the vessel being used as a transport for provisions, from Detroit to the rapids of Maumee)—"for provisions, among whom was one who had two scalp upon a stick. One of them he knew to be William Lynch's (Trueman's waiter), with whom he (May) was well acquainted; he had light hair. That he mentioned at once whose scalp it was. The other they said was Maj. Trueman's; it was darker than Lynch's. The manner in which Trueman was killed was mentioned by the Indians who killed him, to an Indian who used to go in the vessel with May, in his presence, and immediately interpreted, viz.: This Indian and an Indian boy, having met with Trueman, his waiter, Lynch, and the interpreter, William Smalley; that Trueman gave the Indian a belt; that, after being together three or four hours the Indians were going to leave them. Trueman inquired the reason from the interpreter, who answered that the Indians were alarmed lest, there being three to two, they might injure them in the night. Upon which, Trueman told them they might tie both his servant and himself. That this boy, Lynch, was first tied and then Trueman. The moment Trueman was tied, the Indian tomahawked and scalped him, and then the boy. That the papers in possession of Trueman were given to Mr. McKee (Col. Alexander McKee, a storekeeper at the Rapids), who sent them by a Frenchman, called Capt. La Motte, to Detroit, on board the schooner of which he (May) had the charge. That, upon his return from Detroit to the rapids of the Maumee, he saw a scalp said to be Hardin's; that he also saw a flag by the route of Sandusky; that the hair was dark brown, but don't know by what nation he was killed; these papers were also sent to Detroit, on board the schooner, by Mr. Elliott (Capt. Elliott, also a storekeeper at the Rapids). That a Capt. Brumley, of the Fifth British regiment, was in the action of the 4th of November, 1791, but did not learn that he took command; that Lieut. Sylvey, of the same regiment, was on his march with three hundred Indians, but did not get up in time to participate in the action."

On the 27th of September following, "Brig. Gen. Rufus Putnam, with John Hackawelder, concluded a treaty of peace and friendship with thirty-one Indians of the Wabash and Illinois tribes."

Article I, of that treaty, provides that "There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America and all the individuals, villages and tribes of the said Wabash and Illinois Indians."

"Article II.—The undersigned kings, chiefs and warriors, for themselves and all parts of their villages and tribes, do acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States of America, and stipulate to live in amity and friendship with them."

"Article IV.—The United States solemnly guaranty to the Wabash and Illinois nations or tribes of Indians, all the lands to which they have a just claim, and no part shall ever be taken from them but by a fair purchase, and to their satisfaction. That the lands originally belonged to the Indians; it is theirs and theirs only. That they have a right to sell, and a right to refuse to sell. And that the United States will protect them in their said just rights."

"Article V.—The said kings, chiefs and warriors solemnly promise, on their part, that no future hostilities or depredations shall be committed by them or belonging to the tribe they represent, against the persons or property of any of the citizens of the United States."

This treaty was signed by thirty-one Indians of the Wabash and Illinois tribes. The treaty, however, being unsatisfactory in some particulars, was not ratified by the Senate of the United States.

About the same time, representations of the Miami, Pottawatomes, Delawares, Shawanoes, Chippewas, Ottawas and Wyandots, assembled in council at the Maumee Rapids, to consider the situation and their duty in the premises. Certain chiefs of the Six Nations also visited these councils in the interest of the United States. The result of the council was a refusal to make any treaty with the United States which should acknowledge any claim of the latter to lands in territory northwest of the Ohio. Under these circumstances, "while offensive operations against the Northwestern Indians were prohibited by the Government of the United States, small war parties, composed principally of Delawares and Shawanoes, continued to lurk about the white settlements on the borders of the Ohio, waylaying the paths, capturing horses and cattle, killing some of the settlers, and carrying others into captivity." A short engagement on the morning of November 6, between a company of Kentucky militia, under Maj. Adair, and a large body of Indians, near Fort St. Clair, resulted in compelling the detachment to retire within the walls of the fort, with the loss of six men killed and five wounded, the Indian loss being about the same.

In July, 1793, a joint council of Commissioners on the part of the United States, Col. Simcoe, Governor of Upper Canada, a considerable number of civil and military officers, and a deputation of Indians from the Maumee Council, assembled at Niagara, to confer upon the issues presented for the determination of the question of peace between the United States and the Indian tribes of the Northwest. At this meeting, an explanation was given by the Indians for their failure to agree upon any terms of peace at Maumee, an account of which is given above. The reason assigned was, there was so much of the appearance of war in that quarter. Capt. Brandt, one of the Indian Representatives, who had attended the Maumee Council, having given the reason, as stated, said: "Brothers! We have

given the reason for our not meeting you; and now we request an explanation of those warlike appearances. Brothers, the people you see here are sent to represent the Indian nations, who own the lands north of the Ohio as their common property, and who are all of one mind—one heart. Brothers, we have come to speak to you for two reasons: One, because your warriors, being in our neighborhood, have prevented our meeting at the appointed place. The other, to know if you are properly authorized to run and establish a new boundary line between the lands of the United States and of the Indian nations. We are still desirous of meeting you at this appointed place. Brothers, we wish you to deliberate well on this business. We have spoken our sentiments in sincerity, considering ourselves in the presence of the Great Spirit, from whom, in times of danger, we expect assistance." The Commissioners responded as follows: "Brothers! We have attended to what you have said. We will take it into our serious consideration, and give you an answer to-morrow. We will inform you when we are ready." Capt. Brandt replied: "Brothers! We thank you for what you have said. You say you will answer our speech to-morrow. We now cover up the council fire."

This was on the 7th of July, 1793. On the following day, the council having been assembled for that purpose, the Commissioners gave the promised answer:

"Brothers: By the appointment of the Great Spirit, we are again met together. We hope He will assist us on both sides to see and to do what is right. It gives us pleasure that this meeting is in the presence of our brothers, the English. Brothers, now listen to our answer in behalf of the United States. Brothers, you have mentioned two objects of your coming to meet us at this place. One, to obtain an explanation of the warlike appearances on the part of the United States, on the northwestern side of Ohio; the other, to learn whether we have authority to run and establish a new boundary line between your lands and ours.

"Brothers, on the first point, we can but express our extreme regret that any reports of warlike appearances on the part of the United States should have delayed our meeting at Sandusky. * * * Brothers, we are deputed by the Great Chief and the Great Councils of the United States to trust you with peace; and is it possible that the same Great Chief and his Great Council could order their warriors to make fresh war while we are sitting round the same fire with you in order to make peace? * * * Brothers, we think it is not possible. * * *

Brothers, we assure you that our great chief, Gen. Washington, has strictly forbidden all hostilities against you, until the event of the proposed treaty at Sandusky shall be known. Here is the proclamation of his head warrior, Gen. Wayne, to that effect. But, brothers, our great chief is so sincere in his professions for peace, and so desirous of preventing everything which could obstruct the treaty and prolong the war, that, besides giving the above orders, to his head warrior, he has informed the Governors of the several States adjoining the Ohio, of the treaty proposed to be held at Sandusky, and desired them to unite their power with his to prevent any hostile attempts against the Indians north of the Ohio, until the result of the treaty is made known. Those Governors have accordingly issued their orders, strictly forbidding all such hostilities. The proclamations of the Governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia we have here in our hands.

* * * * *
"Brothers, we now come to the second point: Whether we are properly authorized to run and establish a new boundary line between your lands and ours? Brothers, we answer you explicitly, that we have that authority. * * * Doubtless some concessions must be made on both sides. * * * Some on your part as well as ours."

Cst's Eyes, a Shawanoe chief, answered: "Brothers, the Bostonians, attend. We have heard your words. Our fathers, the English people, have also heard them. We thank God that you have been preserved in peace, and that we bring our pipes together. The people of all the different nations here salute you. They rejoice to hear your words. It gives us great satisfaction that our fathers, the English, have heard them also."

During the progress of the conference on the next day, July 9, Capt. Brandt, in response to the inquiry of the Commissioners as to the names of the nations of the chiefs assembled at the Maumee, said: "When we left it, the following nations were there, to wit, Five Nations, Wyandots, Shawanoes, Delawares, Munsees, Miamis, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomes, Mingoes, Cherokees, Nautikokies," together with a long list of the names of chiefs. The Commissioners replied: "Our ears have been open to your speech. It is agreeable to us. We are ready to accompany you to the place of treaty, where, under the direction of the Great Spirit, we hope for a speedy termination of the present war, on terms equally interesting and agreeable to all parties."

After several subsequent conferences and discussions between the Indians and Commissioners, and between the Indians themselves, in which about the same line of thought was presented, it was concluded, finally, on the 13th of August, 1793, at the rapids of the Maumee, in general council of the Wyandots, Miamis, Pottawatomes, Shawanoes and twelve other tribes there assembled, that if the United States should agree that the Ohio River should be and remain the perpetual boundary between them and the Indians, without being subject to cession or purchase—they were ready to enter into a treaty of peace; otherwise, it would be unnecessary to meet again. The Commissioners then returned the following answer:

"TO THE CHIEFS AND WARRIORS OF THE INDIAN NATIONS ASSEMBLED AT THE FOOT OF THE MAUMEE RAPIDS,

"Brothers: We have just received your answer, dated the 13th instant, to our speech of the 31st of last month, which we delivered to your deputies at this place. You say it was interpreted to all your nations; and we presume it was fully understood. We therein explicitly declared to you that it was now impossible to make the river Ohio the boundary between your lands and the lands of

the United States. Your answer amounts to a declaration that you will agree to no other boundary than the Ohio. The negotiation is, therefore, at an end. We sincerely regret that peace is not the result; but, knowing the upright and liberal views of the United States—which, as far as you gave us an opportunity, we have explained to you—we trust that impartial judges will not attribute the continuance of the war to them.

"Done at Capt. Elliott's, at the mouth of Detroit River, the 16th day of August, 1793.

BENJAMIN LINCOLN,
BEVERLY RANDOLPH,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,

Commissioners of the United States.

The Commissioners left the next day, and upon their arrival at Fort Erie, August 23, they immediately forwarded to Gen. Wayne, at Fort Washington, the result of their negotiations, as narrated above. The result, while not satisfactory in terms, was at least effective of much good, in the spirit manifested during the progress of the negotiations.

Meantime, Gen. Wayne had not been idle, but had made rapid advances toward the re-organization of his army for the defense of the territory northwest of the Ohio. His success, however, in bringing forward the mounted volunteers from Kentucky, was not what he had desired; nevertheless, he continued to make the most of the situation, anticipating that, by the opening of spring, he would be so far prepared as to set his army in motion and prevent the further depredations of hostile Indians. Early in the winter, therefore, as a precautionary step, he caused Fort Greenville to be erected on the Big Miami, and established there his headquarters. On the 23d of December, he ordered Maj. Henry Burbeck, with eight companies of infantry and a detachment of artillery, to take possession of the ground on which Gen. St. Clair had been defeated two years before, and to erect a fortification there. The order was duly executed, and the new post was called Fort Recovery, and was situated on the head-waters of the Wabash River, in Ohio.

Cotemporaneous with some of the incidents already recited, occurring in the early part of the year 1793, when the Government of the United States was pressed with the consideration of questions "equally delicate, difficult and disagreeable," Mr. Genet, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, arrived in the United States, and was received with many demonstrations of kindly regard for the noble part his nation had taken in securing American independence. Seeing the spirit which actuated the people in these manifestations of esteem, and presuming much on their tractability, he was vain enough to attempt, in the name of the French Government, by the offer and tender of commissions in the French army, to induce this people to make common cause with France in the prosecution of wars in which that nation was engaged. These assumptions were met boldly, and the arrogant Frenchman was made to understand that his mission was ill-timed and opposed to the policy of our Government. Persistence, however, on his part, caused military posts and other defenses to be erected as a means of preventing, by force, the execution of his purpose, in disregard of the legal authority of the Government of the United States, to enlist and transport American citizens elsewhere as auxiliaries to their military power. His plans failing, he was suddenly recalled.

WAYNE'S EXPEDITION.

On the 28th of July, 1794, the regular troops under his command having been joined, two days previously, by Major General Scott, with about sixteen hundred mounted volunteers, from Kentucky, Gen. Wayne, with this united force, commenced his march for the Indian towns on the Maumee River. At a point on the St. Mary's River about twenty-four miles to the northwest of Fort Recovery, he erected and garrisoned another post, which he called Fort Adams. Moving hence, on the 4th of August, he arrived at the junction of the Maumee and Auglaize on the 8th. The capture of the post at this point is best described in the language of Gen. Wayne's report to the Secretary of War, dated August 14, 1794. He says:

"I have the honor to inform you that the army under my command took possession of this very important post on the morning of the 8th instant, the enemy, on the preceding evening, having abandoned all their settlements, towns and villages, with such apparent marks of surprise and precipitation as to amount to a positive proof that our approach was not discovered by them until the arrival of a Mr. Newman, of the Quartermaster General's Department, who deserted from the army near the St. Mary's. * * * I had made such demonstrations for a length of time previously to taking up our line of march as to induce the savages to expect our advance by the route of the Miami villages, to the left, or toward Roche de Bout, by the right, which feints appear to have produced the desired effect, by drawing the attention of the enemy to those points, and gave an opening for the army to approach undiscovered, by a devious, i. e., in a central direction. Thus, sir, we have gained possession of the grand emporium of the hostile Indians of the West, without loss of blood. The very extensive and highly cultivated fields and gardens show the work of many hands. The margin of those beautiful rivers, the Miamis of the lake [Maumee] and Auglaize appear like one continued village for a number of miles both above and below this place; nor have I ever before beheld such immense fields of corn in any part of America, from Canada to Florida. We are now employed in completing a strong stockade fort, with four good block-houses, by way of stations, at the confluence of the Auglaize and the [Maumee], which I have called Defiance. Everything is now prepared for a forward move, to-morrow morning, toward Roche de Bout, or foot of the rapids. Yet I have thought proper to offer the enemy a last overture of peace; and as they have everything that is dear and interesting now at stake, I have reason to expect that they will listen to the propositions mentioned in the enclosed copy of an address" to the Delawares,

Shawanoes, Miami and Wyandots, and to each and every one of them, and to all other nations of Indians northwest of the Ohio, whom it may concern, "dispatched yesterday by a special flag [Christopher Miller], whom I sent under circumstances that will insure his safe return, and which may eventually spare the effusion of much human blood. But should war be their choice, that blood be upon their own heads. America shall no longer be insulted with impunity. To an all-powerful and just God I therefore commit myself and gallant army."

The dispatch, addressed as above and forwarded, contained this passage: "Brothers—Be no longer deceived or led astray by the false promises and language of the bad white men at the foot of the rapids; they have neither the power nor inclination to protect you. No longer shut your eyes to your true interest and happiness, nor your ears to this last overture of peace. But, in pity to your innocent women and children, come and prevent the further effusion of your blood. Let them experience the kindness and friendship of the United States of America, and the invaluable blessings of peace and tranquillity." He invited them, also, to meet him without delay between the mouth of the Auglaize and the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, "in order to settle the preliminaries of a lasting peace."

"The bearer of the letter left Fort Defiance at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 13th of August. On the 16th, he brought an answer from some of the hostile Indians to Gen. Wayne, in which they said, 'that if he waited where he was ten days, and then sent Miller for them, they would treat with him; but that if he advanced they would give him battle.' But Gen. Wayne was not thus induced to check his onward march, for on the 15th he had moved his forces from Fort Defiance and directed them toward the British fort at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. Five days later, he had gained a decisive victory over the Indians and their allies almost under the guns of the British fort, on the left bank of the Maumee. The Indians had been as good as their word, but met with a reception not contemplated in their pompous reply to his propositions for peace. They had fought and been disastrously defeated.

The following, from Wayne's official report of his proceedings, addressed to the Secretary of War, and bearing date at Fort Defiance, August 28, 1794, will give the reader an accurate idea of his efforts at conquering a peace:

"Sir—It is with infinite pleasure that I now announce to you the brilliant success of the Federal army under my command, in a general action with the combined force of the hostile Indians and a considerable number of the volunteers and militia of Detroit, on the 20th instant, on the banks of the Maumee, in the vicinity of the British post and garrison, at the foot of the rapids. The army advanced from this place (Fort Defiance), on the 15th, and arrived at Roche de Bout on the 18th; the 19th was employed in making a temporary post (Fort Deposit), for the reception of our stores and baggage, and in reconnoitering the position of the enemy, who were encamped behind a thick brushy wood and the British fort.

"At 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 20th, the army again advanced in columns, agreeably to the standing order of march, the legion on the right, its flank covered by the Maumee; one brigade of mounted volunteers on the left, under Brig. Gen. Todd, and the other in the rear, under Brig. Gen. Barbee. A select battalion of mounted volunteers moved in front of the legion, commanded by Maj. Price, who was directed to keep sufficiently advanced, so as to give timely notice for the troops to form in case of action, it being yet undetermined whether the Indians would decide for peace or war.

"After advancing about five miles, Maj. Price's corps received so severe a fire from the enemy, who were secreted in the woods and high grass, as to compel them to retreat. The legion was immediately formed in two lines, principally in a close, thick wood, which extended for miles on our left, and for a very considerable distance in front, the ground being covered with old, fallen timber, probably occasioned by a tornado, which rendered it impracticable for the cavalry to act with effect, and afforded the enemy the most favorable covert for their mode of warfare. The savages were formed in three lines, within supporting distance of each other, and extending for near two miles, at right angles with the river. I soon discovered from the weight of the fire and the extent of their lines, that the enemy were in full force in front, in possession of their favorite ground, and endeavoring to turn our left flank. I therefore gave orders for the second line to advance and support the first; and directed Maj. Gen. Scott to gain and turn the right flank of the savages, with the whole of the mounted volunteers, by a circuitous route; at the same time, I ordered the front line to advance and charge with trailed arms, and rouse the Indians from their coverts at the point of the bayonet, and, when up, to deliver a close and well-directed fire on their backs, followed by a brisk charge, so as not to give them time to load again.

"I also ordered Capt. Mis Campbell, who commanded the legionary cavalry, to turn the left flank of the enemy next the river, which afforded a favorable field for that corps to act in. All these orders were obeyed with spirit and promptitude; but such was the impetuosity of the charge by the first line of infantry, that the Indians and Canadian militia and volunteers were driven from all their coverts in so short a time, that, although every possible exertion was used by the officers of the second line of the legion, and by Gens. Scott, Todd and Barbee, of the mounted volunteers, to gain their proper positions, but part of each could get up in season to participate in the action; the enemy being driven, in the course of one hour, more than two miles through the thick woods already mentioned by less than one-half their numbers. From every account, the enemy amounted to two thousand combatants. The troops actually engaged against them were short of nine hundred. This horde of savages, with their allies, abandoned themselves to flight, and dispersed with terror and dismay, leaving our victorious army in full and quiet possession of the field of battle, which terminated under the influence of the guns of the British garrison, as you will observe by the inclosed correspondence between Maj. Campbell, the commandant, and myself, upon this occasion.

"The bravery and conduct of every officer belonging to the army, from the Generals down to the ensigns, merit my highest approbation. There were, however, some whose rank and situations placed their conduct in a very conspicuous point of view, and which I observed with pleasure and the most lively gratitude. Among whom, I must beg leave to mention Brig. Gen. Wilkinson and Col. Hamtramck, the commandants of the right and left wings of the legion, whose brave example inspired the troops. To these, I must add the names of my faithful and gallant Aids-de-Camp, Capt. De Butt and T. Lewis; and Lieut. Harrison, who, with the Adjutant General, Maj. Mills, rendered the most essential service by communicating my orders in every direction, and, by their conduct and bravery, exciting the troops to press for victory. Lieut. Covington, upon whom the command of the cavalry now devolved, cut down two savages with his own hand; and Lieut. Webb, one, in turning the enemy's left flank. The wounds received by Capt. Slough and Prior, and Lieut. Campbell Smith, an extra Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Wilkinson, of the legionary infantry, and Capt. Van Rensselaer, of the dragoons, Capt. Rawlins, Lieut. McKenney, and Ensign Duncan, of the mounted volunteers, bear honorable testimony of their bravery and conduct.

"Capt. H. Lewis and Brook, with their companies of light infantry, had to sustain an unequal fire for some time, which they supported with fortitude. In fact, every officer and soldier who had an opportunity to come into action displayed that true bravery which will always insure success. And here permit me to declare that I never discovered more true spirit and anxiety for action than appeared to pervade the whole of the mounted volunteers; and I am well persuaded that, had the enemy maintained their favorite ground for one-half hour longer, they would have most severely felt the prowess of that corps. But, while I pay this tribute to the living, I must not neglect the gallant dead, among whom we have to lament the early death of those worthy and brave officers, Capt. Mis Campbell, of the dragoons, and Lieut. Fowles, of the light infantry, of the legion who fell in the first charge.

"We remained three days and nights on the banks of the Maumee in front of the field of battle, during which time all the houses and cornfields were consumed and destroyed for a considerable distance both above and below Fort Miami as well as within pistol-shot of the garrison, who were compelled to remain tacit spectators to this general destruction and conflagration, among which were the houses, stores and property of Col. McKee, the British Indian agent and principal stimulator of the war now existing between the United States and the savages.

"The army returned to this place (Fort Defiance) on the 27th, by easy marches, laying waste the villages and cornfields for fifty miles on each side of the Maumee. There remain yet a great number of villages and a great quantity of corn to be consumed or destroyed upon Auglaize and the Maumee about this place, which will be effected in the course of a few days. In the interim, we shall improve Fort Defiance; and, as soon as the escort returns with the necessary supplies from Greenville and Fort Recovery, the army will proceed to the Miami villages in order to accomplish the object of the campaign. It is, however, not improbable that the enemy may make one desperate effort against the army, as it is said that a re-enforcement was hourly expected at Fort Miami from Niagara, as well as numerous tribes of Indians living on the margin and islands of the lakes. This is a business rather to be wished for than dreaded while the army remains in force. Their numbers will only tend to confuse the savages and the victory will be the more complete and decisive, and which may eventually insure a permanent and happy peace."

The exact number of Indians engaged in this action has of course never been accurately ascertained, but from the best information at hand, there were about four hundred and fifty Delawares, one hundred and seventy-five Miami, two hundred and seventy-five Shawanoes, two hundred and twenty-five Ottawas, two hundred and seventy-five Wyandots and a small number of Senecas, Pottawatomies and Chippewas, in all from fifteen to eighteen hundred warriors, not including about one hundred Canadians from Detroit under command of Capt. Caldwell. The loss of the Indians can only be estimated by the number of dead left on the field, and upon that basis it would be safe to fix the number of killed at little less than eighty killed and about two hundred wounded, for when the battle was ended and the Indians had withdrawn, forty of their dead remained on the field in addition to the large number necessarily taken off the field during the progress of the engagement, according to their universal usage, until their compulsory retirement. The wounded being more than double their death loss. According to the official report of Gen. Wayne in the War Department, his loss was twenty-six regulars and seven Kentucky volunteers killed, while of the wounded there were eighty-seven regulars and thirteen volunteers. Subsequently, nine regulars and two volunteers died from the effect of their wounds, at the date of the report, August 28, 1794.

Gen. Wayne, with his army, remained at Fort Defiance, whither he had marched after the battle of the 20th, until the 14th of September, when, leaving that point, he moved up the Maumee in the direction of the English fort at the juncture of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's. Prior to his departure from Fort Defiance, and after his engagement at the foot of the rapids, being in the vicinity of Fort Miami, then under the command of Maj. Campbell, of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, in the service of the King of Great Britain—from some technical objection growing out of the apparent disposition on the part of Gen. Wayne to hold his position in the vicinity of the British fort, the Commandant challenged his right to remain there in hostile attitude. The result was a short but spioy correspondence between the two officers, in which the Briton, while endeavoring to establish the right of his sovereign to occupy the territory by right of anterior possession, admitted that his situation there was totally military. However, Gen. Wayne, in the name of the President of the United States, desired and demanded that he "immediately desist from any further act of

hostility or aggression, by forbearing to fortify, and by withdrawing the troops, artillery and stores under your (his) orders and direction forthwith, and removing to the nearest post occupied by his Britannic Majesty's troops at the peace of 1783." This advice was subsequently taken by Maj. Campholl, and the fort Americanized.

Departing, for the moment, from a narrative of succeeding events, the reader's attention is directed to some incidents preceding but intimately related to the decisive engagement of the 20th of August, 1794, at the rapids of the Maumee.

Gen. Wayne, as has been already stated, had come to a halt about seven miles above the British fort (Miami), which stood on the northwestern bank of the Maumee, near where Maumee City now stands, on the 18th of August, and on the following day had erected a temporary garrison, designed especially for the reception of stores, baggage, also for the additional purpose of better reconnoitering the enemy's ground lying "behind a thick hushy wood," adjacent to the British fort, calling it Fort Deposit.

In anticipation of the presence and purpose of Gen. Wayne, in case of their failure to accept his proposals and have peace, the Miamis were wavering and undecided as to the policy of attacking him, in consequence, no doubt, of the recent determination of Capt. Wells, the warm friend and son-in-law of Little Turtle, to leave their nation and return to his own people. The circumstances surrounding this incident are of particular interest, and deserve to be recorded here. Wells, at the age of twelve years, had been captured in Kentucky by the Miamis, had lived to manhood and raised a family among them, having married the daughter of Little Turtle, the great war-chief of that nation. About the time of the advance of Wayne's army, his mind began to be impressed with reminiscences of his childhood and youth, renewing those early memories and picturing the scenes of parental anxiety at the period of his separation from the home fire-side, the hours of anguish suffered by those who gave him life—the vacant chair at the old kitchen table—his relation to some of those very people against whom he, with his adopted people, was about to raise the war-cry and hurl the deadly tomahawk. With those over-present memories persistently claiming dominion, he finally resolved to sever his connection with the savage race in their warlike enterprises, and henceforth give his allegiance to the white people. "In this state of mind, with much of the Indian characteristics, inviting the war-chief of the Miamis—Little Turtle—to accompany him to a point on the Maumee about two miles east of Fort Wayne, at what was long known as the 'Big Elm,' whither they at once repaired, Wells told the chief his purpose. 'I now leave your nation,' said he, 'for my own people. We have long been friends. We are friends yet, until the sun reaches a certain height (which was named). From that time we are enemies. Then, if you wish to kill me you may. If I want to kill you, I may.' When the time indicated had come, Capt. Wells crossed the river, and was soon lost to the view of his old friend and chieftain, Little Turtle. Moving in an easterly course, with a view to striking the trail of Wayne's forces, he was successful in obtaining an interview with the General, and ever thereafter proved the fast friend of the Americans. The resolute movement of Wells was a severe blow upon the Miamis. To Little Turtle's mind it seemed to have been an unmistakable foreboding of sure and speedy defeat to the confederated tribes of the Northwest."

At a general council of the confederated tribes, held on the 19th of August, Little Turtle was most earnest in his endeavors to persuade a peace with Gen. Wayne. Said he, 'We have beaten the enemy twice under different circumstances. We cannot expect the same good fortune to attend us always. The Americans are now led by a chief that never sleeps. The nights and the days are alike to him, and during all the time he has been marching on our villages, notwithstanding the watchfulness of our young men, we have never been able to surprise him. Think well of it. There is something whispers me, it would be prudent to listen to his offers of peace.' But his words of wisdom were but little regarded. One of the chiefs of the council even went so far as to charge him with cowardice, which he readily enough spurned, for there were none braver or more ready to act, where a victory was to be won or a defense required, than Little Turtle; and so, without further parley, the council broke up, and Little Turtle, at the head of his braves, took his stand to meet and give battle to the advancing army." [Hist. Fort Wayne, pp. 47, 48.]

The sequel showed the wisdom and foresight of Little Turtle, and well had it been if the counsel of the sagacious chief been heeded. But destiny willed it otherwise, and the Indians paid dearly for their temerity.

PORT WAYNE ERECTED—ITS AFTER HISTORY—SUCCESSIVE COMMANDERS AND FINAL ABANDONMENT.

That the junction of the St. Joseph's of the lakes with the St. Mary's, forming the Maumee, is a strategic point of more than ordinary consequence, the experiences of the past two centuries sufficiently demonstrates. The first knowledge of the locality obtained by Europeans, of which we have information, embodies descriptions of its importance in a commercial as well as in a military point of view. The statement is additionally established by the consequence attached to it by the aborigines themselves, as ascertained through their traditions handed down from generation to generation in regular succession. But the object of this article is not so much to record the opinions entertained by its primitive inhabitants and their immediate followers, as to show what the more modern conception of it has brought forth. The contemplated expedition of George Rogers Clarke, in 1779, of La Balme, in 1780, followed by that of Harmar and St. Clair, in 1790 and 1791, foreshadowed the operations of succeeding years, and determine the motives which induced Gen. Wayne to guard the point by the erection of substantial and permanent works for its defense by the military power of the Government. Accordingly, having defeated its combined Indian forces at the rapids of the Maumee, and almost under the guns of the British Fort Miami, an account of which has already been given, his army took up its line of

march for the Miami villages at the junction of the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's, on the 14th of September, 1794, arriving at the destined point on the 17th, and on the 18th selected the site for a fortification, afterward known by his name.

On the 24th, work commenced on the garrison, and, considering the state of the weather and the surroundings, proceeded toward completion with proper rapidity, occupying the time until the 18th of October, just one month from the selection of the site. On the 17th of October, the day preceding the completion and dedication of the work, Gen. Wayne forwarded to the War Department a dispatch containing a description and plan of the new fort. It was constructed of logs, and not very safe, but deemed to be sufficiently so for the time and purpose contemplated in its erection, commanding the Maumee for a half-mile below the junction, and the mouth of the St. Joseph's and of the St. Mary's. The following extracts from the daily journal of the campaign, giving a better idea of the proceedings and casualties than can be elsewhere ascertained, is inserted here as a part of the account.

"CAMP MIAMI VILLAGE, September 18, 1794.

" * * * Four deserters from the British camp came to us this day; they bring the information that the Indians are encamped eight miles below the British fort, to the number of 1,600.

"September 20. Last night it rained violently, and the wind blew from the N. W. harder than I know heretofore. Gen. Barbour, with his command, arrived in camp about 9 o'clock this morning, with 553 kegs of flour, each containing 100 pounds.

"September 23. Four deserters from the British garrison arrived at our camp; they mention that the Indians are still embodied on the Miami, nine miles below the British fort; that they are somewhat divided in opinion—some are for peace, and others for war.

"September 24. This day work commenced on the garrison, which, I am apprehensive, will take some time to complete it. A keg of whisky, containing ten gallons, was purchased this day for eight dollars, a sheep for ten dollars; three dollars was offered for one pint of salt, but it could not be obtained for less than six.

"September 25. Lieut. Blue, of the dragoons, was this day arrested by Ensign Johnson, of the 4th S. L., but a number of their friends interfering, the dispute was settled upon Lieut. Blue asking Johnson's pardon.

"September 26. McClelland, one of our spies, with a small party, came in this evening from Fort Defiance, who brings information that the enemy are troublesome about the garrison, and that they have killed some of our men under the walls of the fort. Sixteen Indians were seen to-day near this place; a small party went in pursuit of them. I have not heard what discoveries they have made.

"September 30. Salt and whisky were drawn by the troops this day, and a number of the soldiers became much intoxicated, they having stolen a quantity of liquor from the Quartermaster.

"October 4. This morning, we had the hardest frost I ever saw in the middle of December; it was like small snow; there was ice in our camp-kettles $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick; the fatigues go on with velocity, considering the rations the troops are obliged to live on.

"October 5. The weather extremely cold and hard frosts, the wind N. W.; everything quiet and nothing but harmony and peace throughout the camp, which is something uncommon.

"October 6. Plenty and quietness, the same as yesterday; the volunteers engaged in work on the garrison, for which they are to receive three gills of whisky per man, per day; their employment is digging the ditch and filling up the parapet.

"October 8. The troops drew but half-rations of flour this day. The cavalry and other horses die very fast, not less than four or five per day.

"October 9. The volunteers have agreed to build a block-house in front of the garrison.

"October 11. A Canadian (Rozelie) with a flag arrived this evening; his business was to deliver up three prisoners in exchange for his brother, who was taken on the 20th of August; he brings information that the Indians are in council with Girty and McKee near the fort of Detroit; that all the tribes are for peace except the Shawanocs, who are determined to prosecute the war.

"October 16. Nothing new; weather wet and cold wind from N. W. The troops healthy in general.

"October 17. This day Capt. Gibson arrived with a quantity of flour, beef and sheep.

"October 19. This day the troops were not ordered for labor, being the first day for four weeks, and accordingly attended divine service.

"October 20. An express arrived this day with dispatches to the Commander-in-chief; the contents are kept secret. A court-martial to sit this day for the trial of Charles Hyde.

"October 21. This day were read the proceedings of a court-martial held on Lieut. Charles Hyde (yesterday); was found not guilty of the charges exhibited against him, and was therefore acquitted."

On the morning of the following day, October 22, 1794, the new fort having been fully completed and ready for occupancy, passed the ordeal of a formal dedication to the god of war, with the usual ceremonies. Gen. Wayne then invested Lieut. Col. John F. Hamtramck with the command of the Post, who, upon assuming the position, placed the following officers in command of sub-legions; Capt. Kingsbury, First; Capt. Groaton, Second; Capt. Sparks and Reed, Third; Capt. Preston, Fourth, with Capt. Porter of the Artillery.

The garrison being thus completely officered, a final salute of fifteen rounds of artillery was fired and the Stars and Stripes were flung to the breeze, thereafter to float over the ramparts, indicative of the inviolable character of the works as manifested in the appropriate and significant name of **FORT WAYNE**.

"And here," says Mr. Bries, "was the starting-point of a new era in civilization in the great Northwest."

The fort having been completed and officered, with a garrison equal to the demands for defense, Gen. Wayne left the post on the 28th of October, and took up his line of march for Fort Greenville, reaching that point on the 2d day of November, with the main body of his regular troops. During the succeeding two years, Col. Hamtramck continued in command of the new fort, watching the movements of the Indians, who were still numerous in the vicinity, reporting, from time to time, to his superior officers the condition of the garrison, as well as the disposition manifested by the leading spirits among the Indians—whether for peace or war.

Among other things, he experienced much annoyance from a propensity to laziness, manifested by many of the soldiers, for which they were necessarily placed in confinement, "the economic allowance of one hundred lashes," prescribed by the regulations, offering insufficient inducements to practice honesty. What the result of this species of tactics was, history does not inform us.

In a note to Gen. Wayne, dated December 29, 1794, he conveyed the information that a number of the chiefs of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Sacs and Potawatamies, had arrived the day previous, who seemed to apprehend that they would be compelled, from force of circumstances, to follow the example of other Indians, and accept conditions of peace foreshadowed in the proposed treaty of Greenville; but that some of the Shawanoes, Delawares and Miamis, who, unable to release themselves from the influence of Col. McKee, the British Agent on the Maumee, were in doubt what to do. A subsequent note, however, of the same date, gave a more encouraging view of the situation, so far as the Miamis were concerned, two war chiefs of that nation having arrived with the information that their people would, in a few days, be on their way to Greenville, and that the remaining tribes would follow their lead in the measures for peace. The Miamis and other tribes entertaining and manifesting a similar disposition, true to their promise, repaired early to the treaty-grounds at Greenville, and participated in the council proceedings.

Aside from what has already been stated, little of importance took place while Col. H. remained in command, and he retired from duty at this point, on the 17th of May, 1796. Then passing down the Maumee to Lake Erie, he was afterward placed in command of the post at Detroit. When Col. Hamtramck had departed, the command of the fort devolved upon Col. Thomas Hunt, with the First Regiment of United States Infantry as a garrison, who held this position during the succeeding two years.

The size and strength of this fort proving insufficient for the purpose contemplated in its original construction, it was torn down about the year 1804, and another, larger, and better adapted to the wants of the time, erected on nearly the same site, which is now Lot No. 40 in Taber's Addition to Fort Wayne.* This new fort was built under the supervision of Col. Hunt, then commandant. In 1815, this fort, proving insufficient, was taken down also, and a new one reared in its place by Maj. Whistler, in a more substantial manner. From the best information at hand, it "inclosed an area of about one hundred and fifty feet square, in pickets ten feet high and set in the ground, with a block-house at the southeast and northwest corners, two stories high and rising above the second floor, which projected and formed a bastion in each when the guns were rigged, that on the southeast commanding the south and east sides of the fort, and that on the northwest, the north and west sides. The officers' quarters, commissary department and other buildings, located on the different sides, formed a part of the walls, and in the center stood the liberty-pole, on which was placed a metal American eagle, and over that floated the stars and stripes of the United States. The plaza in the inclosure was smooth and gravelly. The roofs of the houses all inclined within the inclosure, after the shed fashion, and to prevent the enemy from setting it on fire, and if fired, to protect the men in putting it out; and the water which fell within was led, in nicely-made wooden troughs, just below the surface of the ground, to the flag-staff, and thence, by a sluiceway, to the Maumee.

"It is thought that it left out a small portion of the old ground, for it is definitely known that the southwest corner of the new fort was exactly at the southwest corner of Lot 40, the pickets running south of east toward John Brown's blacksmith shop, and near where the shop now stands [1860], and where was one of the forts [corners]; the east side ran to a point on the north bank of the canal, the west, to the second fort, and thence to the place of beginning.

"The stone curbing of the old well may yet be seen in this edge of the south bank of the canal, and near the northwest corner of the fort. The canal cut off the north end of the ground, by which the pickets were removed and this ancient relic invaded, about 1833.

"After the death of the commanding officer, Col. Hamtramck, in about 1799, Thomas Hunt was promoted to the colonelcy of the old First Regiment, and ordered to Fort Wayne from Detroit." Connected with the execution of this order is the following incident:

"As Col. Thomas Hunt was on his way, with his family and regiment, from Detroit to Bellefontaine, coming up the Maumee; A. D. 1803, in fifty Montreal batteaux, and approaching Fort Wayne, the commanding officer, Capt. Whipple, was standing beside the Surgeon's mate, Dr. Edwards, when Dr. E. remarked to Capt. Whipple, of a daughter of Col. Hunt, 'That's a fine-looking girl;' and, as a coincidence, the girl remarked at the same time, to her mother, 'That's a good-looking young man.' This mutual attachment resulted in a marriage of Dr. Edwards and Miss Hunt in ten days, at which wedding the celebrated Indian chief, Fives Medals (whose town was on Turkey Creek Prairie, now Elkforkly), was present, at his own solicitation, and was very highly pleased."

"Fort Wayne was commanded by Maj. Whipple, after Col. Hunt. Maj. Whipple died at Detroit; afterward, Capt. Ray was in command, till it was

*The original fort was on Lots 11, 12 and 13, same addition.

besieged in 1812 by the Indians. Capt. Ray was allowed to resign rather than have charges preferred against him." Upon the acceptance of the resignation of Capt. Ray, Capt. Hugh Moore was appointed his successor. In 1813, he was superseded by Joseph Jonkinson, who in turn was succeeded by Maj. Whistler, in the spring of 1814, under whose supervision the fort was rebuilt, as we have already seen. After the completion of the fort, in 1815, Maj. J. H. Vose assumed command, and continued to occupy the post until it was abandoned, in 1819. Subsequently, the reservation and public grounds around the fort were made subject to sale as other public lands, and the particular site occupied by the fort and adjacent buildings was purchased by a land company at New Haven, Conn., and was placed under the control of Hon. F. P. Randall. At a later date, the property came into the possession of Hon. Cyrus Taber, who laid out this addition known by his name. Allen County, also, laid out another addition on a part of this same grounds.

The following additional matter, pertinent to the current history of Wayne's Fort, and thought to be of sufficient value to justify its preservation, is appended in this connection:

"At the close of the struggles in 1814," says Mr. Bries, in his "History of Fort Wayne," "soon after the arrival of Maj. Whistler to assume command here, it was feared that the Indians might again make an effort to capture the post, and, being much out of repair, and most uncomfortable for the garrison in many respects, Maj. Whistler applied to the War Department for permission to rebuild it, which was granted by Gen. Armstrong, and the main structure was replaced by new pickets and other necessary timber for the rebuilding of the officers' and other quarters within the inclosure.

"Though many Indians continued, for several years after this war of 1812, to coöperate here for purposes of trade, to receive their annuity, and also from a feeling of sympathy and attraction for the scene of their old home and gathering-place, aside from some petty quarrels among themselves, in which they would often kill each other, nothing of a warlike nature was ever again manifest between the Indians and the whites.

"During 1818, a year remarkable for the congregation of many Indians here, the red men are referred to as presenting a general spirit of order and love of peace, not surpassed by many of the whites of that time, and well worthy of emulation in many instances. It was no uncommon thing, in their visits to Ks-ki-ong-a, seeing a new hut, to inquire whether the new-comer was quiet—if he 'make no trouble for Injuns,' etc. And their intuition and close observation were presented very often in this most striking and remarkable light.

"On one occasion, about this period, an elderly Miami had come to the village to trade a little. Soon meeting his old friend, James Peltier, the interpreter, his observing eye, in looking about the place, soon fell upon a hut near, that had been but recently built. 'Ugh!' ejaculated the Indian, 'new wigwam!' He now became more anxious to know if the white man was peaceable—whether he came to make trouble for Injun? The two now soon entered the hut of the new-comers and shook hands with the inmates. The Indian at once began to look about him and to inquire how many warriors (children) they had, etc. Eyeing the matron of the house, or squaw, as the Indian called her, and observing that she was quite sad, the Indian became anxious to know what was the matter with her—he was sure she was sick. The woman averred that she was not sick. But the Indian knew she was. Turning to his old friend P. again, after looking at the woman and striking his hand upon his breast, exclaimed, 'whits squaw sick at heart;' and was anxious to know if she had not left something behind at the settlement from which they came to Fort Wayne. In response to this, the woman quickly replied that she had left her only son by her first husband, at Piqua, and that she was anxious to have him with her, but her present husband did not want him to come. 'Didn't I tell you white squaw sick at heart!' replied the Indian, much elated; and he at once proposed to go to Piqua and bring her son to her, if Mr. P. would give him a blanket—which was readily agreed to. Receiving a note from the mother, the next morning early, with two Indian ponies, the generous red man was on the road to Piqua; and in five days from that time, returned with the boy! The woman's heart was eased, and the faithful Indian gazed upon the happy meeting of the mother and the son, his heart warmed within him, and, turning to his friend Peltier, he exclaimed, 'Isn't that good medicine for the white squaw?'

"The Indian now became the faithful protector and friend of the woman and her son, assuming the special guardianship of the latter—telling the husband that if he ever heard a word of complaint either from the son or mother, as to ill treatment, he would have his hide, if he had to lay in the Maumee River until the moss had grown six inches on his back. For six or seven years, the Indian continued his visits to the hut of the new-comers, always bringing them supplies in the form of venison and animals of different kinds, and the boy very often accompanied his kind benefactor to the forest in pursuit of game." [Hist. Fort Wayne, pp. 201-2].

"Attached to the fort, and extending west of it to about where the 'Old Fort House' afterward stood, and embracing about one acre of land, was a well-cultivated garden, belonging to the commanding officer, always filled, in season, with the choicest vegetables. West of this was the company's garden, extending to about where the Hedekin House afterward stood. This was also well tilled, affording suitable labor for the soldiers, when military discipline was slackened. The main thoroughfare, in those days, extended westward from the fort, along what is now the canal.

"Not far to the south of the fort, in what is now known as 'Taber's Addition,' was located the burial-ground of the garrison, and where, also, were deposited others who died, not immediately connected with the garrison. Lieut. Oatlander, who had one day unthoughtfully fired upon a flock of birds passing over the fort, had been reprimanded by Capt. Rhea, and, because of his refusal to be tried by

*J. W. Dawson's Notes.

a court-martial, was confined in a small room in the garrison, where he subsequently died, and was among the number buried in this old place of internment. Another place of burial, where also a number of Indians were interred, extended along the northwest corner of Columbia and Clinton streets, and to the adjoining block. Many bones were removed from this point some years ago, in digging cellars and laying foundations of buildings." [Tuttle's Hist. Ind., 351.]

SIEGE OF FORT WAYNE.

As early as 1808, after Tecumseh and his prophet-brother, having obtained the right to locate their principal town on the Tippecanoe River, near its entrance into the Wabash, began to exert an influence among the neighboring tribes, the ultimate purpose of which was to make war upon the frontier settlements, and prevent the further advance of emigration of the white people to territory claimed as belonging to the Indians in common. The Prophet's town, as it was called, very soon became the headquarters of all the disaffected spirits from the several tribes of the Northwest, that could be induced to accept the policy of the proposed confederation. Filled with a desire to develop his cherished purpose, in the spring of 1809, Tecumseh attended a council of numerous Indian tribes at Sandusky, and attempted there to exact a promise from the Wyandots and Senecas to join his embry settlement on the Tippecanoe. The suggestion was not received with favor, and some of the old Wyandot chiefs so informed him. His ill success in this direction, however, did not discourage him, but only induced greater activity and vigilance. In other fields he was more successful, and, in proportion to his accessions of new adherents, he became more bold and aggressive in his movements. Subsequent conferences with Gov. Harrison at Vincennes and elsewhere, were demonstrative of this fact.

Not accomplishing all that was desired in adjacent territory, he visited tribes inhabiting remote districts, seeking to gain their confidence and co-operation, by his persuasive eloquence and consequential demeanor. Meanwhile the Prophet, arrogating to himself the management of plans he was not qualified to execute in the absence of Tecumseh, precipitated an engagement with the army of Gov. Harrison, at Tippecanoe, on the 7th of November, 1811, the result of which was disastrous, not only to his prophetic ambition but to the unmaturing plans of his brother as well. Tecumseh, upon his return, in view of the situation, was less aggressive and hopeful, yet still determined in the advocacy and maintenance of his opinions. Thus situated, he sought an alliance with the British army as a means, in part at least, of compensating for his loss of prestige as the champion of an Indian confederacy.

The seed sown by Tecumseh, in his teachings and the influence of his example, gave impulse to the savage ambition of numerous warriors of the circumjacent tribes, and slight pretexts often induced exhibitions of the greatest cruelty. In the month of January, 1812, Little Turtle, a distinguished chief of the Miami nation, living at his village near Fort Wayne, having been an observer of the movements incident to the alliance of the Indians with the British, sent a messenger to Gov. Harrison, detailing some of the manifestations of an approaching war with Great Britain, and the probabilities of an Indian alliance, expressing, also, the strong attachment of the people of his nation generally, for the Government of the United States. The Delawares, too, gave expression of friendship; "but it became clearly evident, early in the year 1812, that the Pottawatomies, Kickapoos, Winnebagoes, and some other Northwestern tribes, were not disposed to remain at peace with the pioneer settlers of the West. On the 6th of April, two white men were killed by Indians at a cabin that stood almost in view of a small military post at Chicago. On the 11th of April, a settlement on the western side of the Wabash River, about thirty-five miles above Vincennes, Mr. Hutson, his wife, four of his children, and a man employed in his service, were killed by Indians; and on the 22d of April, Mr. Haryman, his wife and five children, were killed by a party of Indians near the mouth of Embarras Creek, at a point about five miles distant from Vincennes."

The effect of such proceedings was to alarm the frontier settlers and cause them to prepare for the punishment of the depredators, first protecting the settlements from the assaults of marauding parties of Indians who were known to infest the territory. With a view to making these preparations effectual, on the 16th of April, 1812, Gov. Harrison directed the officers of the Territorial militia to put their forces "in the best possible state for active service," suggesting, also, "the expediency of erecting block-houses or picketed forts, on the frontiers of Knox County, on the two branches of White River, eastward of Vincennes, and in the county of Harrison. The propriety of erecting similar posts of defense on the frontiers of Clarke, Jefferson, Dearborn, Franklin and Wayne Counties, was to be determined by the disposition of the Delaware Indians." Inasmuch as the Delawares had performed with punctuality and good faith all their obligations with the United States, the exercise of forbearance toward them was recommended, no reason for doubting their fidelity having been manifested.

In the general orders before referred to, the following instructions were contained: "When mischief is done by the Indians, in any of the settlements, they must be pursued; and the officer nearest to the spot (if the number of men under his command is not inferior to the exposed number of the enemy) is to commence it as soon as he can collect his men. If his force should be too small, he is to send for aid to the next officer to him; and in the mean time take a position capable of being defended, or watch the motions of the enemy, as circumstances may require. The pursuit must be conducted with vigor, and the officer commanding will be held responsible for making every exertion in his power to overtake the enemy."

About the middle of May following, a great Indian council was held at a village on the Mississinewa River, at which the Wyandots, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Delawares, Miami, Esau Rivers, Weas, Piankeshaws, Winnebagoes, Shawanoes and Kickapoos were represented. In this council the situation

was generally discussed, and a free interchange of opinion and purpose was indulged in. The current of expression was in favor of peace. Tecumseh, and a few others in his interest, only dissenting. To the adverse propositions, the Delawares replied thus tartly: "We have not met at this place to listen to such words. The red people have been killing the whites. The just resentment of the latter is raised against the former. Our white brothers are on their feet—their guns in their hands. There is no time to talk each other. You have done this, and you have done that. If there was, we could tell the Prophet that both red and white people have felt the bad effects of his counsel. Let us all join our hearts and hands together and proclaim peace through the land of the red people, and rely on the justice of our white brethren."

The reply of the Miami was equally direct and to the point. They said, "We feel that we all appear to be inclined for peace; that we all see that it would be our immediate ruin to go to war with the white people. We, the Miami, have not hurt our white brethren since the treaty of Greenville. We would be glad if all other nations present could say the same. We will cheerfully join our brethren for peace, but we will not join you for war against the white people. We hope our brethren, the Pottawatomies, Kickapoos and Winnebagoes, will keep their warriors in good order, and learn them to pay more respect to their women and children than they have done, by going and murdering the innocent white people."

The Kickapoos, also, were especially emphatic in their response, saying, "We have not two faces; and we despise those who have. The peace we have made with Gov. Harrison we will strictly adhere to, and trouble no person, and hope none will trouble us."

Tecumseh was not satisfied with the result of this conference, nor were the representations of the Pottawatomies, Winnebagoes, and Kickapoos true expressions of the sentiments entertained by these tribes toward the white people. Immediately the consequences of disaffection and discomfiture began to manifest themselves in the movements of the Indians. From the time of Tecumseh's departure from Fort Wayne, a few days subsequent to the Mississinewa council, he had been restless and vindictive, exerting himself with great activity in inciting the Indians to acts of hostility toward the white people; and when war was declared by the United States against Great Britain, he allied himself to the cause of the latter, taking an active part with them.

Upon the formal declaration of war, Gen. Hull, in command of the Northwestern army, conceived the idea of invading Canada, as a means calculated to give him an advantage in maintaining his defense of the frontier. With that idea in view, he stationed his army in British territory and issued a proclamation declaring to the Canadian people that "he came to find enemies, not to make them; to protect, not to injure them."

It was the province of Gen. Hull, as such commander, to notify the garrisons in his jurisdiction that war had been declared by the United States against Great Britain. This notice, which purported to have issued on the 6th of July, from some unexplained cause, did not reach many of those points proper to be informed of the condition of affairs. Because of this failure, they were not prepared for defensive operations, especially since the British and Indians in conjunction were ready to take advantage of these conditions. An immediate consequence of this failure was the surrender of the post at Mackinac on the 17th of July, to a largely superior force, less than one week after the issue of his proclamation to the people of Canada, nearly two weeks having elapsed after notice should have been received at the garrison. However, the posts at Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne and Chicago, had been notified of the fact, and the commanding officers at these points were ordered to place their garrisons "in the best possible state of defense" without delay, and to make a return to Brigadier Major Jessup, at Detroit, of the quantity of provisions the contractors had on hand at their respective posts; the number of officers and men, ordnance and military stores of every kind, and the public property of all kinds. Yet the commandant at Fort Dearborn had not been thus notified until the last of July, nearly a month after the information should have been received. About the same time, feeling that he had been less vigilant than duty demanded, he sent a messenger to Fort Wayne with instructions to the officer in command, to send immediate relief to the garrison at Chicago. The same messenger also brought a request from Gen. Hull to Maj. Stickney, Indian Agent at Fort Wayne, to see that all the information and assistance at his disposal be forwarded to Capt. Heald, then surrounded by a large body of Indians operating under the instructions of Tecumseh.

Accordingly, Maj. Stickney, with as much despatch as possible, sent Capt. Wells, his sub-agent, a brother-in-law of Little Turtle, and thoroughly versed in Indian strategy from a lifelong intercourse with them, with a small force to aid the beleaguered garrison. In the mean time, however, on the 9th of August, Capt. Heald received orders from Gen. Hull to evacuate the post at Chicago and move to Detroit. Three days later, Capt. Wells, with thirty picked and trusty warriors, fully equipped, arrived at Fort Dearborn (Chicago), when he was informed by Capt. Heald of the condition of affairs, and that, after receiving the order of Gen. Hull, he had a conference with the Indians of the neighborhood and agreed upon terms of evacuation. These terms, among other things, embraced an agreement "to deliver up to the Indians the fort with all its contents, except some ammunition and provisions necessary for their march," in consideration for which he was to be permitted to pass unmolested. Capt. Wells thought such an arrangement ill advised, for the reason that the ammunition and whisky especially were dangerous elements to place at the disposal of a horde of treacherous savages, who, under the influence of the whisky, which they were sure to become, would not for a moment regard the terms of the agreement entered into. The truth of this opinion soon became manifest, when the Indians, being made acquainted with the fact of the presence of fire-water among the articles obtainable by a ready disregard of their agreement, determined at once to attack the garrison. Capt. Wells, being cognizant of their

movements, took in the situation at a glance. He was not mistaken, for information had even then been communicated to Mr. Kinzie of the proceedings and intentions of the Pottawatomies engaged as an escort for them.

The troops under the command of Capt. Head, consisted of fifty-four regulars and twelve militia. These, on the morning of the 15th of August, marched out from the fort to the tune of the "Dead March," as if some invisible force had impelled them to chant their own funeral dirge. Capt. Wells, too, as if conscious of his impending fate, marched in front at the head of his little band of faithful warriors with his face blackened.

After passing outside the walls of the fort, the garrison, with Capt. Wells' band and the escort of Pottawatomies, took up the line of march along the margin of the lake, in the direction of Fort Wayne. When the sand hills separating the prairie and lake had been reached, the escort, consisting of some five hundred Pottawatomies, instead of pursuing the regular route, kept along the plain to the right of the sand ridge, and had thus marched something more than a mile and a half, when Capt. Wells, having in the mean time watched these movements closely, and satisfied himself fully as to their purpose, and that an attack was contemplated, he communicated the result of his observations to the men, and directed a charge upon the assailants. At this period a volley was fired from behind the sand hills. The troops were then hastily formed into line, and charged rapidly up the bank. "A veteran of some seventy years was the first to fall." Capt. Wells soon fell, pierced with many balls, and, in the words of one of the party, (Mrs. Kinzie), "Pee-so-tum," held dangling in his hand a scalp, which, by the black ribbon around the queue, I recognized as that of Capt. Wells. Their leader now being killed, the Miamis fled; one of their chiefs, however, before leaving the scene of disaster, riding up to the Pottawatomies, and exclaiming to them in pretty strong terms: "You have deceived the Americans and us. You have done a bad action, and (brandishing his tomahawk) I will be the first to head a party of Americans to return and punish your treachery!" and then galloped away over the prairie in pursuit of his companions, who were rapidly making their way back toward Fort Wayne.

After a desperate conflict the troops were compelled to surrender, only to be subjected to the barbarous inflictions of the tomahawk and scalping knife at the hands of the treacherous savages. The result of this massacre was twenty-six regulars killed with all the militia, two women and twelve children. Twenty-eight only were taken prisoners. One of the incidents related by Maj. Stickney, is characteristic of Indian warfare: "As the character of Capt. Wells was unequalled for bravery, after his death, his head was severed from his body, and the Indians took out his heart, cooked it, and divided it among themselves in very small pieces. They religiously believed that each one who ate of it would thereby become as brave as he from whom it was taken."

Thus far, the plan of Tecumseh had been a success, the result at Chicago being in full accord with his desire to obtain revenge for the ill success of his recent efforts in behalf of an Indian confederacy. While it is true that many of the tribes from whom he had expected support were disposed to withhold their allegiance, his bold activity in the development of his schemes brought about him a class of warriors wholly unscrupulous in the execution of his orders. Some of them as were induced, from motives of friendship toward the United States, to refuse an alliance with him, were threatened with extermination by his deluded followers. Being, however, that his influence was growing less effective, his scheme for an alliance with the British now commanded his attention and controlled all his energies. Possessing an excellent memory, and being so well acquainted with the situation of every important position in the whole Northwest, his services soon became essentially valuable as an auxiliary to the British army.

Having attached himself to the army of Great Britain, he was often called upon by the officers in command to impart such information as the occasion required. His connection with the British naturally induced many of his former followers to unite their energies with his in inflicting on his enemies the penalty of his perturbed ambition. At this time, the siege of Fort Wayne and the massacre at the garrison seemed to be a part of the plan most claiming precedence in execution. With this motive uppermost, he set about the work methodically, and, as a means to that end, he secured the co-operation of the Pottawatomies, Ottawas and a portion of the Miamis, participants in the butchery at Fort Dearborn. The leading spirits of these several bands, in the interest of the British, were to be the chief executors of this important enterprise. For this purpose, they were assembled in council by British emissaries at their respective villages on the St. Joseph's and on Lake Michigan. The result of this council was a well matured determination to simultaneously attack Fort Wayne and Fort Harrison, and being promised by the British agents engaged in the movement. The plan in detail was that, in case the Indians would besiege these forts and prevent their evacuation by the garrisons occupying them, they should be joined, in one moon, by a large force from Malden and Detroit, with artillery, sufficient to demolish the works, thus opening the way for an indiscriminate slaughter of the garrison at the hands of these accomplished operators with the tomahawk and scalping knife.

This was late in the month of August, 1812, after the massacre at Chicago, and but a few days remained before the plan for the demolition of Fort Wayne was to be put in execution. All was activity among those charged with the momentous trust, but the activity was of a character not likely to excite suspicion, except to those familiar with the diplomacy of Indian warfare. Their schemes, nevertheless, became gradually apparent as their movements were less reserved. There were, too, members of some of the confederated tribes not in full accord with the proposed plan of operations. As the details of the plan began to develop, there were observers skilled in the interpretation of them who had interests in common with the white people.

"At this time, there was an Indian trader residing near Fort Wayne, of French extraction, by the name of Antoine Boudie. He was about fifty years

of age, and had lived among the Indians from the time he was twelve years old. He was an extraordinary character. At one time, he would appear to be brave and generous, at another, meanly selfish. He was recognized by the Miamis as one of their tribe—married one of their squaws and conformed to their habits and mode of life. The hostile Pottawatomies, desirous of saving him from the destruction which they contemplated for the garrison, sent Metea, chief of their tribe, to inform him of their intentions and his danger. Metea went to his cabin in the night, and, under an injunction of great secrecy, informed him of all that had transpired in relation to the contemplated siege of the two forts. He offered to come for Boudie and his family before the siege was commenced, with a sufficient number of pack-horses to remove them and their movable property to a place of safety. Boudie did not decline the offer."

On the following morning, Boudie, with Charles Peltier, a French interpreter, visited the agent, Maj. Stickney, at an early hour, and quietly disclosed the whole plot, enjoining the agent to strictest secrecy as to his informants. In doubt whether the import of these disclosures was what it appeared to be, he was at a loss, for a time, to know how best to apply the information most advantageously. Some doubt had been expressed touching the veracity of his informants, by the commanding officer at the fort, Capt. Rhea, whose habits of intoxication were such as to disqualify him as a safe adviser. Under the circumstances, having duly considered the situation, he acted upon his own judgment in the premises, and at once dispatched messengers to Gov. Harrison and Gov. Meigs, and another to the Commandant at Fort Harrison, informing him of the contemplated siege. Active preparations for defense were at once commenced, and not a moment too soon, for scarcely had the messengers left when the Indians had drawn their guard lines around the fort to cut off all means of communication.

Shortly after the messengers had been dispatched to Gov. Harrison, requesting the presence of an additional military force such as the original condition of affairs demanded, and it was uncertain as to the time when those reinforcements might reasonably be expected, much anxiety was manifested in reference to the possible contingencies in the premises. Their anxiety was occasioned in part by the drunkenness and incapacity of Capt. Rhea, who had command of the garrison. Hence it was desirable that some information be obtained from the troops detailed for the relief of the fort.

STEPHEN JOHNSTON KILLED.

With this state of feeling paramount, "on the night of August 28, 1812, * * * Stephen Johnston, with Peter Oliver and John Mangen, left the fort, going out on the east side, next the Maumee River, and then passing up on the talho land, a short distance south of what is now known as the Hanna homestead, near the corner of Lewes and Francois streets, was shot dead and scalped by Pottawatomie Indians. His two companions escaped unhurt into the fort. The command of the fort was at that time under Capt. Rhea, whose habits were intemperate, and Mr. Johnston, having no confidence in his integrity, started in company with Oliver and Mangen to urge forward the military then supposed, or perhaps known, to be on the way to the relief of the fort. It was in this character, and not as an express sent by Capt. Rhea, that he left the fort, as stated by McAfee. The fact of the Captain's subsequent arrest by Gen. Harrison, shows that Johnston had good grounds for the course he took, however disastrous to himself."

Mr. Johnston, for some time previously, had been employed in the management in the United States factory store, erected near the fort, designed to supply the Indians with agricultural implements and other necessities. He was the brother of Col. John Johnston, Indian Agent at Fort Wayne from 1809 to 1812, who employed him as chief clerk, and placed him in charge of the Government property. A few days previous to his death, in a letter addressed to his wife, bearing date August 24, 1812, he says: "We have about four hundred Indians here. Their intentions are very suspicious. I have moved all the public goods into the garrison, so that I am now unincumbered by the business, and if it was not for Mr. Stickney's illness, and having to attend to his department, I would leave the place for the present, as the trading establishment is at an end for the time being." At this time, Maj. Stickney had been in charge of the agency but a short time, having been the successor of Col. Johnston, and was just recovering from a severe illness, to which Stephen refers in the extract from his letter above cited.

Gov. Harrison, having been informed of the perilous situation of the garrison, besieged by a large body of hostile Indians, was preparing, as rapidly as possible, to send forward reinforcements for its relief. The progress made by him is thus stated by Capt. McAfee, in his "History of the Late War in the Western Country," published at Frankfort, Ky., in 1816:

"On the 1st of September they (the Kentucky troops under Gen. Harrison) arrived at Dayton, and on the 3d, at Piqua, eighty miles from Cincinnati, and only three miles from the outside settlements. * * * The General, having now ascertained that Fort Wayne was invaded by the neighboring Indians, detached Col. Allen's regiment, with ten companies from Lewes' and one from Scott's regiment, with orders to make forced marches for its relief. A regiment of 700 mounted men, under Col. Adams, had also advanced with the same view as far as Shane's crossing of the St. Mary's. This corps was composed of citizens of Ohio, of all ages and conditions, who had, unsolicited by the Government, volunteered for the protection of the frontier and the relief of Fort Wayne."

"* * * On the evening of the 4th, Gen. Harrison received further intelligence that a British and Indian force had left Malden on the 18th of August, to join the Indians already at the siege, having previously learned that

* W. H. Jones, in Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Gen. Winchester had been ordered by the War Department to take command of the Northwestern army. Gen. Harrison had intended to resign the command to him at Piqua, and had written to him to come on to that place; but, on learning the critical situation of Fort Wayne, he determined not to wait for Winchester, but to retain the command until he had relieved the fort.

Early the next day, the 5th of September, he paraded the remainder of the troops and delivered them a speech, in which he stated that Fort Wayne was in imminent danger, and that it was absolutely necessary to make forced marches in order to relieve it.

The troops were detained till the 6th for want of flints. On that day they marched, leaving the greater part of their clothes and baggage at Piqua, and overtook Col. Allen's regiment early on the 8th at St. Mary's River, where it had been halted by express from the General, to build block-houses.

Maj. R. M. Johnson arrived on the evening of the same day with a corps of mounted volunteers. The army was now about two thousand strong. While the troops were at Piqua, Mr. Johnston, the Indian Agent, at the request of Gen. Harrison, procured some Shawanion Indians to go down to the Auglaize to the site of old Fort Defiance, to examine whether any British force had passed up to the siege of Fort Wayne. A Shawanion half-breed, by the name of Logan, who had received his name from having been taken prisoner when a boy by Gen. Logan in an excursion from Kentucky, had also been sent by the Agent to learn the situation of the fort. He was an Indian of great merit, and a chief warrior of his tribe, and "was much attached to Gen. Harrison."

Divorcing, for a time, from the general narrative of Capt. McAfee, the following account, giving more in detail the incidents connected with the mission of Logan and his companions, is given instead. About this time, at the fort, intense anxiety was visible in every countenance. A return messenger from Gov. Harrison had not yet arrived to inform the inmates of the fort whether the express had reached him and what were the prospects of relief. The information before received and not contradicted, that the besieging force was to be augmented by the additions of the British and Indian force from Malden, under the circumstances, was not calculated to allay the excitement, but, indeed, to heighten it. At that moment, away to the eastward, the forms of four Indians and a white man, horsemen, riding at full speed, came suddenly in view. As they approached the fort, an Indian yell of triumph burst upon their ears—but it was not the triumphant yell of the besiegers; that was to sound the death-knell of the beleaguered garrison. They were an advance express, sent out to learn the true situation of the besieged, and to inform them that relief was rapidly approaching. These messengers were none other than young William Oliver and the brave Logan, with his faithful Shawanion guard, who had, in defiance of the five hundred fierce Indian warriors who surrounded the fort, forced a passage through their ranks and reached the garrison in safety.

"Having pursued their course with much care until within some twenty-four miles of the fort, a council was called to consider the expediency of a further advance, when it was concluded best for all to remain behind except Oliver, Logan and the other Indian attendants. On the following morning, with their horses, they continued their way, 'with the common wariness of Indians, and without any remarkable occurrence until they came within some four miles of the fort. Oliver had determined to enter fort in broad daylight.'" A critical examination of the surroundings was then made, to determine, if possible, what movement had taken place, and how the Indians were located. Logan's observant eye soon discovered that the enemy was concealed along the road to intercept and cut off any reinforcements that might attempt to reach the fort. Under the circumstances, it was determined to leave the main road, and, cautiously crossing the Maumee River, tie their horses in a thicket and make a reconnaissance on foot to learn the true state of affairs. Following out this plan, they satisfied themselves fully and returned to their horses and remounted. Then they struck the main road again, and, putting whip to their horses, they started at full speed for the fort, which they reached safely. It was an opportune moment, for, just at that period, the watchful Indian guards had relaxed their vigilance—the only time for days when such a movement could have been similarly executed.

"First reaching the gate of the esplanade, and finding it inaccessible, they descended the river bank, and were soon admitted by the northern gate. * * * Entering the general gateway, which was located about where now stands the residence of the late James B. Hanna, or Martin Knoll, on Wayne street—the fort then, with several acres of ground, being inclosed by a substantial fence—a few moments more and all was safety. The fort was gained, the north gate opened, and Oliver and his companions rode quickly in, to the great astonishment and joy of the little garrison."

Soon, a concise account of the situation was prepared to be forwarded to Gen. Harrison, the faithful Logan and his chosen braves being the appointed messengers. Seeing an opportunity, Logan and his companions left the fort quietly, but being soon observed, were pursued and fired upon, but they escaped unharmed, their exultant shouts announcing the fact that they had outstripped their pursuers and passed the guard line in safety.

Resuming the narrative of Capt. McAfee, concerning the mission of Logan, the author proceeds: "On his way, he eluded all the vigilance of the enemy, got into the fort and returned with the information of its being besieged. He also brought intelligence that Stephen Johnston, a brother of the Indian Agent, had been killed in sight of the fort while attempting to escape as an express to Gen. Harrison, and that the Indians had tried every stratagem to get possession of the fort. This information was important as well as that from the Indians from the Auglaize, that there was no appearance of a British army having passed up the Miami of the Lake (the Maumee of to-day). * * * Early next morning, the army marched for Fort Wayne, except the mounted volunteers, who remained till 12 o'clock to rest their horses and to elect a Major. R. M.

* Brice's History of Fort Wayne, pp. 215, 219.

Johnson was chosen for the office. * * * The army arrived in the evening at Col. Adam's camp, at Shanc's crossing of the St. Mary's; and Maj. Johnson came up at night and encamped half a mile above the main army. On the morning of the 10th, some delay was caused by repairing broken wagons and making other necessary arrangements. The delay was not spent idly. Most of the different corps were paraded and drilled. Maj. Johnson's battalion was drilled on horseback by Capt. James Johnson, whose zeal and military information was surpassed by few men of his age and opportunities.

"The progress of the army was slow, and there was but very little water on the route. On the 11th, Lieut. Suggetto, Adjutant of Johnson's battalion, was sent with twenty men from that battalion to reconnoiter in advance. Logan and two other Shawanones went with them. They fell in with a party of Indians who fled immediately, leaving a young Pottawatomie chief mortally wounded. In the evening they returned, and their little encounter, being the first that had occurred, had some effect in raising the spirits of the troops.

"During the night, there was a number of alarms caused by the Indians attempting to approach and examine the camp. The army was now within twenty miles of Fort Wayne, at which it would be able to arrive next day. Very early next morning, the whole army was in motion, and expecting to meet the Indians at a well-known swamp about five miles this side of the fort. As the army approached it, the horsemen, under Johnson and Adams, went round it to the right and left. It was about a mile long and three hundred yards wide, except where the road crosses it, at which place it was not more than one hundred yards wide. It was tolerably dry, and no enemy was seen about it, nor any appearance of one except a recent encampment immediately beyond the swamp. About a mile further, a single Indian was seen and fired upon, which caused the army to form in line of battle, but, no others appearing, the march was resumed, and, about two hours before sunset, the troops arrived at the fort. Their arrival was the source of no little joy to the garrison and the people, who had taken refuge in the fort. The Indians had fled, most of them, on the evening before, and some only a few moments before the appearance of the army. They were pursued by the Ohio horsemen, but without success. The fort had been closely invested for ten or twelve days by the Indians, who had made several pieces of wooden cannon by boring out pieces of timber and strengthening them with iron hoops. The army encamped around the fort, where a few days before there had been a handsome little village, but it was now in ruins, having been burnt down by the Indians, together with the United States factory, which had been erected to furnish the ungrateful wretches with farming utensils.

"Until the 1st of September, the savages about the fort had professed friendship with the view to get possession of it by stratagem. Capt. Rhea, who commanded, was addicted to intoxication, for which, and his other misconduct, he was arrested by Gen. Harrison, but, on account of his age, he was permitted to resign. The fort was well prepared to resist a siege by Indians, as it had plenty of provisions and water, and about seventy men, with four small field pieces. It is delightfully situated on the south bank of the Miami of the Lake, immediately below the formation of that river by the junction of the St. Mary's from the southwest with the St. Joseph's from the north. It is well constructed of block-houses and picketing, but could not resist a British force, as there are several eminences on the south side from which it could be commanded by a six or nine-pounder. This is the place where the Miami Indians formerly had their principal town, and here many an unfortunate prisoner suffered death by burning at the stake. * * * For more than a century before that time, it had been the chief place of rendezvous between the Indians of the lakes, and those of the Wahash and Illineis, and had been much resorted to about 1756, and, previously, by French traders from Canada."

During the siege, especially, the habit of intemperance had become so fixed upon Capt. Rhea as to render him wholly disqualified for the discharge of the important duties demanded by his position, as commander of this post. Dissatisfaction had, for some time, been manifested touching his conduct, and it only required the presence of the commanding general to cause an inquiry to be made upon charges preferred by Lieuts. Ostrander and Curtis. The result of this investigation was that, owing to his habits of inebriety, he ought no longer to hold a commission; but Gen. Harrison, in consequence of the advanced age of the accused, gave him the alternative to resign, which was accepted, taking effect January 1, 1813.

Two days after the arrival of the army at this point, Gen. Harrison separated his force into two detachments, the first composed of the regiments under Cels. Lewis and Allen, and Capt. Garrard's troop of horse, under Gen. Payne, accompanied by Gen. Harrison, the second under Col. Wells, accompanied by a battalion of his own regiment, under Maj. Davenport (Scott's regiment), the mounted battalion under Maj. Johnson, and the mounted Ohio volunteers under Maj. Adams. The purpose of this division was the destruction of the Indian villages round about in the immediate vicinity of Fort Wayne, as a means of cutting off their supplies and preventing their continuance in the neighborhood. And as a further means to that end, it was determined, while destroying the villages, to cut up and destroy their corn and other products. This work was rapidly accomplished, and the expedition returned after an absence of less than a week. On the day preceding, however, a company of mounted rifle-men, under Col. Farrow, from Kentucky, was sent to destroy the Little Turtle Village, but with special orders not to molest the buildings erected for the benefit of Little Turtle at the expense of the United States, because of the great friendship of that chief for the white people.

In addition to the aforementioned precautions, to the end that the places of concealment in the immediate vicinity of the fort which enabled the Indians to make assaults upon the garrison unobserved, might be destroyed, Gen. Harrison next caused all the trees and undergrowth to be cut down and removed from the fort grounds, extending toward the confluence of the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's

to the site of Rudisell's Mill, and westward as far as St. Mary's, to the point where the Fort Wayne College now stands; thence southeast to about the point where the residence of the late Allen Hamilton now stands, and to the Maumee on the east, embracing almost the entire area of the city. This clearing was so thoroughly accomplished that, it is said by those whose early residence here enabled them to know, a sentinel "on the bastions of the fort, looking westward, could see a rabbit running across the grounds as far as so small an object was discernible to the naked eye." By this means the soldiers were enabled to observe the approach of an enemy in time to bring the guns of the fort to bear upon any hostile movement.

On the 19th of September, Gen. Harrison made an official report of his proceedings in this expedition to the War Department, when he was ready to surrender his command into the hands of Gen. Winchester. Having done so, he returned to Piqua, where he took command of the force collecting there, with the first division of Kentucky troops, which had already advanced for the re-enforcement of the Northwestern army, in preparation for a mounted expedition against Detroit. On the 20th, the General met those men at St. Mary's (Girty's town), the infantry not having arrived. Subsequently, he directed Maj. Johnson, with his dragoons, to return at once to Fort Wayne, and there await further orders. They returned accordingly.

CHAPTER IV.

INDIAN TREATIES AT AND AFFECTING FORT WAYNE.

By the treaty of Greenville, Ohio, concluded on the 3d day of August, 1795, between Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne, commanding the army of the United States, and sole Commissioner for the good purposes above mentioned, "to put an end to a destructive war, to settle all controversies, and to restore harmony and friendly intercourse between the said United States and Indian tribes"—and the "Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors" of "the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Wess, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias—the first agreement concerning the lands and the grant thereof by the Indians at and in the vicinity of Fort Wayne was consummated. The scope and purpose of that treaty, so far as the purposes of this work are concerned, can best be determined by a reference to some of the conference proceedings incident to the conclusion of the treaty as we find it. In these discussions, the principal subject of controversy, and which needed to be settled, was that in reference to the validity of cessions made by former treaties, in which, as the Indians claimed, they had not been fully represented. To Little Turtle, then, who best represented the interests and rights of the Miamis of this locality, let us look for an explanation of the matters in issue. Gen. Wayne having previously explained the basis upon which he expected to consummate this treaty, Little Turtle, in reply, said, "You have informed us that the treaty of Muskingum shall be the foundation on which the present treaty shall be founded. That treaty was held by the six nations, and by a few young men of the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies. We, Miamis and Wabash tribes, are totally unacquainted with it."

Other members of the council having spoken, Little Turtle added: "I wish to ask of you (elder brother) and my brothers present one question. I would be glad to know what lands have been ceded to you, as I am informed, in this particular. I expect that the lands on the Wabash and in this country belong to me and my people. I now take the opportunity to inform my brothers of the United States, and others present, that there are men of sense and understanding among my people, as well as among theirs, and that these lands were disposed of without our knowledge or consent. I was yesterday surprised when I heard from our grandfathers the Delawares, that these lands had been ceded by the British to the Americans, when the former were beaten by and made peace with the latter, because you had before told us that it was the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Saukeys who made this cession."

On the following day, July 22, Little Turtle resumed, and addressing Gen. Wayne, said, "I hope you will pay attention to what I now say to you. I wish to inform you where your younger brothers, the Miamis, live; and also the Pottawatomies of St. Joseph, together with the Wabash Indians. You have pointed out to us the boundary line between the Indians and the United States; but I now take the liberty to inform you that that line cuts off from the Indians a large portion of country which has been enjoyed by my forefathers, time immemorial, without restriction or dispute. The prints of my ancestors' houses are everywhere to be seen in this portion. I was a little astonished to hear you and my brothers, who are now present, telling each other what business you had transacted together heretofore, at Muskingum, concerning this country. It is well known by all my brothers present that my forefathers kindled the first fire at Detroit; from thence he extended his lines to the head-waters of Scioto, from thence to the mouth, from thence down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash, and from thence to Chicago, on Lake Michigan. At this place I first saw my elder brothers, the Shawanoes."

"I have now informed you of the boundaries of the Miami nations, where the Great Spirit placed my forefather a long time ago, and charged him not to sell or part with his lands, but to preserve them for his posterity. This charge has been handed down to me. I was much surprised to find that my brothers differed so much from me on this subject, for their conduct would lead me to suppose that the Great Spirit and their forefathers, had not given them the same charge that was given to me; but, on the contrary, had directed them to sell their lands to any white man who wore a hat, as soon as he should ask it of them. Now, elder

brother, your younger brothers, the Miamis, have pointed out to you their country, and also to our brothers present. When I hear your remarks and proposals of this subject, I will be ready to give you an answer. I came with an expectation of hearing you say good things, but I have not yet heard what I had expected."

Two days later, Gen. Wayne, addressing the Miamis, said: "I have paid attention to what the Little Turtle said two days since, concerning the lands which he claims. He said his father kindled the fire at Detroit, and stretched his line from thence to the head-waters of the Scioto; thence down the same to the Ohio; thence down that river to the mouth of the Wabash, and thence to Chicago, on the southwest end of Lake Michigan; and observed that his forefathers had enjoyed that country undisturbed, from time immemorial."

"Brothers! these boundaries inclose a very large space of country indeed; they embrace, if I mistake not, all the lands on which all the nations now present live, as well as those which have been ceded to the United States. The lands which have been ceded within these three days have been acknowledged by the Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Wyandots, Delawares and Shawanoes. The Little Turtle says the prints of his forefather's houses are everywhere to be seen within these boundaries. Younger brothers! it is true these prints are to be observed, but at the same time we discover the marks of French possessions throughout this country, which were established long before we were born. These have since been in the possession of the British, who must, in their turn, relinquish them to the United States, when they, the French and the Indians, will be all as one people."

"I will point out to you a few places where I discover strong traces of these establishments; and first of all, I find at Detroit a very strong print, where the fire was first kindled by your forefathers; next at Vincennes, on the Wabash; again at Musquigon, on the same river; a little higher up the stream, they are to be seen at Ouitanon. I discover another strong trace at Chicago; another on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan. I have seen distinctly the prints of a French and of a British post, at the Miami villages, and of a British post at the foot of the rapids, now in their possession. Prints very conspicuous are on the Great Miami, which were possessed by the French forty-five years ago; and another trace is very distinctly to be seen at Sandusky."

"It appears to me that if the Great Spirit, as you say, charged your forefathers to preserve their lands entire, for their posterity, they have paid very little regard to the sacred injunction, for I see they have parted with those lands to your fathers, the French, and the English are now, or have been, in possession of them all; therefore, I think the charge urged against the Ottawas, Chippewas and other Indians, comes with a bad grace, indeed, from the very people who, perhaps, set them the example. The English and French both were bad, and yet your forefathers sold them, at various times, portions of your lands. However, as I have already observed, you shall now receive from the United States further valuable compensations for the lands you have ceded to them by former treaties."

"Younger brothers! I will now inform you who it was who gave us these lands in the first instance; it was your fathers, the British, who did not discover that care for your interests which you ought to have experienced."

On a subsequent day, Gen. Wayne further explained the grounds for the proposed treaty in the following language: "You will consider that the principal part of the now proposed reservations were made and ceded by the Indians, at an early period, to the French; the French, by the treaty of peace of 1763, ceded them to the British, who, by the treaty of 1783, ceded all the posts and possessions they then held, or to which they had any claim, south of the great lakes, to the United States of America. The treaty of Muskingum embraced almost all these reservations, and has been recognized by the representatives of all the nations now present, during the course of last winter, as the basis upon which this treaty should be founded."

Frequently, during the progress of the conference, Little Turtle, as the master mind among the Indians, with the manifest desire to have all the representatives of tribes present fully understand all the details of the deliberations, bargained them upon the subject, requesting that they be not precipitate, but consider well what they were doing. He replied, also, to some of the statements of Gen. Wayne, who had spoken of the habitations of the French and English traders at the Miamis' village and elsewhere, saying: "I will inform you in what manner the French and English occupied these places."

"Elder brothers! These people were seen by our forefathers first at Detroit; afterward they saw them at the Miami village—that glorious gate which your younger brothers had the happiness to own, and through which all the good words of our chiefs had to pass, from the north to the south, and from the east to the west. Brothers, these people never told us they wished to purchase our lands from us."

"Elder brothers! I now give you the true sentiments of your younger brothers, the Miamis, with respect to the reservation at the Miami villages. We thank you for kindly contracting the limits you at first proposed. We wish you to take this six miles square, on this side of the river where your fort now stands, as your younger brothers wish to inhabit that beloved spot again. You shall cut hay for your cattle wherever you please, and you shall never require in vain the assistance of your younger brothers at that place."

"Elder brothers! The next place you pointed to was the Little River, and said you wanted two miles square at that place. This is a request that our fathers, the French or British, never made us—it was always ours. This carrying-place has heretofore proved, in a great degree, the subsistence of your younger brothers. That place has brought us, in the course of one day, the amount of one hundred dollars. Let us both own this place and enjoy in common the advantages it affords. You told us, at Chicago, the French possessed a fort; we have never heard of it. We thank you for the trade you promised to open in our country; and permit us to remark that we wish our former traders may be continued and mixed with yours."

A day or two afterward, when the deliberations were nearly concluded, Gen. Wayne again spoke, addressing the Miamis; after reviewing generally the objections stated by them to the proposed terms, he said:

"I find there is some objection to the reservation at Fort Wayne. The Little Turtle observes, he never heard of any cessions made at that place to the French. I have traced the lines of two forts at that point—one stood at the junction of the St. Joseph's and the St. Mary's, and the other not far removed, on the St. Mary's; and it is over an established rule among Europeans to reserve as much ground around their forts as their cannon can command; this is a rule as well known as any other fact.

"Objection has also been made respecting the portage between Fort Wayne and Little River, and the reasons produced are that the road has been to the Miamis a source of wealth; that it has heretofore produced them \$100 per day. It may be so; but let us inquire, who in fact paid this heavy contribution? It is true, the traders bore it in the first instance; but they laid it on their goods, and the Indians of the Wabash really and finally paid; therefore, it is the Little Beaver, the Soldier, the Sun and their tribes who have actually been so highly taxed. The United States will always be their own carriers to and from their different posts. Why, then, should the United States pay the large sum of \$3,000 annually if they were not to enjoy the privilege of open roads to and from their reservations? This sum the United States agree to pay for this and other considerations; and the share which the Miamis will receive of this annuity shall be \$1,000. * * *

The Miamis shall be at liberty, as usual, to employ themselves for private traders whenever their assistance may be required, and those people that have lived at that glorious gate (the Miami villages) may now rekindle their fires at that favorite spot, and henceforth, as in their happiest days, be at full liberty to receive from and send to all quarters the speeches of their chiefs, as usual, and here is the road the Miamis will remember."

The treaty was concluded on the 3d of August, all the provisions and stipulations having been thoroughly considered and assented to by all the representatives of tribes present.

When the essential provisions had been agreed upon, Little Turtle expressed his satisfaction in the following forcible language: "Elder brother! Your younger brothers, the Miamis, now thank you for the sentiments you have expressed and for burying the hatchet. They offer, at the same time, their acknowledgments to their old brother of the fifteen fires for throwing his tomahawk, with so strong an arm, into the great ocean. We are convinced of the sincerity with which these actions are performed. I do not believe the hatchet was ever before buried so deep. I fancy it has always, heretofore, been cast into shallow, running water, which has washed it up on dry land, where some of our foolish young men have always found it, to involve their people in trouble."

The provisions of that treaty, especially affecting this locality, are the following: "And for the same considerations, and as an evidence of the returning friendship of the said Indian tribes, of their confidence in the United States and desire to provide for the convenient intercourse, which will be beneficial to both parties, the said Indian tribes do also cede to the United States the following pieces of land, to wit: One piece six miles square at or near the confluence of the rivers St. Mary's and St. Joseph's, where Fort Wayne now stands, or near it. One piece two miles square on the Wabash River, at the end of the portage from the Miami of the lake and about eight miles westward from Fort Wayne.

"And the said Indian tribes will allow to the people of the United States a free passing by land and by water as one and the other shall be found convenient through their country along the chain of posts hereinbefore mentioned, that is to say, from the commencement of the portage aforesaid, at or near Laramie's store, thence along said portage to the St. Mary's and down the same to Fort Wayne, then down the Miami to Lake Erie; * * * also from Fort Wayne, along the portage aforesaid, which leads to the Wabash, and thence down the Wabash to the Ohio."

This treaty was signed on the part of the Miamis by Na-goh-quan-gogh, or Le Gris; Mesh-a-kun-no-guah, or Little Turtle, and by Wa-pa-mung-gwa, or White Loon.

On the 7th day of June, 1803, a treaty was held at Fort Wayne, between Gen. William H. Harrison, Governor of the Indiana Territory, Superintendent of Indian Affairs and Commissioner Plenipotentiary of the United States for concluding any treaty or treaties which may be found necessary with any of the Indian tribes northwest of the Ohio, of the one part, and the tribes of Indians called the Delawares, Shawanoes, Pottawatomies, Miamis and Kickapoos by their chiefs and head warriors and those of the Eel Rivers, Weas, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias, by their agents and representatives, Tuthinipoo, Winnemac, Richville and Little Turtle, of the other part."

It was the purpose of this treaty among other things to re-adjust the boundaries of certain lands reserved by the United States for their use adjacent to the post of St. Vincennes, by the fourth article of the treaty of Greenville, prescribing new boundaries for said reservations and relinquishing all right of the United States to any lands adjoining to or in the neighborhood thereof. This treaty also was signed on the part of the Miamis by Chiefs Richville and Little Turtle. The cessions of land to the United States by this treaty embraced an area of about one million six hundred thousand acres.

Another treaty was held here, which was concluded and signed on the 30th day of September, 1809, between William H. Harrison, Commissioner on the part of the United States, and the Delawares, Pottawatomies, Miamis and Eel River Miamis, by which the Indian tribes named ceded to the United States all the tract of country included between the boundary line established by the treaty of Fort Wayne, the Wabash and a line drawn from the mouth of Raccoon Creek, so as to strike the boundary line established by the treaty of Gronseland, near

Vincennes. In this treaty, the Miamis explicitly acknowledged the equal right of the Delawares with themselves to the country watered by the White River, neither party having the right to dispose of the same without the consent of the other. The compensation to the Miamis for the cessions made to the United States was an annuity of \$500. The amount of land ceded to the United States by this treaty was estimated at about two million nine hundred thousand acres. Since the validity of this treaty depended upon its ratification by the Weas, that tribe, on the 26th of October following, confirmed the same by a separate article of the last-named treaty, upon the request of the Miami nation; additional compensation was allowed them, and it was therefore "agreed, that the United States shall deliver, for their use, in the course of the next spring, at Fort Wayne, domestic animals to the amount of \$500, and the like number for the two following years, and that an armory shall be also maintained at Fort Wayne, for the use of the Indians, as heretofore. * * *

The United States will allow to the Miamis a further permanent annuity of \$200."

By the treaty at St. Mary's, Ohio, on the 6th day of October, 1818, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass and Benjamin Parke, Commissioners on the part of the United States and the Miami Indians, the latter ceded to the former the following tract of country: "Beginning at the Wabash River, where the present Indian boundary line crosses the same, near the mouth of Raccoon Creek; thence up the Wabash River to the reserve at its head near Fort Wayne; thence to the reserves at Fort Wayne; thence with the lines thereof to the St. Mary's River; thence up the St. Mary's River to the reservation at the Portage; thence to the reservation at Laramie's Store; thence, with the present Indian boundary line, to Fort Recovery; and with said line * * * to the place of beginning."

From said cession, certain reservations were made, among others, a "reservation of ten miles square opposite the mouth of the river A. Bouette" [Aboite]. "To Jean Bapt. Richardville, principal chief of the Miami nation of Indians * * * three sections of land, beginning almost twenty-five rods below his house on the river St. Mary's, near Fort Wayne; thence, at right angles with the course of the river, one mile; and from this line and the said river, up the stream thereof for quantity. Two sections upon the east side of the St. Mary's River, near Fort Wayne, running east one mile with the military reservation; thence from that line, and from the river for quantity.

"To Joseph Richardville and Joseph Richardville, Jr., two sections of land, being one on each side of the St. Mary's River, and below the reservation made on that river by the treaty of Greenville, in 1795.

"To Francois La Fontaine, and his son, two sections of land, adjoining and above the two sections granted to Jean Bapt. Richardville, near Fort Wayne, and on the same side of the St. Mary's River.

"To the son of George Hunt, one section of land on the west side of the St. Mary's River, adjoining the two sections granted to Francois La Fontaine and his son.

"To Mishe-no-qua, or the Little Turtle, one section of land, on the south side of the Wabash, where the portage path strikes the same.

"To Josette Beaubien, one section of land on the left bank of the St. Mary's, above and adjoining the three sections granted to Jean Bapt. Richardville."

At a later date, by treaty between Lewis Cass, James B. Ray and John Tip-ton, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and warriors of the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians, held at the mouth of the Mississinewa, upon the Wabash, in the State of Indiana, on the 16th day of October, 1826, further territory was ceded in part, lying within the present boundary of this county, being that part between the St. Joseph's and the Maumee; also, that part west of the boundary line established by the treaty of St. Mary's, with the Miamis in 1818. Out of this certain individual reservations were made, among others, "To Eliza C. Kereheyal, one section on the Miami River, commencing at the first place where the road from Fort Wayne to Detroit strikes the Miami, on the north side thereof, about five miles below Fort Wayne, and from that point running half a mile down the river, and half a mile up the river, and back for quantity.

"To James Knaggs, son of the sister of Okeos, chief of the River Huron Pottawatomies, one section of land upon the Miami, where the boundary line between Indiana and Ohio crosses the same.

"To John B. Bourie, of Indian descent, one section of land, to be located on the Miami River, adjoining the old boundary line below Fort Wayne.

"To Joseph Parke, an Indian, one section of land, to be located at the point where the boundary line strikes the St. Joseph's, near Metea's village."

A week afterward, on the 23d day of October, 1826, a treaty was held on the same ground, between the same Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and warriors of the Miami tribe of Indians, by which the Miamis ceded "to the United States all their claims to land in the State of Indiana, north and west of the Wabash and Miami Rivers, and of the cession made by the said tribe to the United States, by the treaty concluded at St. Mary's, October 6, 1818."

From the cession aforesaid, certain reservations were made for the use of the tribe: "One section for Laventuro's daughter, opposite the Islands, about fifteen miles below Fort Wayne.

"And it is agreed that the State of Indiana may lay out a canal or a road through any of the reservations, and for the use of a canal, six chains along the same are hereby appropriated.

"To Ann Hackley and Jack Hackley, one section each, between the Maumee and St. Joseph's Rivers.

"To the children of Maria Christiana De Rome, a half-blood Miami, one section between the Maumee and the St. Joseph's.

"To La Gros, one section adjoining the Cranberry, in the Portage Prairie."

CHAPTER V.

ANTHONY WAYNE

was of English origin. His antecedents in paternal line were natives of England. In 1681, Anthony Wayne, his grandfather, left that kingdom and removed to Ireland, where he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. Nine years later, he entered the army of William, Prince of Orange, against King James of England, and participated in the battles of the Boyne and in the siege of Limerick. Becoming dissatisfied with the rule of his adopted country, he crossed the Atlantic and found a home suited to his tastes and inclinations in the colony of Pennsylvania, in what is now Chester County. In his emigration to this country, he was accompanied by his family. His settlement in this country occurred in the year 1722. His son Isaac, the father of our hero, settled in this country also, who, like his father, was a tiller of the soil and well adapted to that pursuit, of all others the best calculated to develop the spirit of liberty.

Here, on the 1st day of January, 1745, Anthony Wayne, the "Mnd Anthony" of a later period, was born. Inheriting the military spirit of his ancestors, his mind strengthened with his growth, developing also the latent germ of military genius which soon became the governing motive of his youthful career. His boyhood days were most satisfactorily spent in pursuing his mind's ideal. It is related of him that, when quite young, his progress at school was so much interrupted by his penchant for military exercises that he was for a time obliged to cease his attendance. Afterward, however, upon being convinced of the propriety of more studious habits by the earnest admonitions of his father, he commenced anew his educational career and made most rapid advancement in those departments of study which appertain to active military life. Mathematics seeming to possess a charm for him, he distanced all classmates in this his favorite department.

About the year 1766, when, after the treaty of peace between Great Britain and France had been signed, and the questions growing out of the adjustment of boundaries in territorial acquisitions had been settled, the propriety of colonizing some of the unappropriated territory became a momentous consideration. At this time, Nova Scotia had just passed into the hands of the British Government, and the question of advantageous settlements in that quarter was the subject of discussion among the people of Pennsylvania. Associations and land companies were formed with a view to establishing colonies there. In order to make these land associations available as a source of revenue, special agents were necessary to visit the territory, examine the soil and report its adaptedness to purposes of agriculture. Prominent among these was a company composed of merchants and others, resident in Pennsylvania. Young Wayne was selected as the agent of this company, appointed on the suggestion of Dr. Franklin, one of its members. Having accomplished all that was contemplated by his mission there, he returned the following year, at a time when the difficulties between Great Britain and her colonial dependencies began to assume appearances of hostile settlement. The exigencies of the situation seeming to demand his presence at home, his mission terminated more abruptly than might have been the case under other circumstances. He returned home accordingly, and became an active participant in the discussions of the day.

Soon after his return, he was married to the daughter of Benjamin Parsons, a distinguished Philadelphia merchant. After his marriage, he returned again to Chester County, where he was extensively engaged in surveying, agricultural pursuits occupying a portion of his time. When the menacing attitude of Great Britain toward the Colonies approached a crisis, and it became necessary to meet force with force, Wayne was among the first to offer his services for the maintenance of right and the punishment of wrong.

The energy and capacity manifested by him, at an early period in the struggle, brought him prominently before the public that, in January, 1776, he was granted a Colonel's commission by the Continental Congress. Under that commission, he took command of "one of the four regiments required from Pennsylvania in the re-enforcement of the Northern army." In the latter part of June, of that year, his regiment was called into active service, forming a part of Thompson's brigade, at the mouth of Sorel River, in Canada. During the engagement consequent upon the movement in the direction of Three Rivers, he distinguished himself by a brilliant, though partially unsuccessful defense, against a greatly superior force of British troops. Here, he maintained his position so well that he gained a position on the western side of Des Loup's River, and was enabled to reach the American camp at the mouth of the Sorel River in safety. Before entering the theater of war, however, "he was a Deputy in the Provincial Congress of his native State, which assembled in 1774. In the same year, he was a member of the Provincial Legislature. In the following year, he was a member of the Committee of Public Safety."

In the latter part of July, 1776, he was placed in command of the post of Ticonderoga, with a force of 2,500 men. So well had he thus far maintained his reputation for military skill, that Congress, in consideration of his position as commandant at so important a post, conferred upon him the title of Brigadier General. He remained in charge of that post until the following spring. At that time, being called to the ranks of the main army, under Washington, he reached headquarters on the 15th of May, 1777, and was at once placed at the head of a brigade "which could not fail, under his direction," says Washington, "to be soon and greatly distinguished."

At the battle of Brandywine, he was distinguished for his bravery; having been assigned the post of honor, leading the American attack, "he performed the service with a gallantry habitual to himself, and the division he commanded." Again, in the battle of Germantown, which shortly succeeded, "he led his division into the thickest of the fight, received two wounds and had

his horse killed under him." For his gallantry in the subsequent battle of Monmouth, Gen. Washington mentioned him, in his official letter, with great approbation.

In the engagement at Stony Point, on the 16th of July, 1777, his desperate and successful attack was the occasion of the name "Mnd Anthony," by which he was subsequently known; but, it also procured for him a gold medal from Congress, a mark of distinction not frequently awarded. His laconic report of that action has often been quoted as a model of its kind. "Shortly after capturing and entering the fortification of the enemy, he was struck by a musket-ball on the head, which caused his fall; but he immediately rallied, crying out, 'March on; carry me into the fort, for, should the wound be mortal, I will die at the head of the column.'"

This engagement is reported to have been "the most brilliant of the war." Washington, in his report to Congress, referring to it and to the commanding officer, says: "To the encomiums he (Wayne) has deservedly bestowed on the officers and men under his command, it gives me pleasure to add that his own conduct throughout the whole of this arduous enterprise merits the warmest approbations of Congress. He improved on the plan recommended by me, and executed it in a manner that does honor to his judgment and bravery." Congress also tendered him a vote of thanks.

His strength as a successful military officer was not more in the management of his men on the field of battle than in his ability to adjust matters of complaint among them and the suppression of mutinies which occasionally broke out. An instance in point is given. In the early part of January, 1781, after the army had been distributed in winter quarters, being poorly provisioned and supplied with clothing necessary for comfort, and in want, too, of the means of providing these, a spirit of insubordination and mutiny was found to be fully developed in Wayne's division, among others, which threatened a passage at arms. Things had so nearly approached a crisis that disobedience to orders and attempts to take the redress of wrongs into their own hands were resorted to. The crisis was reached when the insurgents had set out on march toward Princeton. At that time, Wayne was stationed in the neighborhood of Morristown. Aware of the situation, he determined to follow and bring them again to order. Overtaking the main body at Vealstown, he at once, in a dignified and conciliatory manner, "began to open negotiations with some of the non-commissioned officers in whom he placed most confidence; and it was not long before he succeeded in convincing them that, in order to succeed in their demands, a change in their course and demeanor would be of the first necessity; that without such a course of order on the part of the aggrieved, nothing whatever could be effected; urging the necessity of organizing a board or appointing a committee among them to set forth their grievances, and by a full and clear statement of their demands, pledging himself to become a zealous advocate in their behalf, in 'so far as the claims made should be founded in justice or equity.'" The result of this policy was all that could have been desired; the committee was duly appointed, and the march to Princeton resumed with a greater show of satisfaction on the part of the malcontents.

In the early part of April, 1781, the British having sent a formidable force to operate against the industrial interests of the South, it became necessary to counteract the effect of this movement by sending to Virginia a detachment of troops to meet the emergency. Gen. La Fayette was sent to Virginia, and, soon after, Gen. Wayne, with the remains of the Pennsylvania line, followed, co-operating with him. The British were met at Green Springs, and, after driving the enemy's pickets, Gen. Wayne, in person, advanced to within "fifty yards of the whole British army, drawn up in order of battle, and already pushing forward flank corps to envelop him. Determining to make up in boldness what he seemed to have lost or was about to lose in a too near approach to the enemy's lines, he made a bold and sudden move upon the enemy, and then retreated, which gave the British Commandant to infer that it was an effort to draw his force into ambush, which made so decided an impression that all pursuit of the American corps was forbidden."

At the beginning of the next year, Wayne was sent to adjust some difficulties in Georgia, and "to re-instate, as far as might be possible, the authority of the Union within the limits of that State, with one hundred regular dragoons, three hundred undisciplined Georgia militia, and about the same number of State cavalry." He gives his own account of the expedition in these words: "The duty we have done in Georgia was more difficult than that imposed upon the children of Israel; they had only to make bricks without straw, but we have had provision, forage, and almost every other apparatus of war, to procure without money; boats, bridges, etc., to build without material, except those taken from the stump; and, what was more difficult than all, to make *Whigs* out of *Tories*. But this we have effected, and wrested the country out of the hands of the enemy, with the exception only of the town of Savannah. How to keep it without some additional force, is a matter worthy of consideration." On the 12th of July following, Savannah was evacuated by the British troops and Gen. Wayne was recalled, the war of the Revolution being at an end.

The General, however, was doomed not long to remain idle—his sword was again in demand, wielded by a master's hand. Indian hostilities in the Northwest brought into requisition his eminent experience in the department of war. In April, 1792, he was appointed, by President Washington, to the command of the Army of the Northwest, and immediately began his preparations for the expedition which redounded so much to his own glory and the discomfiture of the Indians, on the banks of the Maumee, August 20, 1794. One of the results of this very decisive engagement was the treaty of Greenville, on the 3d of August, 1795. About this time, also, he was appointed sole Commissioner to treat with the Northwestern Indians, and also "received of the military posts given up by the British Government," which called him again to the West, "and, after a prompt and faithful discharge of the duties attached to these new functions, while descending Lake Erie from Detroit, he was attacked by the gout,"

from which he soon after died, in December, 1796. He was buried at the foot of the flagstaff at Fort Erie, where his remains continued to repose until 1809, when they were removed by his son and deposited in the family burial place, in the cemetery of St. David's Church, in his native county. Subsequently, a fine

monument was erected there by the "Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati." But no better or more fitting monument could have marked his last burial place than that which reposes in the memory of a grateful people, proud of the recollection of his noble deeds.

PERIOD OF CIVILIZATION AND LAW.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Physical Geography and Geology of Allen County.—Pre-Historic Remains. The Mound-Builders.—Retrospective View.—Conclusions.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF ALLEN COUNTY.*

BY R. S. ROBERTSON.

The physical geography of Allen County presents some remarkable features worthy of more extended mention than is within the power of the writer to give, and, in some of its features, worthy of scientific investigation. Its geological features have had little study, from the fact that there is not, within the limits of the county, any outcrop of rocks, for the reason that all the rocks have been planed off by glacial action, and the smooth surface thus formed covered to an average depth of eighty feet by the drift of the glacial epoch. The boring of the artesian well in the Court House Square to the depth of 3,000 feet without obtaining flowing water, gave us the first information we had of what lay beneath us. For eighty-eight feet the bore was through glacial drift, when it struck the first rock, which is a light-colored limestone of the Niagara epoch, and continued to a depth of 2,500 feet, through limestones of varying colors and hardness, after which soft, colorless rock, still belonging to the Lower Silurian, was found to the depth reached by the bore.

The surface of the county is generally flat, but marked elevations occur at different points, without any of the bluff formations peculiar to many sections through which considerable streams pass. Fort Wayne, situated nearly in the geographical center of the county, is called the "Summit City," but is only a summit on the lines running easterly and westerly, for on a north and south line, it is one of the lowest points in this section. The altitude of Fort Wayne at the P., F. W. & C. Railroad depot is 785 feet above sea level; at Bruce's Station, on the Grand Rapids road, near the north line of the county, the altitude is 877 feet; and at the Wells County line, south on the Muncie road, 829 feet; to the east, where the W. & E. Canal crosses the State line the altitude is 750 feet; and near the west line of the county it is 744 feet.

It will be seen from these figures that Fort Wayne is ninety-two feet lower than the north line, and forty-four feet lower than the south line of the county, while it is thirty-five feet higher than the east, and forty-one feet higher than the west line.

The river systems of the county deserve especial notice. Two considerable streams, the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's, rise in Ohio and flow through the eastern portion of the county to Fort Wayne. The former flows in a general southwest-cly direction, the latter in a northwesterly direction, until they unite, forming the Maumee, when, instead of flowing onward in the same general direction, the united stream turns backward, as it were, and flows northeastward between its confluent, through Northwestern Ohio to Lake Erie.

Running through the northwestern corner of the county, Eel River takes its course to the Wabash in a southwest direction, while Little River and the Aboite, lower down, take the same general course to the Wabash. The county thus forms a water-shed, part of whose waters discharge through the Maumee, the chain of Lakes and the St. Lawrence, into the Atlantic, and the rest through the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico.

To the westward of Fort Wayne, these two systems approach so nearly that the waters of the great prairie discharge on one side into the rivers flowing to the Gulf, and on the other side into those rivers flowing to the Lakes, and only about four feet of earth prevents the two systems, represented by the St. Mary's and Little Rivers, from mingling their waters. It is traditional that, since the advent of the whites, a canoe could, in high water, be paddled from one river to the other across the prairie, and it is extremely probable that the prairie itself is a filled-up lake, whose waters at some period discharged both ways.

But in a geological period, extending back to an unknown antiquity, the surface, geology of this section presented a far different appearance, and, by a study of its then features as revealed by science, much that now appears anomalous is easily explained.

To go back to the glacial period. No history has been written of the grand operations of Nature in that wonderful age, except what is written by the hand

of Nature herself upon the surface of the earth, but some of these writings are still so plain as to be easily deciphered in the light of sciences.

Before the glacial period, Lake Erie probably had its southwestern rim at Huntington, where the outcropping limestone ridge formed a rocky margin, over which the great inland sea discharged its waters into the Wabash Valley. This was in what is denominated the lacustrine epoch, when the great Lakes were dammed back from an eastern outlet, by a rocky chain which was afterward broken through, and which raised Lake Erie to an altitude of 200 feet higher than its present level. Then came a period of great cold, and when great ice fields pushed down from the north and covered all the country with a glacier extending south to the Ohio River, and even beyond it in some places, but there the advancing ice seems to have met a warm wave which stayed its progress, and ultimately caused it to retreat slowly before it. It seems to have had alternate periods of advance and retreat, as shown by the moraines and other deposits formed at its foot, but at last the time came when the beat was so intense that these periods were more frequent, and the debris from the melting ice-foot was piled up in great ridges, which clearly mark the sites where the glacial edge rested, as if unwilling further to retreat.

The first of these we will notice is known as the Wabash Ridge, named from the Wabash River, which flows along the south side of it for several miles in Mercer County, Ohio, and in Jay County, Ind., thence northeasterly until its clear outline is lost in the general drift.

The next is the St. Mary's Ridge, so named from the St. Mary's River, whose course is determined by it for more than fifty miles, twenty of which are in Allen County, and in the same manner determining the course of the St. Joseph's for nearly the same distance. Its general form bore some resemblance to the southwest extremity of Lake Erie, and might have been the lake shore, but for the continued oblongs of the ice-foot. While that ridge retained its original form—nearly a V, pointing eastward to Fort Wayne, with its apex just east of the St. Mary's Bridge, where we are all familiar with the steep bank of bard-pan, the waters of the St. Joseph's and the St. Mary's, then, doubtless, great rushing streams flowing from the sides of the glacier, converged into one stream, which flowed westerly through the basin of Little River and the prairie, forming a grand river flowing through the Wabash Valley to the Gulf. Then followed another moraine, but smaller, which crosses the Maumee about half-way between Fort Wayne and New Haven, and is known as the Van Wert Ridge, and other moraines are traceable between here and the present lake shore, the last of which formed an impervious barrier between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the country to the southwest. Thus was formed between the last moraine and the St. Mary's moraine a vast depression, comprehending the present Maumee Valley and the country around it as bounded by these moraines, which was undoubtedly a lake, discharging its waters southward into the Wabash at Fort Wayne, as Lake Erie is believed to have formerly done at Huntington.

How long this period lasted, none can tell, but at last the Niagara broke through its barrier and drained Lake Erie to a lower level, leaving the inland lake formed by the ice moraine higher than Lake Erie, and separated from it only by the upper ridge. Then this was broken through, and the pent-up waters flowed into Lake Erie and ceased to discharge into the Wabash, but leaving the St. Joseph and St. Mary's as Wabash tributaries. Their flow and the debris carried by them undoubtedly in course of time filled up the bed of the smaller lake, which is now the great prairie, and out into the apex of the St. Mary's moraine until at last the wall gave way, and, washing so as to form the slight barrier to the west, turned their united currents into the Maumee Valley, and gave to this section those peculiar features which, we believe, nowhere else exist, the turning-back of waters in the opposite direction to the line of their sources, as is done by the Maumee flowing backward between its confluent rivers.

These physical features have much to do with the economic status of our country in relation to its capacity for agriculture. Along the larger rivers are rich alluvial bottoms, capable of producing nearly every variety of cereals in abundance. Above these bottoms are the ridges, composed beneath of hard-pan and boulder clay, but on the sides covered with alluvium mixed with sand and clay. Between the ridges are flat lands with a hard-pan bottom in many places, but covered with a clay which, though hard to work, is filled with properties which make it rich for grasses of all kinds, while here and there throughout the county a fine, sandy loam prevails, suitable for the raising of nearly every product, and occasionally the wet prairies, now drained and brought under cultivation, present a rich, black loam of unknown depth, and of a richness unsurpassed. All these varied soils were deposited by the rushing waters of the period when the whole surrounding country was submerged by Lake Erie, or the later period,

* Note.—In preparing this article, the writer is indebted for important data relative to the geology of the Maumee, to an article by Prof. W. S. Winchell, State Geologist of Minnesota, in the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for 1872, Vol. XXI, p. 124; to a report of Gen. G. K. Warren, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. for 1875; and to letters of Thomas B. Roberts, of Pittsburgh, Penn., to the Toledo Blade, dated February 22, and March 16, 1878.

when the barriers were cut through, and the rush of the imprisoned waters seeking liberty, carried and scattered here and there the clay, sand and alluvium they had gathered, to make the fertile farms which are the pride of our country.

Most of the county was covered originally with a dense forest of oak, walnut, maple, ash, elm and hickory. No pines or hemlocks existed, and their species do not flourish now, even when planted and carefully nourished. A small cluster of tamaracks is found in the prairie of Eel River Township, the only ones believed to exist. The chestnut, so common throughout the United States in this latitude, is unknown here. The cottonwood flourishes along the river banks, and sometimes grows to immense size.

The timber-land was generally wet, and, for a time, it was supposed that the land would be cold and wet when cleared, but it was found that, as fast as clearings were made, the land dried, and many of the richest farms in the county have been redeemed from wet forest lands. It has taken time and labor, and two generations at least, have fallen alongside of the felled timber of this section, but the labor and energy of these pioneers have served to bring under cultivation a large agricultural area, from which their descendants and successors are now reaping rich harvests of grain and vegetables, and grazing stock for the markets of the world. The county is still richly timbered, and offers extraordinary inducements for manufactures of wood and commerce in lumber, the supply of which cannot be exhausted for many years to come.

The animal fauna of Allen County was as varied as such a densely wooded country generally exhibits, and, in the earlier geological periods, it seems to have been the favorite habitat of such animals as the mammoth and mastodon. The first in the order of time was the American elephant; a tooth of one of this species was found in Spy Run, a few years ago, by H. J. Ruddisill, Esq., and is the only remains of the elephant known to have been discovered in the county. Next, in order of time, came the mastodon, whose remains have been quite frequently found in the county. In 1867, parts of the skeletons of three mastodons were found while digging a ditch near the line between Perry Township and Noble County, two adults and the other a calf. They had probably mired in the soft marsh where found. They were sent to the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and were lost in the great fire of 1871.

The remains of another were found a few years later, near the Whitley County line, not far from Arcela, which must have been of immense size, one of the tusks being nine inches in diameter and nearly eleven feet in length. Remains of another were found on the farm of Peter Nolestine, on the St. Joseph's. All are found in marshy places, and, if the great marsh southwest of Fort Wayne is ever drained, we may expect to find more of them. Whether they roamed here after mankind appeared is not certainly known, but it is presumed they did.

The Indians and early settlers were surrounded with bears, wolves, deer, foxes, beavers, minks, otters, the lynx, muskrats, and many of the smaller animals. The bison roamed over the country, before its settlement, as it now does over the Western plains. Now, all have passed away, except the deer, which comes down from the North in the winter, an occasional mink, the muskrat and the smaller animals, which are not so readily exterminated as the larger beasts of prey, or were not so eagerly sought for for their valuable skins. The site of Fort Wayne was a great point for the trade in skins, and remained so for many years after its first settlement.

PRE-HISTORIC REMAINS.

BY E. S. ROBERTSON.

Long before the Columbian period, the valley of the Mississippi, which comprehends all the great basin between the Alleghany and the Rocky Mountains, had been peopled by a comparatively dense population; and all research tends to prove it was inhabited long before the advent of the red Indian, by a people whose history is lost forever, but who were more fixed and permanent in their habits than were the Indian tribes which succeeded them. This race, whatever it was, had some claims to be ranked among those which had made some advance in civilization and the arts, although, judging by the standard of modern civilization, they had not yet advanced beyond the conditions of semi-barbarians, and perhaps were less civilized than the Aztecs.

To this race, the name of "Mound-Builders" has been given, on account of the many mounds of earth which they have left as the most enduring record of their having once existed—these silent witnesses of the former existence of a race now totally disappeared.

The principal home of this race was the great valley of the Mississippi, for, though their remains are occasionally found east of the Alleghanies, the principal part of their works are found within the limits of the great valley, and here was the center of their empire. This valley comprises an area of 2,455,000 square miles, and measures thirty degrees of longitude by twenty-three degrees of latitude. Of this area, 214,000 square miles are drained by the Ohio and its tributaries, the valley of the Ohio being greater in extent than that of all the other tributaries of the Mississippi, the Missouri excepted, and the basin of drainage of all these tributaries forms a rich territory, nearly equal to all the empires of the ancient world.

As we descend the Ohio, through a beautiful and ever-changing panorama of varying landscapes, and pass down the Mississippi, with its alluvial banks, we find, everywhere we go, these mounds and earthworks in great profusion, testifying to the former occupation of the country by this wonderfully busy and industrious race, and in the fertile valleys and plains throughout this vast area we are constantly finding some of the treasures of the past—their domestic gods, utensils, arms for war and the chase, ornaments of stone and native copper, totems of tribes, and articles for sports and games—all testifying to the vast population which once occupied this fertile and beautiful region of our land. Many theories have been advanced as to their origin, but it will probably remain forever a question unsolved. It would seem that the strongest evidences point to their being

an offshoot from that wonderful race whose deserted palaces and temples in the wilds of Central America have excited the wonder and admiration of the world. What would be more likely, than that colonies should set out from that quarter, pass along the shores of the Gulf, enter the mouth of the "Father of Waters," and spread through all the country watered by its tributaries, bringing with them many of the customs of the parent stock? What are the mounds of the Mississippi Valley but the teocallis of Central America on a smaller scale, generally, but not always, for some of the mounds are of as great an extent as are the teocallis? To be sure, we find no stone temples or altars surmounting our mounds, but it must be remembered that the Mississippi Valley is comparatively destitute of building-stone, and the structures surmounting them were probably of wood, which would disappear and leave no traces in the long period which has elapsed since their builders vanished.

What became of them is another question, which will probably forever remain unanswered. That they disappeared at once is wholly improbable, as is also the theory that they were totally destroyed. The most probable theory is that as they met the first irruption of the savages red men from the Northwest, and all Indian tradition points to this quarter for the place whence the Indians came, they were gradually driven in from their outlying settlements, and finally overwhelmed by the constantly flowing tide of ruthless savages, more skilled than they in warfare, and envious of their rich hunting-grounds.

We know it was always the custom of the red savages to incorporate into their tribes the women and children, and sometimes the men, of conquered enemies; and it is probable that the remnants of the Mound-Builders were thus incorporated into, and amalgamated with the conquering races, which would also acquire some of the habits and customs and implements of the conquered; and that this will account for the difference in language and habits of the various tribes found inhabiting this area on the advent of the whites.

The remnants of the Mound-Builders would be pressed back southward, whence they came; and those of the savages who followed them to the south and overcame them would retain more of their customs than those tribes of the north who amalgamated with them in lesser degree, or not at all. On no other theory can we account for the fact that the southern tribes were found to be more advanced in civilization, less warlike, and much more given to the cultivation of the soil than were the restless, treacherous and bloody warriors of the north.

Northern Indiana has many proofs of the presence of this race recorded almost indelibly upon its soil, and they have left some of their monuments in Allen County, but not as many, nor so extensive, as are found in Ohio or the southern part of Indiana. While some of them were pushing upward, and making great settlements along the tributaries of the Ohio, others had passed further up the Mississippi, discovered the Great Lakes, and entered into quite extensive copper-mining operations on the shores of Lake Superior. Colonies had occupied Michigan, and as far south in Indiana as the Kankakee, and it is from them, we think, that Allen County received the marks of their occupation. All along the valley of Cedar Creek, in De Kalb County, their mounds and earthworks appear in considerable number, but decrease in number as we proceed southward into Allen County, and are totally wanting in the southern portion of the county. Few, if any, are found along the Maumee, and the only traces of their settlements are along Cedar Creek, or in the vicinity of its junction with the St. Joseph's.

On Cedar Creek, near Stoners, on the Ft. W., J. & S. R. R., is a group of four mounds. Two of them are in a line north and south and are about forty feet apart. About fifteen rods east of these are two others about the same distance apart, and on a line nearly east and west. When visited by this writer a few years since, three of them had been partially excavated years before and were said to have contained a large number of human bones, arrow-heads and some copper ornaments. The remaining mound was excavated at the time but disclosed only lumps of charcoal and a layer of hard-baked earth near its base.

These mounds are situated on the high ground between the Cedar and Willow Creeks, and the Auburn road passes between them.

Four miles south of these on the Coldwater road, on the farm of Henry Wolford (now owned by Mr. Bowser), is a large oblong mound which was only partially explored, but in which a perforated piece of ribbed slats was found, with much charcoal and a stratum of baked earth.

At Cedarville, on the St. Joseph, near the mouth of Cedar Creek, are three mounds about a hundred feet apart, situated on a line running northwest nearly parallel with the general direction of the river at this point. None of them have been fully explored, but one has nearly been removed to use its earth for mending the road, and charcoal was found in considerable quantities, as is usual in mounds of this class.

Descending the St. Joseph on the east, to the farm of Peter Nolestine, one of the oldest settlers, we find a circular "fort," or earthwork, situated in the bend of the river. It has been plowed over for nearly thirty years and has lost much of its outlines. Many relics have been found here, and, when newly plowed, numerous fragments of pottery, flint and stone implements are yet found in and around its site. A large rude pipe of pottery was found here some years since. The bowl and stem are moulded in one piece and the end of the stem has been flattened by the fingers while plastic, to form a mouth-piece.

Still further down the river, on the west side, opposite Antrap's Mill, is a semi-circular fort with its ends on the river bank. It is about 600 feet in area. The earthwork is yet nearly two feet high, with a well-defined ditch on the outside. Very large trees which have grown on the embankment have fallen and gone to decay. We found in the earth which had been upturned by a fallen tree a fragment from the neck of a vessel of pottery with square indentations on the surface, and a flint, flat on one side and regularly chipped to a convex surface on the other, of the variety known as scrapers, or "turtle-back flints." Still further down the river on the east side, at the mouth of Breckenridge Creek, is

a single mound, which has not been opened except by a slight excavation in its side, which developed the customary lumps of charcoal. This point is about four miles north of Fort Wayne, and is the most southerly point in the county at which mounds or earthworks are known to exist.

Still, on the ridges, and especially on the ridge terminating on Spy Run at the late residence of H. J. Rudisill, many implements and ornaments of the "stone age," and fragments of pottery are found, and few portions of the county are devoid of them. Many of them have a beauty of design and polish unknown to the Indians found here, on the advent of the whites, and may undoubtedly be referred to the age of the Mound-Builders. Stone axes and hatchets worked from granite or syenite are quite common.

Flint arrow and spear heads of every variety have been plowed up in nearly every field. Some are very small and some are very large, and most of them are very neatly chipped. Flint knives and scrapers of fine workmanship are often found, and some of the flint spear and arrow heads are out with a beveled or winding edge to give them a rotary motion when in the air. They are of every variety of flints or cherts, and one in the cabinet of the writer is a beautifully veined agate.

Many of the stone ornaments and totemic emblems are of a material not found in this vicinity except in a worked form. The ribboned silicious slate seems to have been held in special estimation by them in forming these ornamental and emblematic stones, and they were probably handed down as family heirlooms from generation to generation.

Of course, all of these are not the work of the Mound-Builders, for the same forms of weapons and ornaments were used by both people, as they are by all races in a state of barbarism throughout the world.

The only distinguishing feature now clearly marked between them was in their manner of burying the dead. The former were generally buried under tumuli or mounds, while the Indian rarely went to the trouble of erecting large mounds over their dead. In this vicinity, several forms of Indian burial have been observed. Generally they were buried recumbent in the earth, but some have been found in a sitting position. Another mode was to place the body upon the ground and build a pen of logs over the remains in the shape of a roof; and still another was to place the body in a rude coffin, formed either by splitting a log and excavating the two halves, or by using a hollow trunk of a tree in the same manner, after which the halves were joined and fastened to the ground by driving in crossed stakes over them.

Three prominent Indian burying-grounds have been discovered. One occupied the series of sand hills in the west end of Fort Wayne, another on the St. Joseph, just north of Fort Wayne, and near the site of the old Miami town, and a third at Cedarville, on the banks of the St. Joseph. Probably other localities will yet develop them, but these are the most prominent, and a vast number must have found their resting-place in these three localities. At the latter place, a large bent cross of oak was exhumed several years since, indicating that at least a temporary mission was established there at an early date, of which no history exists, and which was probably abandoned and its cross buried on account of the superstition of the Indians, who, in their relapse from the faith, attached some superstitious dread to the sacred emblem.

The builders of these earthworks and the makers of these relics of the stone age have long since passed away, and their remains are rapidly being obliterated by the hand of the agriculturist. In place of the irregular village of huts and wigwams and the throngs of savage men, a modern city has grown, busy with the hum of machinery, and of hurrying feet engaged in peaceful pursuits. The dense forest is rapidly disappearing before the woodman's ax, and fertile fields waving with grain, and golden with the tassels and ears of the corn our Indian predecessors have bequeathed to us have taken its place, and they themselves will soon live only in the historical past.

Sentimental regret for the fate of the aboriginal tribes is useless and misplaced. It is the natural fate of all savage and barbarous races. They have never in all history become civilized, but have disappeared before the advance of civilization, and the world is no worse, and probably better that they have disappeared. The vast fertile plains of our country were not designed by the Creator for occupation solely by the wild and savage hordes of the forest, and the no less wild savage of the forest, who lived by hunting them, and dressed in their skins; and much as we may regret the extinction of a race, we should reflect that it is replaced by a better, which knows how to appreciate and use the hounteous gifts of the soil which lay waste for so many centuries under the dominion of the savage.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION.

Preliminary Legislative Action.—Process of Organization.—Selection of Officers Chosen.—First Meeting of the Board doing County Business.—Meeting of Commissioners to Select a "Seat of Justice" for Allen County.—Fort Wayne Selected.—County Agent and his Duties.—His First Action.—Board of Justices, Etc.

On the 17th of December, 1823, the Legislature passed "An Act for the formation of a new county out of the counties of Randolph and Delaware, to be included within the following limits: Beginning at a point on the line dividing this State and the State of Ohio, where the township line dividing townships twenty-eight and twenty-nine, north, intersects the same; thence north with said State line twenty-four miles; thence west, to the line dividing ten and eleven, east; thence south to the line dividing townships twenty-eight and twenty-nine, north;

thence east to the place of beginning." Which new county, at the suggestion of Gen. John Tipton, the leading spirit in the movement toward organization, was, from and after the first day of April, 1824, to be known and designated by the name of Allen, in memory of Col. John Allen, of Kentucky, who was killed at the battle of River Raisin, on the 22d of January, 1813.

By the third section of that act, Lot Bloomfield and Caleb Lewis, of Wayne County, Abiathar Hathaway, of Fayette County, William Conner, of Hamilton County; and James M. Ray, of Marion County, were appointed Commissioners to determine and locate the seat of justice for said new county. Said section provided further, that said Commissioners should convene at the house of Alexander Ewing, therein, on the fourth Monday in May, thereafter, and proceed immediately to discharge the duty assigned.

Pursuant to the provisions of the first section of the act "for carrying the laws into effect in new counties," William Hondricks, Governor of the State, of Indiana, by commission dated April 2, 1824, appointed Allen Hamilton Sheriff of Allen County, "until the next general election, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified—should he so long behave well." Under that appointment, and in compliance with a further provision of said section, Mr. Hamilton, as such Sheriff, gave notice to the qualified voters of Allen County, authorizing and directing them to hold an election on the 22d day of May, 1824, "for the purpose of electing two Associate Judges of the Circuit Court, one Clerk of the Circuit Court, one Recorder and three Commissioners of the county."

That election was held accordingly, and the following persons were chosen to fill the offices designated: Samuel Hanna and Benjamin Cushman, Associate Judges; Anthony L. Davis, Clerk and Recorder; William Rockhill, Commissioner for a term of three years from the 22d day of May, 1824; James Wyman, for two years, and Francis Comparat for one year from said date. Subsequently, the election of Mr. Cushman, as one of the Associate Judges, was contested, unsuccessfully, by Alexander Ewing, and the election of James Wyman and Francis Comparat, as County Commissioners, was also contested by Marshall K. Taylor, with like result.

Having been notified by the Sheriff of Randolph County of their appointment, as by said act prescribed, said Commissioners met at the house of Alexander Ewing, on the fourth Monday, being the 24th day of May, 1824, and, being first duly sworn, entered at once upon the discharge of their duties. Among the propositions presented for their consideration in the premises, was one by Messrs. John McCorkle and John T. Barr, in which they, as the proprietors of the town of Fort Wayne, agreed to pay to Allen County \$500 cash, and to appropriate, in consideration of the location, by said Commissioners, of the seat of justice at that town, the following lands and lots, upon the terms and conditions stated, to wit: "All of that oblong square or piece of ground situate and being in the town of Fort Wayne, aforesaid, and *marked red* on the plat of said town, as recorded in the Recorder's office in Randolph County, in said State, which is granted as a public square, whereon public buildings for said county are to be erected, and bounded by Main, Court, Berry and Calhoun streets; also a lot, or piece of ground four rods square, laid out at right angles, at the northwest corner of the plat of Fort Wayne, west of and adjoining said plat, which is donated and granted for a church and public burying-ground, to be occupied by no particular denomination, but free to all—except so much of said lot as may be necessary for said church, which may be occupied by the first church of professing Christians in said county, who may erect thereon a house of worship of convenient size, of suitable materials; also, a lot of land, of the same size as the regular lots in said town, to be laid off east and adjoining the lots of land last above mentioned, as a place whereon to erect a seminary of learning; also, lots numbered 8, 9, 101, 102, 103, and the lots regularly numbered from 104 to 118, inclusive; also, a tier of lots along the south side of said plat, to be laid off immediately opposite the tier of lots on the first recorded plat of said town (opposite 104 to 118), which are to be divided from said last tier by an alley, and, in size and otherwise, to conform to the plat of the town lots numbered regularly from 92 to 100, inclusive of each."

The proposition was accepted, and Fort Wayne became the seat of justice of Allen County, in conformity with the provisions of law appertaining thereto, and a deed was subsequently executed by the proprietors to John Tipton, the county agent, conveying the said property to him for the use of the county, as contemplated in the proposed donation.

On Wednesday following, the 26th day of May, 1824, being the Wednesday succeeding the fourth Monday in May, at the hour of 12 o'clock M., "The Board of County Commissioners of Allen County met, in pursuance to the provisions of a special act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, entitled 'An Act for fixing the seats of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off'—passed and approved January 2, 1818—at the house of Alexander Ewing, in Fort Wayne.

"William Rockhill, Esq., produced a certificate from Allen Hamilton, Sheriff of Allen County, stating that he, the said William Rockhill, was duly elected a County Commissioner of Allen County for the term of three years, on which certificate there was indorsed that he had taken the necessary oaths of office.

"James Wyman, Esq., also produced a certificate from Allen Hamilton, Sheriff, as aforesaid, stating that he, the said James Wyman, was duly elected, Commissioner of Allen County for the term of two years from the 22d day of May, A. D. 1824, on which certificate was indorsed that he had taken the necessary oaths of office.

"Francis Comparat, Esq., also produced a certificate from Allen Hamilton, Sheriff of Allen County, stating that he, the said Francis Comparat, was duly elected a County Commissioner of Allen County, for the term of one year from the said 22d day of May, A. D. 1824.

"Thereupon the said Commissioners took their seats," and proceeded to the disposition of the business before them.

The Board then "ordered that Joseph Holman be appointed Treasurer for the County of Allen, until the next February session of the Board of County Commissioners for said county, and is required to give bond, with two good, sufficient freehold securities, in the penal sum of \$1,000."

"The Court adjourned until to-morrow, to meet in Fort Wayne at 1 o'clock in the afternoon."

WILLIAM ROCKHILL,
JAS. WYMAN.

"Attest: A. L. DAVIS, Clerk."

And the session of the first day was completed.

On the day following (May 27), a full Board was present. The first business was the appointment of John Tipton, County Agent, who, pursuant to the order of the Board, filed bond in the penalty of \$5,000, with Alexander Ewing and Samuel Hanna as securities. The bond was accepted and approved. Thereupon, it was "Ordered, That John Tipton, Agent for Allen County, is hereby authorized and required to pay to the following persons, for their services as Commissioners to locate the seat of justice in Allen County, the following sums: James M. Ray, the sum of \$42 for fourteen days' services; to William Conner, \$36 for twelve days' services; to Abiathar Hathaway, \$36 for twelve days' services; to Caleb Lewis, \$30 for ten days' services; to Lot Bloomfield, \$30 for ten days' services—and take from them a receipt for the amounts, for which he is to render a credit on his general account." With these proceedings terminated the primary session of the Board doing county business.

The first regular session of the Board commenced on the following Monday, May 31, at the house of Alexander Ewing, situated on the southwest corner of Barr and Columbia streets, since known as "Washington Hall." As the chief business of the session, the following is noted, because of its reference to the working machinery of the new county. The following appointments were made: Hugh B. McKee, Lister of Taxable Property; Lambert Cushovis, Constable; Robert Hays, Inspector of Elections; William N. Hood, Inspector of Flour, Beef and Pork, for the Township of Wayne; Samuel Hanna, Road Supervisor for the Township of Wayne; John Davis and Alexander Coquillard, Overseers of the Poor, in Wayne Township.

"Ordered, That the County of Allen be constituted as one township, and called the Township of Wayne."

John Tipton, County Agent, was ordered to construct a "Pound, of suitable size," on the public square in Fort Wayne. This appears to have been the first public building ordered on the public square, but the order was rescinded February 14, 1825.

The Board also ordered that the Sheriff "advertise an election, to be held at the house of Alexander Ewing, if permitted; if not, at some other suitable place in the township of Wayne, for the election of three Justices of the Peace, on the first Monday in August next." They also selected thirty-six names from which to choose a grand jury, and forty-eight names from which to choose a petit jury for the Circuit Court.

FIRST TAVERN RATES.

The rates fixed were as follows:

"For dinner, breakfast and supper, each.....	\$ 25
" keeping horse, night and day.....	50
" lodging, per night.....	12½
" whisky, per half-pint.....	12½
" brandy, " " ".....	50
" gin, " " ".....	37½
" porter, per bottle.....	37½
" cider, per quart.....	18½

FIRST LEVY FOR COUNTY TAXES.

At the same session, the Board fixed the following rates of assessment on personal property, for county purposes, for the year 1824, to wit:

"On every male person over the age of twenty-one years.....	\$ 50
" horse, gelding, mare or mule, three years old and upward, each.....	37½
" work oxen, three years old and upward.....	18½
" stud horses, the rate at which he stands per season.....	
" gold watch.....	1 00
" silver watch.....	25
" pinobbeck watch.....	25
" pleasure carriage, four wheels.....	1 50
" " two wheels.....	1 00

COUNTY AGENTS.

Under the laws in force prior to and at the time when Allen County was organized, when the seat of justice in any new county was to be located, and the Commissioners for that purpose having determined on an eligible site for such seat of justice, at some town already laid off, had received "donation in lots, money and adjoining lands," by the proprietors of such towns, conditioned upon the location of the seat of justice aforesaid, the County Commissioners of such new county were required "forthwith, after receiving the report as herein provided, to appoint some suitable person, a resident of such county, as an Agent, whose duty it shall be, after giving security to be approved of by the said Board of County Commissioners, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his said office, to receive good and sufficient deeds of conveyance, for any land which may have been given for the use of the county as above provided, and to lay off the same into town lots, streets and alleys, according to such plan as the County Commissioners may direct; he shall proceed also, from time to time, to sell the said lots, or so many of them as the said Commissioners may deem proper and necessary, on such terms as the County Commissioners may consider most advantageous to the county; and to collect all moneys arising from the sale of said lots, and pay the same into the county treasury; he shall also make conveyances to the purchasers of such lots."

Pursuant to that law, the Commissioners appointed to select and locate a seat of justice for Allen County, having selected Fort Wayne, a town already laid out, and received from the proprietors donations of money, lots and lands, in consideration of the location of the seat of justice, as aforesaid, the Board of County Commissioners then being in session, on the 27th day of May, 1824, appointed John Tipton, County Agent, to give bond for \$5,000. He gave bond accordingly, with Alexander Ewing and Samuel Hanna as securities, who were accepted by the Board, and was sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

Immediately thereafter, the Board made the following directory record:

"Ordered, That John Tipton, Agent for Allen County, is hereby authorized and required to pay to the following persons for their services as Commissioners to locate the seat of justice of Allen County, the following sums: James M. Ray, the sum of forty-two dollars, for 14 days' services; to William Conner, thirty-six dollars, for 12 days' services; to Abiathar Hathaway, thirty-six dollars, for twelve days' services; to Caleb Lewis, thirty dollars, for ten days' services; to Lot Bloomfield, thirty dollars, for ten days' services, and take from them a receipt for the amount, for which he is to render a credit on his general account."

At a subsequent session of the Board, the Commissioners, on the 16th day of August, 1824, made the following further record in the premises, to wit:

"Ordered, That the County Agent sell lots 8, 9, and from 101 to 133, both inclusive, and 92 to 100, both inclusive, that were donated to the county."

Pursuant to that order, after giving proper notice thereof, Mr. Tipton, County Agent, on the 18th day of September, 1824, sold at public sale the following of said lots for the amounts and to the persons named:

PUROHASER.	No. of Lots.	Amount.
F. Comparst.....		\$ 10 25
William Barbee.....		98 40 00
William Suttonfield.....	92, 94, 98, 99	95 50
Edward Mitchell.....	96, 130	24 25
Thomas Rue.....	96, 97	42 25
Charles W. Ewing.....	118, 114	35 25
Rees Goodwin.....	116, 122	28 50
John H. Griggs.....	117, 118	41 00
Benjamin B. Kerobival.....	119, 120, 121	82 50
Christopher Valleyville.....	128, 124	20 50
Jean B. Richardville.....	101	51 00
Alexander Ewing.....	102, 181	46 00
William Murphy.....	104	14 00
Benjamin Arober.....	108, 106	62 50
Moses Scott.....	106	81 25
James Hood.....	133	10 50
William N. Hood.....	130	10 25
Jacob Everly.....	110	10 25
Walker & Davis.....	111, 112	80 25
Samuel Hanna.....	9	12 00
Glasbruner.....	100	22 00
Ben. Glasbruner.....	108	25 00

The last two were sold at private sale, ten days later, at prices, it will be seen, scarcely appreciable, in comparison with the value of the same lots, after the lapse of fifty-five years. The comparison, however, is valuable as a manifest evidence of the progress of a little more than half a century.

At the same session of the Board, the Agent was authorized and directed to have a jail erected, at his discretion as to size and kind, letting the same out to the lowest bidder. The building was erected accordingly on the southwest corner of the public square.

On the 5th of November, 1824, the County Agent submitted to the Board, in session, a report of the condition of his agency, of which the following is an abstract, to wit:

Received of John T. Barr and John McCorkle, proprietors of Fort Wayne, being the first installment of their cash donation of May 27, 1824.....	\$200 00
September 1, of Glasbruner, for Lot 100.....	22 00
September 8, amount on lots sold at public sale.....	821 25
September 28, received of "Ben," part for Lot 108.....	10 00

Cash received.....	\$553 25
May 27, deduct 10 per cent of first installment for county library.....	\$ 20 00
Cash paid Commissioners to locate seat of justice.....	174 00
Ten per cent retained of amount received on sale of lots.....	85 82
Cash paid for account-book and one-half quire paper.....	87½

Cash on hand carried to now account..... \$328 56½

Subsequently, on the 27th day of November, 1824, at a session of the Board of Justices, the County Agent was directed to sell the lots remaining unsold of those donated for county buildings and expenses of locating the seat of justice, including Nos. 107, 109, 125, 126 and 127, on a credit of six months, the purchasers giving notes properly secured, having first given notice of the time, place and terms of such sale by publication thereof in the *Richmond Enquirer*. And again, on the 7th of December, he was further ordered to sell certain other lots remaining unsold, upon like terms as in the former order specified and directed.

Having been ordered, as above, to sell the remaining lots embraced in the donation, Mr. Tipton, on the 3d day of January, 1825, submitted to the Board of Justices the following report of his doings in the premises, to wit:

"To the honorable Board of Justices of Allen County:
Gentlemen: Pursuant to your order, after advertising, I sold, on the 27th day of November last, at a credit of six months, Lot No. 107 for \$64, No. 109 for \$40, and Nos. 125, 126 and 127 for \$82; and, in pursuance of your

order of the 7th of December, I sold, on the 11th of said month, on a credit to the 1st of September next, Lot No. 128 for \$28.50, Lot No. 129 for \$38.25, and Lot No. 116 for \$16.25, making in all \$269. The purchaser of Lot No. 109 has failed to give bond and security, as required by the conditions of said sale, and the purchaser of Lot No. 128 gave his note without security. Deducting from the above sum of \$269, \$40, the amount for which Lot 109 sold (and the purchaser failed to give bond, as above stated), there remains in my hands notes to the amount of \$229, to which sum add fifty cents received from 'Ben,' a man of color, part payment for Lot 108, making \$229.50 since my last.

"I have paid the County Treasurer \$304, reference being had to my account current herewith submitted will more fully and at length appear. A deed has been tendered for the donation made the county, which, not being in strict conformity to the bond, was not accepted.

"All of which is respectfully submitted, by
JOHN TIPTON, A. for A. C."

"3d January, 1825.

Account current:

To cash paid Treasurer.....	\$304 00
By cash on hand, as per account.....	\$328 55½
By notes on hand, sale of lots.....	229 00
By cash received of "Ben"—Lot 108.....	0 50
	558 05½

To balance on hand.....\$249 05½

Which was accepted by the Board and ordered to be spread upon the record.

On the 5th of September following, Mr. Tipton resigned his agency, and delivered over to the Board all the papers, books and money on hand, for which the Board gave a receipt and accepted the resignation. The vacancy was filled on the same day, by the appointment of Charles W. Ewing, who accepted the same and filed the necessary bond.

Mr. Ewing, on the 3d day of January, 1826, filed his annual report, of which the following is an abstract:

Received payment for lots sold by Tipton, former Agent (and executed deeds to purchasers).....	\$215 75
Received of Alex. Ewing, for Lot 107.....	64 00
Total.....	\$279 75
Less amount paid Moses Girard, on jail contract.....	\$89 75
Ten per cent on \$372.75—second installment and interest of Barr and McCerle's donation for library.....	37 27½
	174 68½
Balance.....	\$105 12½

BOARD OF JUSTICES.

Prior to the first Monday in September, 1824, the county business was transacted by a Board of County Commissioners, who, when elected and qualified as prescribed by law, were considered and recognized a body politic and corporate. From and after the above date, however, the former law was superseded by "An Act to regulate the mode of doing county business; approved January 31, 1824," wherein it was provided "That there shall be a County Board of Justices established in each and every county in this State, for the purpose of transacting county business; to be composed of the Justices of the Peace of the respective counties, who shall meet together and organize themselves, agreeably to the provisions of this act; and, after being organized, as aforesaid, shall be known and considered, in fact, law and equity, a body politic and corporate, by and under the name and style of 'The Board of Justices of the County of _____'."

The former law being still in force, at the date of the organization of this county, the organizing process was conducted by the County Commissioners, as the records disclose, who, at the proper time, made provision for the election of the Justices of the Peace to constitute, on the taking effect of the new law, the Board of Justices for Allen County. This election was ordered to take place on the first Monday in August, 1824, the time for holding the general election for State and county officers. The result of that election was the choice of Alexander Ewing, William N. Hood and William Rockhill, as the Justices of the Peace for Wayne Township, which then embraced the entire territory of Allen County.

Notwithstanding the law took effect and came into force on the first Monday in September, making it "the duty of each and every Justice of the Peace, to meet at the place of holding courts, in their respective counties," at that date, "and then and there proceed to organize themselves into a County Board of Justices, by electing some one of their body as President of such Court, and causing their names to be entered in the record-book of the county as members of such Board," the first meeting and organization did not take place until the 22d day of October following, at the house of Alexander Ewing, the place designated for holding courts.

At that meeting, the Board was organized by the election of a President. A seal was adopted, also, by the following order: "Ordered, by the Board of Justices of the county of Allen, that the Board make use of a seal including the letters 'B. O. J.,' as their seal until such time as they may procure and adopt a seal.

One of the first acts of this new Board was to receive the report of Benjamin B. Kercheval and Samuel Hanna, Commissioners, on the part of Allen County, to survey and locate the Winchester State road, running nearly south from Fort Wayne, which was the first road located in the county. The report was received on the first day of the term, representing Chauncey Carter, subsequently of Cass County, as the Surveyor, and defined the location of a "State road from Vernon, in Jennings County, by way of Greensburg, Rushville and New Castle, to Fort Wayne."

The law establishing the Board of Justices prescribed that they should meet on the first Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November

of each year; but the experience of this county, and, indeed, of most counties, especially those recently organized, where there were Justices for no more than one or two townships elected, that it was extremely difficult to secure a quorum for the transaction of business; hence, it has frequently occurred here, as elsewhere, that regular sessions of the Board were not always held, because of the non-attendance of the members thereof, for four or five days, sometimes for the entire session. This was especially true during the first years of the operation of that law.

At the January session of the Board, for the year 1825, the County Treasurer, Joseph Holman, presented the first exhibit of the condition of the county's finances, which gave the following aggregates:

Total receipts from organization.....	\$437 98½
Total disbursements for same period.....	406 40
Balance on hand.....	\$31 58½

Mr. Holman's report was submitted on the 5th day of January, 1825. The day following, William G. Ewing was appointed his successor, for a term of one year.

At the July session of that year (July 11th), the following allowances were made by the Board:

To Allen Hamilton, Sheriff, for six months' services, ending April 9, 1825, the sum of.....	\$20 00
To Anthony D. Davis, for services as Clerk of the Board of Justices and of the Circuit Court for one year, ending June 30, 1825.....	\$45 00
To Grand and Petit Jurors, each, per day.....	60

Also, "Ordered, That the American Fur Company, Fort Wayne department, pay the sum of \$25 for a license to vend foreign merchandise in the town of Fort Wayne, for one year from the 3d of September, 1825."

On the 3d day of January, 1825, the Board being in regular session, Adams Township was set apart as a separate jurisdiction by the following:

"Ordered, By the Board of Justices, that there be a new township constituted, which is bounded as follows, to wit: On the west by the line which divides Ranges 12 and 13, north by the contemplated boundary line of Allen County, east by the State of Ohio, and south by the line which divides Congressional Townships 29 and 30, and to be known and called by the name of Adams Township;" and an election was ordered to be held therein at the house of Ephraim Edmunds, on the second Monday of March, 1825, to elect one Justice of the Peace, with Henry Cooper as Inspector.

The following was the financial showing for the second year of the county's organic existence, as shown by the report of William G. Ewing, County Treasurer, submitted and filed at the January session, 1826:

Total amount of Receipts for 1825.....	\$283 81½
Amount paid out.....	22 41
Balance in treasury.....	\$260 90

Thomas Forsythe was appointed Treasurer, to serve for one year from the 1st day of January, 1826.

May 2, 1826, it was "Ordered by the Board of Justices, that Alexander Ewing be allowed the sum of \$20.50 for house rent for the Allen Circuit Court, at the February term, 1826, and for Board of County Justices, including this session."

It was further ordered by the Board, at the May session, 1828, that the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court be "authorized to procure a seal for the persons doing county business, with such device as he and they deem best."

Again, at the November session, 1829, the Board "Ordered that the rate of license for keeping a ferry across the St. Mary's River, in Allen County, be \$1 per year." The rates of toll were fixed as follows:

For footmen.....	each, 1¢
For a man and horse.....	12½ "
For each head of horse and cattle.....	6½ "
For each head of hogs and sheep.....	3 "
For oxen.....	25 "
For wagon and two or more horses.....	60 "

This was the last session of the Board of Justices in Allen County, the law under which it acted having been superseded, and the authority again vested in a Board of Commissioners.

CHAPTER III.

Early County Legislation—Early Orders and Statements in Detail—County Finances and their Condition During the Primary Period—Commissioners' Seal, Etc.

Shortly after the organization of the county, the law before in force, vesting the legislative authority in a Board of County Commissioners, was superseded by the law regulating county business, which transferred that jurisdiction to a Board of Justices, composed of the several Justices of the Peace of the county. This latter law was in force from the first Monday in September, 1824, until October, 1829, at which time, the law having been repealed, a new Board of Commissioners, consisting of Nathan Coleman, William Caswell and James Holman, was chosen, at a special election held on the 12th of October of that year.

Among the first acts of the new Board was to fix the rates of taxation for the year 1830. What was done, will appear in the following:

"Ordered, That there be assessed and collected, as a revenue due the county of Allen, the sum of 40 cents on every hundred acres of first-rate land, and 30 cents on every hundred acres of second-rate land, and 20 cents on every hundred acres of third-rate land."

At the September session, 1830, the Board ordered "that the County Surveyor for the county of Allen be directed to survey that part of the reservation on which the fort now stands, in said county, that part of said reservation for which the county of Allen has a pre-emption—for the use of said county, and make return of said survey with a plat thereof and quantity of acres, to the Board on the first Monday in November next."

In the mean time, under the right of pre-emption acquired by act of Congress of the 31st of May of the same year, the authority to enter twenty acres of the west side of the fort reserve, at \$1.25 per acre, by the Associate Judges of the county, had been transferred, by an order of the Board, to the County Agent, for the use of Allen County. In order to make the purchase when offered for sale, under the provisions of that act, steps were necessarily taken to make definite arrangements for the procurement of money for that purpose, and the Board did so accordingly.

At a special session of the County Board, held on the 9th of October, 1830, it was

"Ordered, That Francis Comparat, Agent of Allen County, be and he is hereby required to procure money, by loan or otherwise, sufficient to purchase that part of the forty acres reserved for the use of the Indian Agency, on which Fort Wayne now stands, being that part for which the county of Allen has a pre-emption by virtue of an act of Congress, passed and approved May 31, A. D. 1830, allowing the Associate Judges in said county to enter at the minimum price, for the use and benefit of said county, so much of the said forty-acre reservation as the county has a right of pre-emption to, by virtue of the aforesaid act, and that he be allowed to pledge the faith of the county therefor, if necessary." Pursuant to that order, the sum required was procured of Henry Rudisill, and the purchase made as therein contemplated.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, on the 27th of the same month, after the purchase had been consummated, the "County Agent was ordered to lay off into lots that part of the Fort Wayne reservation for which the county has a right of pre-emption, and make out a plat thereof." This order, too, having been complied with, the proceedings thereunder were reported to the Board at the November term of the same year. The territory so ordered to be platted, was divided into seventy lots, including such as were fractional; whereupon the County Agent aforesaid was directed to sell the same, and he sold them accordingly, on the 17th of the same month, at fair prices for the times.

Again, on the 9th of August, 1831, the services of this County Agent were called into requisition, and he was directed "to cause the cutting-off of the brush and stumps from the public square, to be let to the lowest bidder at public sale, and certify the amount to the Board, who will allow the amount to the person doing the work, the same to be done immediately." Under the order of the Board, also, dated March 5, 1832, the Agent was authorized to lease to James Wilcox, on his own application, thirty feet front by fifty back, at some remote corner of the public square, at the yearly rent of — per year, allowing him to hold it for four years if he so desired. During the same term, the following further order was made: "The Board orders the County Agent to agree with Wilcox at the following rent: At the corner of Main and Calhoun streets, of the public square, \$10; at the corner of Main and Court streets, \$8, and on the corner of Court street and Perry or Barr street, \$6 per year." Afterward, at a special session of the Board, held in June, 1834, further direction was given the County Agent, "authorizing him to lease to David H. Colerick a piece of ground for eight years, at the northwest corner of the public square, fronting on Main street twenty-five feet and running back forty feet, for which the said Colerick is to pay the county, for each and every year, \$10, at the end of each year."

At the January session, 1833, the ninth year after the organization of the county, the Board fixed the rate of taxation for the current year as follows:

On each poll.....	50
On each mare, horse or gelding, mule or ass, three years old.....	87½
On each four-wheel pleasure carriage.....	\$1 50
On each two-wheel pleasure carriage.....	1 00
On each brass clock.....	50
On each gold, silver and composition watches, each.....	25
Each work-ox over three years old.....	25

On the 6th of January, 1834, the first legal notice directed to be published in a public newspaper printed in the county was ordered by the Board to be published in the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, in the case requiring the County Agent to give notice that he would employ the County Surveyor to establish the corners of the county additions to Fort Wayne. Two days after, an allowance was made to Tigar & Noel, proprietors of the *Sentinel*, for the publication of that notice.

In October, 1834, at a special session of the Board, it was "ordered that L. G. Thompson be employed to attend the poor-house for one year from this date, at two shillings per mile for visits, and one shilling for each dose of medicine prescribed"—cheap doctoring, compared with the experiences of the medical profession and its practice at the present day.

The following items of legislation appear among the records of the County Board, and are important, as indicating the steps taken toward providing for the wants and treatment of the poor of the county: During the first ten years of the county's existence, no organized action had been taken looking to the ultimate accomplishment of such a purpose. This record bears date in January, 1834, and refers only incidentally to the fact that an infirmary had been built and a poor farm purchased, without any details as to the plan and management. By the act of the Board, however, on the 6th of May following, the Clerk was authorized "to advertise for the furnishing of medical supplies and attendance for the poor at the poor-house, in the Fort Wayne District, for one year, and William Rockhill was appointed to procure a suitable person to take charge of the poor-house and make contracts for keeping the poor, and to act, at present, as Superintendent of the Poor-House and Poor-Farm."

At the session of the Board on the 6th of January, 1835, the poor farm was let for six years to Jeremiah Bowers, he to have the poor and take care of them, and receive \$2 per week for boarding, making and mending, and clear twenty-five acres of land, "eighteen inches and under," and make a fence six rails high and "double rider" the same.

At the session held in May of the same year, an order was made directing that notice be given for a meeting of the citizens of the county, at the Court House, to consider the propriety of organizing a County Agricultural Society. This appears to have been the first effort toward the formation of such an association in Allen County.

The Board also, at the same time, under the law then in force, requiring the rate of taxation of property to be upon the valuation thereof, "ordered that there be levied on every hundred dollars in value, of real and personal property, in said county of Allen, thirty-three and one-third cents; for road purposes, one cent on every hundred dollars. Polls to be collected at the rate of seventy-five cents on each person."

While the September term, 1837, of the County Board was in session, the following further order was made in reference to the organization of a County Agricultural Society:

"Ordered, That the Sheriff be directed to cause the voters of Allen County to be notified that there will be a meeting held at the Court House in said county, on the first Monday in January next, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society."

At the term following, in November, 1837, the Sheriff was ordered to erect a "Public Pound," on the southeast corner of the public square, being the corner fronting on Court and Berry streets, in the town of Fort Wayne.

C. V. N. Lent, M. D., was employed to attend the poor at the alms-house, at the March term, 1839, to receive 25 cents per mile traveled, 61 cents for each dose of medicine, and \$200 per annum for surgical operations, or 50 per cent below usual charges.

To encourage the killing of wolves, the County Board, under the law appertaining thereto, at the September session, 1840,

"Ordered, That for each and every wolf killed in this county, if over the age of six months, the killer thereof shall be entitled to the sum of three dollars, and, if under the age of six months, one dollar and fifty cents, to be paid out of the county treasury, and that the Clerk be governed by the old law in granting certificates for the same." The law under which this order was made provided that, for each wolf supposed to be six months old and upward, killed within eight miles of any settlement, the killer thereof should be allowed and receive \$1; and for each wolf under six months old, 50 cents, to be paid out of the State Treasury on the certificate of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where the same was killed. A further provision authorized the Board doing county business to allow, to the holder of any such certificate, an additional sum, not exceeding \$2, for a grown wolf, and \$1 for each under six months old, to be paid out of the county treasury. Before issuing the certificate provided for, it was made the duty of the Clerk to administer to the killer the following oath or affirmation:

"You, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the scalp or scalps produced were taken from a wolf or wolves, killed by you within this county, and within eight miles of some one of the settlements thereof, and within thirty days past; and that you believe such wolf or wolves, from which they were taken, were under or over six months old (as the case may be), and that you have not spared the life of any wolf or wolves, in your power to kill, with the design to increase the breed thereof." This law was necessarily stringent, and its provisions were, as a rule, rigidly enforced.

On the 1st day of March, 1841, the Board made the following order, that "G. W. Wood, having filed his proposal to print all notices, orders, etc., for the county for one year from date, for the sum of nine dollars and fifty cents, it is therefore ordered that the Clerk cause all orders, etc., for the county, to be published in the Fort Wayne *Times* until March, 1842."

COMMISSIONERS' SEAL.

The following is the device for the seal to be used by the County Board in attesting its official acts, as prescribed by the Board at its session, September 9, 1841:

"Ordered, That the following described seal be used as the seal of the Board of County Commissioners of Allen County, Indiana. The following is the device: Britannia seated on a shield and grasping the trident of Neptune, with the words 'Britannia, Rex. Fid. Dep.'—to be used until such time as another seal can be procured by said Board."

On the same day, it was

"Ordered by the Board, That the County Agent be and he is hereby authorized to procure a seal for the Board of Commissioners, bearing the following device and letters, viz.: A sheaf of wheat in an upright position with a sickle striking therein; and, in the background, a field of corn with a reaper at work. And in a circle surrounding said device, the following words: 'Commissioners of Allen County, Ia. Seal.' The word seal to be in M. and the sheaf of wheat."

At the session of December 8, 1841, an additional bounty for wolf scalps was offered, making \$5 for a full-grown wolf, and \$2.50 for every scalp of a half-grown wolf, killed in the county.

Because of the progress made in building a new Court House, there was a necessity for removing the obstructions on the public square, to put the area in a more presentable shape. The Board, at the March term, 1843, directed the County Agent to cause the buildings east of and adjoining the Auditor's office, to be removed from the public square; also, the stable on the square; to grade the square, and grade and curb the sidewalk on Calhoun street. At the same session, a contract was entered into with Benjamin Mason, Charles French and

John O'Connor, for the erection of a building on the southeast corner of the public square, suitable for one court-room and two offices.

For the use of the First Presbyterian Church, in Fort Wayne, the Board, at the June term of the same year, authorized the County Agent to make, execute and deliver to the Trustees of said Church, a deed for Lot No. 63, in the county addition to said town, the order bearing date June 16, 1843. On the following day, the Board further ordered the County Agent to purchase Lot No. 518, in Hanna's Addition to Fort Wayne, for the purpose of building a jail thereon, for the sum of \$500, payable in three annual installments. This same lot has since become the property of the Berry Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and is the site now occupied by the church edifice of that congregation.

September 5, 1843, the Board received and adopted a seal to be used by them in their official capacity, substantially the same, descriptively, as that proposed by the County Agent on the 9th of September, 1841.

At the June term, 1844, the Board fixed the following as the rate of taxation for the year 1845: 25 cents on each \$100 valuation, and 20 cents for the year 1846, for the purpose of building a jail.

CHAPTER IV.

JUDICIARY.

Circuit Court Organized—First Circuit and Associate Judges—Court Officers—Character of First Business for Adjudication—Probate Court—Its Sphere—Court of Common Pleas—Jurisdiction—Officers—Length of Term—Abolishment—Criminal Court, etc.

The judicial system of the State of Indiana in force during the existence of the constitution of 1816, prescribed that "the Circuit Courts shall consist of a President and two Associate Judges." This Court, in every county of the State, had common law and chancery jurisdiction, as also complete criminal jurisdiction, subject to the restrictions imposed by law. "The President alone, in the absence of the Associate Judges, or the President and one of the Associate Judges, in the absence of the other, shall be competent to hold a court, as also the two Associate Judges, in the absence of the President, shall be competent to hold a court, except in capital cases and cases in chancery.

Under that system, also, the State was divided into as many circuits as the exigencies of the State from time to time demanded, with a President Judge for each circuit, who should be a resident therein, whose jurisdiction was co-extensive with his circuit. The Associate Judges were for the county only, and were elected by the people thereof at the general election, while the President, or Circuit Judges, were appointed by joint ballot of both branches of the General Assembly, each holding office during a term of seven years, if he so long behaved well. The Clerk of the Circuit Court was elected by the people of each county at the general election, and held office for a term of seven years. The Sheriff, however, held his office for two years only, and was elected by the people of one county. Prosecuting Attorneys, under the law in force from and after the first Monday in August, 1824, were appointed by the Governor, the term of service being one year only. At a later period, his appointment was by joint ballot of the Legislature, and his term of service fixed at two years.

Allen County, by the provisions of the law approved January 20, 1824, was placed in the Fifth Judicial Circuit, of which William W. Wick was Judge, who resigned, and Hon. Bethuel F. Morris was appointed in his stead, his commission hearing date January 9, 1825.

The first term of the Circuit Court in this county, was held at the house of Alexander Ewing, commencing on Monday, August 9, 1824, at which the President Judge of this Circuit was not present, the court being held by Samuel Hanna and Benj. Cushman. The following is the official account of the first day's proceedings:

"The State of Indiana, Allen County, ss.

"Monday, the 9th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four. This being the day appointed by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, entitled, 'An act to regulate the judicial circuits and fixing the time of holding courts, approved January 20, 1824,' for the meeting of the Circuit Court of the county of Allen and State aforesaid. The Honorable Samuel Hanna and Benjamin Cushman produced commissions from His Excellency, William Hendricks, Governor of the State of Indiana, appointing them Associate Judges of the Circuit Court in and for said county, on which said commissions were indorsed the oaths of office, as required by law; whereupon, they took their seats."

Anthony L. Davis, commissioned by William Hendricks, Governor, on the 15th day of June, 1824, for and during the term of seven years from said day, and until his successor be appointed and qualified, was duly sworn, having filed bonds in the penalty of \$2,500, with John Tipton and Benjamin B. Kercheval as sureties.

Allen Hamilton, Sheriff, produced and filed his commission as such, to wit:

William Hendricks, Governor of the State of Indiana:

To all who shall see these presents—Greeting: Know ye that I have commissioned, and do by these presents commission, Allen Hamilton, Sheriff of the County of Allen, until the next general election, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, should he so long behave well, and do hereby authorize and empower him to do and perform all and whatsoever to the office and duty of Sheriff doth in anywise belong or pertain.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Corydon, this 2d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, the eighth year of the State, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-eighth.

By the Governor.

R. A. New, Secretary of State.

WILLIAM HENDRICKS.

"Charles W. Ewing, Esq., was appointed by the Court Prosecuting Attorney," and was duly sworn.

The Sheriff returned the venire before issued to him, with the following grand jurors by him regularly summoned, to wit: John Tipton, Paul Taber, William Suttonfield, Alexander Ewing, James Hackley, Charles Weeks, John Davis, William Probst, Horace Taylor, James Wyman, James Cannon and Peter Folex. Peter Folex was discharged for the term, when, a sufficient number being present, the court ordered the Sheriff to fill up the panel from the traverse jury, whereupon Cyrus Taber and William N. Hood were summoned. The panel being full, John Tipton was appointed foreman, and then the first grand jury of Allen County was duly sworn and charged.

William G. Ewing was then admitted and sworn as an attorney of the Allen Circuit Court, and Alexander Ewing was licensed to keep a tavern in the town of Fort Wayne.

On the following day, which was the first business day of the first term, the case of A. Canada vs. Nathaniel Canada, on petition for divorce, was called, when, it having been shown that the defendant was a non-resident of the State, the court ordered that notice be given him by publication in the *Richmond Enquirer*. The first case upon the docket, however, was that of Richard Swain vs. Joseph Frotnour, for trespass, which was continued. The territorial jurisdiction of the Allen Circuit Court at that period embraced the counties of Adams, Wells, Huntington and Whitley, as they are at present located.

At this first term, the grand jury found seventeen indictments—two for adultery, one for assault and battery; four for playing at a game (of cards), and ten for retailing spirituous liquors. Upon return of these indictments, on motion of the Prosecuting Attorney, it was ordered by the court that a capias issue against the defendants named in the several indictments found as aforesaid, returnable instant. In response to said writs, nine of the ten defendants for selling intoxicating liquors came forward, pleaded guilty to the charge, and were fined by the court \$3 and costs, respectively, except one, whose fine was \$4. Two of the defendants charged with "playing at a game" submitted their case to a jury, and were fined \$70 and costs. One charged with adultery was also tried by a jury and acquitted, while another, a female, charged with a like offense, was tried by a jury, found guilty and sentenced to fifteen days imprisonment in the county jail, but was released, on finding bail, in a penalty of \$100. The grand jury attending at that term were allowed \$1.50 each for their services, and, on motion of the Prosecuting Attorney, the court ordered that a capias issue against each person regularly summoned as a grand juror who failed to attend and serve as such, returnable at the next term.

Other allowances at that term were made to Robert Hars, as Constable of the Court, seventy-five cents per day, and Allen Hamilton \$16.62, services as Sheriff for four months. This first term closed on Thursday, August 12, 1824, having been in session four days.

At the second term, which convened on Monday, June 6, 1825, Hon. Bethuel F. Morris, President Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the State, was present, and presided. He had been previously appointed Judge of their circuit, January 9, in the place of William W. Wick, resigned, to serve as such until January 2, 1829, and had been sworn in by Hon. Isaac Blackford, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. This term was held at the residence of Alexander Ewing, Hon. Samuel Hanna acting as the Associate of Judge Morris. During that term, which lasted but five days, James Raridon and Calvin Fletcher, the former of Richmond, and the latter of Indianapolis, Ind., were admitted as attorneys. In after years, both of these gentlemen won an honorable distinction as lawyers, as legislators, and in other departments of public business. At the same term, Henry Cooper, also, was admitted to the practice of law.

The third term of the Circuit Court was held at the house of William Suttonfield, commencing on the 21st day of November, 1825, at which term, the President Judge being absent, Hon. Samuel Hanna and Benjamin Cushman, Associate Judges, presided. At this term, Charles W. Ewing reported a device for a seal to be used by the Clerk of Allen Circuit. A seal with a device was not, however, ordered to be procured until May, 1828, when the Clerk was authorized to order one, "with such a device as he may deem best." Calvin Fletcher produced his commission as Prosecuting Attorney, and was sworn as such at the same term.

The fourth term was held at the residence of Alexander Ewing, during which, the President Judge being again absent, Messrs. Hanna and Cushman, Associates, presided, Mr. Fletcher acting also as Prosecuting Attorney. Hiram Brown, of Indianapolis, and Moses Cox, were admitted and sworn as attorneys. This term commenced on the 13th day of February, 1826. The grand jury found two bills of indictment at that session, one of them against Sag-a-na, an Indian, for murder, the other against Elisha B. Harris, for larceny. Neither of these cases ever reached a trial, either on the ground of informality or for want of prosecution. There is remaining of record, however, something of a financial character, growing out of the capture and imprisonment of the Indian, who, it seems, was the first prisoner confined in a county jail in Allen County. Cyrus Taber was allowed \$25.12, for guarding jail and dieting prisoners.

On the 13th of August of the same year, the fifth term of the Circuit Court was begun, and held at the usual place of holding courts in Allen County, at which Hon. Miles C. Eggleston, of Madison, Ind., presided, with Benjamin Cushman, Associate; Cyrus Taber, afterward of Logansport, Ind., acting Sheriff, and Hon. Amos Lane, of Lawrenceburg, Prosecuting Attorney. At this term, the grand jury returned a report of the condition in which they found the county jail, upon examination thereof. The following is the opinion expressed by them: "that the criminals' rooms are not a place of safety for persons committed thereto; that the debtors' room, upper department of said jail, is not in a suitable condition for the reception of debtors, from the want of looks, floor and hedging."

No marriage record having been previously kept, Judge Eggleston, among other things, looking to the better management of business, prepared and presented, as a guide to the Clerk, forms for properly preserving records of marriages in the county. Following this, the next session of the court was held at the house of William Suttonfield, on the 27th of August, 1827. Present, Hon. M. C. Eggleston, President Judge; William N. Hood and Benjamin Cushman, Associates; Abner Gerrard, Sheriff, and Oliver H. Smith, then of Connorsville, Ind., Prosecuting Attorney. At this term, William Quarles, afterward a prominent lawyer at Indianapolis, was licensed to practice in the courts of Indiana.

At the next term, which was held at the house of Benjamin Archer, on the 12th of May, 1828, Judge Eggleston being absent, Messrs. Hood and Cushman, Associate Judges, presided. Charles H. Test, Prosecuting Attorney, and other officers as at the preceding term. Hon. Andrew Ingram was admitted to practice at this term. Judge Eggleston was again absent at the term commencing November 10, 1828, the Associates presiding as before. David Wallace, afterward Governor, acting as special prosecutor of the pleas of the State, and succeeded in the conviction of Joseph Deane, for felony—the first from Allen County. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

At the succeeding term, commencing on the 11th of May, 1829, Judge Eggleston, President, and William N. Hood, Associate Judge, presided, Martin M. Ray acting as Prosecutor. Among the proceedings of the term, Joseph Carville was convicted of larceny and sentenced to confinement in the State Prison at hard labor for three years.

On the 14th of October, 1829, Anthony L. Davis, Clerk, resigned his office, which made the immediate appointment of a successor necessary. Accordingly, at a meeting of the Associate Judges, Joseph Holman was appointed in his stead to serve as such until the next annual election or until a successor was chosen. Subsequently, Robert Hood was elected, his term commencing February 15, 1830.

May 10, 1830, another term of the Circuit Court commenced, with Hon. Charles H. Test, President, and William N. Hood, Associate Judge; Robert Hood, Clerk, and James Perry, Prosecuting Attorney. At this term, Ne-wé-ling-gwa, a Miami Indian, was tried and convicted of the murder of a half-Indian and half-negro woman, whom he recognized as his slave. Upon conviction, the jury recommended him to mercy, and he was subsequently pardoned by the Governor and finally emigrated to Kansas in 1848, with others of his tribe.

"The first restraining case that came before the Court of Allen County, was that of Maria Caswell vs. William Caswell, to prevent the latter from selling certain property during the pendency of a suit for divorce. This case came up at the September term, 1830, Judges Hood and Cushman presiding." At the April term, 1832, Gustavus A. Everts and John S. Newman appeared as attorneys, and David H. Colerick, producing a proper license, was admitted and sworn as a practitioner at law.

This much must suffice for the early history of the Allen Circuit Court, the after proceedings of this court having become so voluminous that a digest of them at this time would be entirely unnecessary.

PROBATE COURT.

The probate system of Indiana was not brought into practical operation in Allen County until the fall of 1825, more than a year after the organization had been otherwise perfected. Under the law in force at that date, the Circuit Court was vested with jurisdiction over "matters relating to the probate of wills, granting letters testamentary and administration, the settlement and distribution of decedents' estates, the protection of minors, lunatics and idiots and the security of their estates, and the trusts, rights and interests arising from the relation of guardian and ward," in the several counties in the State; hence, no Probate Judge, as a separate officer, was elected at the time the other officers were chosen. The Associate Judges of the Circuit Court, however, by virtue of law, became ex officio Probate Judges. The following is the record of proceedings at the first term:

"Monday, November 14, 1825.

"The Allen County Orphans' Court and Court of Probate, for the settlement of intestates' estates for the county of Allen, met at the house of Alexander Ewing, in the town of Fort Wayne, in and for the county of Allen and State aforesaid. Present, the Hon. Samuel Hanna and Benjamin Cushman, Associate Judges of the Allen Circuit Court and sole Judges of this Court, at which time Samuel Hanna produced a commission from His Excellency, William Hendricks, Governor, bearing date the 15th day of June, 1824, appointing him Associate Judge of Allen Circuit Court, for the term of seven years from June 15, 1824."

William Cushman produced a like commission. Then the Sheriff claimed the Probate Court of Allen County in session and ready for business. Letters were granted in vacation to Benjamin B. Kercheval, one of the executors named in the last will and testament of Adolphus Mariam, deceased, with Samuel Hanna as surety, which proceedings of the Clerk were approved, and the business of the first term was closed.

The second term met as above, on the second Monday in February, 1826, but, no business appearing, the session ended with one day's service.

On the 13th of August, 1827, the third term of the Allen County Probate Court met as usual, at the house of Alexander Ewing, and then adjourned to the house of William Suttonfield, Benjamin Cushman and William N. Hood appearing as Associate Judges, the commission of the latter hearing date April 3, 1827, and signed by James B. Ray, Governor, and for a term of seven years. The first business was the appointment of Joseph Holman as guardian of Andrew H. Stinson, a minor, aged twelve years, the 24th of August, 1827, until he should be twenty-one years old. Then the court adjourned until Wednesday morning, August 15. At that time Benjamin B. Kercheval, guardian of Jane S. Wells, having removed from the State, his letters were revoked, and Allen Hamilton

(not at her request) was appointed and required to file bond in \$3,000, with Samuel Hanna and James Barnett as securities. The court then adjourned to court in course.

On the first Monday, being the 5th day of May, 1828, the fourth term commenced its session before the same Judges as at the former term, and at the usual place of holding the same. At this session Samuel D. Taher was appointed administrator of Paul Taber, deceased, with Cyrus Taber as his security; at the same time, also, filed an appraisal of the personal property of the decedent, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,159.50, together with an account of the sale of the same, amounting to the sum of \$736.93. As a part of his report, he filed vouchers for payments made, in the sum of \$291.72, leaving in his hands, of the proceeds of said sale, a balance of \$445.71, yet to be accounted for. Among the further proceedings at that term, letters of administration on the estate of James Hackley were issued to Joseph Holman, and Rebecca Hackley, the widow, having filed the necessary bond. In this estate, owing to the complication of its affairs, on the petition of the administrator, George B. Walker and Joseph Holman were appointed commissioners to adjust and settle the claims filed against it.

At the same term, because of the removal of Benjamin B. Kercheval from the State, the letters testamentary before issued to him on the estate of Adolphus Mariam were revoked and Samuel Hanna appointed in his stead.

Letters testamentary, on the estate of Abraham Burnett, having been issued in vacation, by the Clerk, to Samuel Hanna, the proceedings were approved by the court; and, afterward, on application of the executor of that trust, he was directed "to expose at public sale, as soon as may be convenient, after the consent of the President of the United States is obtained, all the right and title of the said Abraham Burnett in and to one section of land granted to said Burnett at a treaty held on the Wabash River, in the month of October, 1826, between Lewis Cass, James B. Ray and John Tipton, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the chiefs of the Miami tribe of Indians, lying on the north-west side of the Wabash River, at the Winemac Prairie, appraised at the sum of \$1.12½ per acre; * * * another by the same Indians, on the Wabash River, nearly opposite the mouth of Deer Creek, appraised at the sum of \$2.25 per acre. And further ordered by the court, that previous to the sale, the same shall be advertised in the county as the law directs, and returned to this court."

Robert Hood, representing the estate of Alexander Stinson, late deceased, produced, also, in open court, an inventory of the personal property of the decedent, amounting to \$104.12½, also, vouchers for a like sum disbursed in that behalf, showing a final settlement, which was approved. Then, with an order to the Commissioners appointed to settle the claims against James Hackley, deceased, to file a report at the next term, the business of the court was completed.

The fifth term commenced on the first Monday, November 3, 1829, at the house of Alexander Ewing; present, Benjamin Cushman and William N. Hood, Judges. There was no business and the court adjourned until Friday, the 7th, to meet at the house of William Suttonfield. On that day, letters of administration were issued to Joseph Holman on the estate of La Gro, a Miami chief; and on Saturday, the 8th, Messrs. Holman and Walker, Commissioners, to settle the claims against James Hackley's estate, filed a report of their proceedings. This was the business of the term, and with it the probate management by the Circuit Court was concluded also.

At the next term, commencing on Monday, May 3, 1830, William G. Ewing filed his commission as Probate Judge of Allen County, and continued to act as such until the close of the August term, 1833, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Hugh McCulloch, who was appointed by Gov. Noble, to serve in his stead until the election in August following. He was then elected his own successor, and served as such until November, 1835, when he resigned, and Thomas Johnson succeeded him by appointment, dated November 17, 1835, who served until the August election in 1836. Lucien P. Perry was the successor of Mr. Johnson, and served until 1839, when Reuben J. Dawson became Judge, and held the position one year. After him, Samuel Stophlet was Judge until May, 1844, and was followed by George Johnson, who held the position until February, 1847. The next and last Probate Judge of Allen County was Nelson McLain, who occupied the bench until January, 1853, when the Probate Court was abolished and the jurisdiction transferred to the Court of Common Pleas, upon the incoming of the new State Constitution adopted in 1852.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

This court was organized under the Common Pleas act of 1852, which took effect in January, 1853; but the act defining the time of holding courts in the several counties of the State, being passed at the session of 1853, did not go into effect until March 19, 1853. Of this court, Hon. James W. Borden was elected the first Judge, his first term commencing on the 3d day of November, 1853. The jurisdiction of this court was concurrent with that of the Circuit Court within certain prescribed limits, and, in addition, had exclusive jurisdiction of probate matters. The Clerk of the Circuit Court was also ex officio Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Sheriff of the county was alike the executive officer of both courts, but the Common Pleas had its own District (or Prosecuting) Attorney. Judge Borden held this position until November, 1857, when he was succeeded by J. Brackenridge. The Common Pleas Court was abolished by the act of February 8, 1873, since which time the Circuit Court has had probate jurisdiction.

CRIMINAL COURT.

By the Legislative enactment of 1867, a Criminal Court was created having general criminal jurisdiction in Allen County. It was established here in the early part of that year, of which, in the month of April, Hon. James A. Fay

was appointed Judge, and R. S. Taylor, Prosecuting Attorney. At the election in October of that year, Hon. James W. Borden was chosen for that position, and filled it satisfactorily to his constituents. He holds it now.

SUPERIOR COURT OF ALLEN COUNTY.

This Court was organized under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved March 5, 1877, consisting "of one Judge, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor has been elected and qualified, if he shall so long behave well. The Clerk of the Circuit Court and the Sheriff of the county shall be respectively the Clerk and Sheriff of said Court." As provided by Section 10 of that act, said "Court, within and for said county, shall have original and concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court in all civil cases, and jurisdiction concurrent with the Circuit Court in all cases of appeals from Justices of the Peace, Board of County Commissioners, and Mayor's [or] City Courts in civil cases, and all other appellate jurisdiction in civil cases now vested in, or which may hereafter be vested by law in the Circuit Courts, and said Court shall also have concurrent jurisdiction in all actions by or against executors, guardians and administrators." The Hon. Robert Lowry is the Judge of said Court, the sessions of which are held in one of the rooms of the Court House.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF INDIANA— BRANCH AT FORT WAYNE.

By the provisions of an act of Congress, passed at the session of 1878-79, a branch of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Indiana, was authorized, subject to location, as Judge Gresham might deem expedient and for the best interest of the cause of prompt justice. Under that provision, the court was established here early in the spring of this year (1879), when Judge Gresham came here to hold the first session, but not finding a room suited to the purpose, no court was held; subsequently, however, suitable rooms being found, the court was located, and now holds regular sessions at stated intervals. On the 6th day of October, 1879, the first case was filed for adjudication. "Thomas Sharfe and Alonzo Sharfe vs. Alfred Spoll; Note, demand \$2,000; Plaintiff from Kosciusko County, the Defendants from St. Joseph's County. Process to issue as soon as Marshall Dudley appoints a Deputy. This is the first case filed in the court." [News item, October 7, 1879.]

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—J. H. HARPER, COMMISSIONER.

This Court was organized under the law appertaining thereto, in the early summer of 1879, and is held in the office of Robertson & Harper, west of the Court House.

EARLY ATTORNEYS.

J. M. Morris, W. H. Withers, L. M. Ninde, Isaac Jenkinson, D. P. Wheedon, Joseph K. Edgerton, R. Breckenridge, Jr., William W. Carson; L. P. Ferry, died August 20, 1844; Charles W. Ewing, died Jan. 9, 1843; George W. Ewing, F. P. Randall, John J. Glenn, E. A. McMahon, John Hough, Jr., — Worthington, William Coombs, Thomas M. Coombs, Henry Cooper, E. F. Colerick, J. G. Walpole, S. J. Patrick, William H. Jones, J. C. Jacoby, A. Bonnett, Moses Jenkenson, A. F. Yesger, John B. Duhois; Samuel Bigger, died September 9, 1846; Joseph Sinclair, died September 7, 1854; David Colerick, Hugh McCulloch; Thomas Johnson, died September 18, 1843; William M. McCarty.

CHAPTER V.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

COURT HOUSE.

It appears to have been contemplated by the framers of the law for the selection and location of eligible sites for seats of justice in new counties, that the proprietors of new towns or owners of eligible sites for such, so located as to be deemed within the purview of the law defining what constitutes an eligible site, should donate a number of lots, suitable tracts of land, or otherwise appropriate money, sufficient for the location of the first public buildings and the expenses incident thereto, as a consideration or inducement for the location of the seat of justice on the site so deemed to be eligible. The observance of this method in selecting Fort Wayne as the shire town of Allen County, was not without its motive. The consideration in this instance was the donation of a large number of lots adjacent to the proposed public square, and the appropriation of a considerable sum of money, which, with the proceeds of the sale of those lands, was to be appropriated toward the erection of public buildings suitable for the purposes of the new county. The management of this original fund was placed in the hands of a County Agent, to be expended in the method prescribed by law. Before the erection of the necessary public buildings, the courts were usually held in the principal room of one or another of the primitive tavern buildings, either that of Mr. Suttonfield, on the northeast corner of Barr and Columbia streets, or of Alexander Ewing, on the southwest corner of the same streets. The first term of the Commissioners' Court was held at the house of Alexander Ewing, but where the first session of the Circuit Court was held, the record does not disclose; probably at the residence of William Suttonfield. Courts were thus held for several years succeeding the organization of the county.

The first steps taken toward the erection of a Court House, so far as has been ascertained from the record, were at the May session of the County Board

in 1831. On the 7th day of that month, it was decided to build a Court House, a plan was agreed upon, and the Clerk was ordered to advertise for bids. Notice having been given, the Board let the contract for the building of a new Court House, to John S. Aroher "to furnish the brick, James Hudson to lay up the brick and furnish the lime and stone, and Hanna & Edsall to do the carpenter work and furnish all lumber, timber, nails, glass, etc., for \$3,321.75. The citizens of Fort Wayne subscribed \$499 in material and labor, and \$149 in cash toward the erection of the Court House." The rest was paid out of the county treasury.

This building, which was illy adapted to the purposes contemplated, was never fully completed, being little more than a shell, with some of the rooms partially finished, while others were scarcely tenable. The first meeting of court in this new edifice was on the 7th of May, 1832, just one year from the date of its original projection, though the building was not completed, as the record shows. After that date, however, it was nominally completed, but was never a substantial building, though used, in the absence of a better, until the fall of 1841, when, it having become apparent that the old building was totally unfit for the purpose and insufficient in capacity, action was taken by the Board preparatory to the building of a new one. On the 9th of September, 1841, "it was ordered that an allowance be made to A. Miller for the best draft or plan for a Court House in Allen County, Indiana, the cost not to exceed \$15,000. Said draft was presented by A. Miller, and drawn by Porter & Rice, of Hudson, Ohio, as architects for said Miller, builder, and in answer to an advertisement by the Commissioners for drafts and plans."

As a further preliminary step in the process of rebuilding, "the County Agent," September 10, 1841, "was authorized and required to sell the 'Allen County Court House' to the highest bidder, after having given due notice of the sale. The building to be removed from the public square in thirty days after sale."

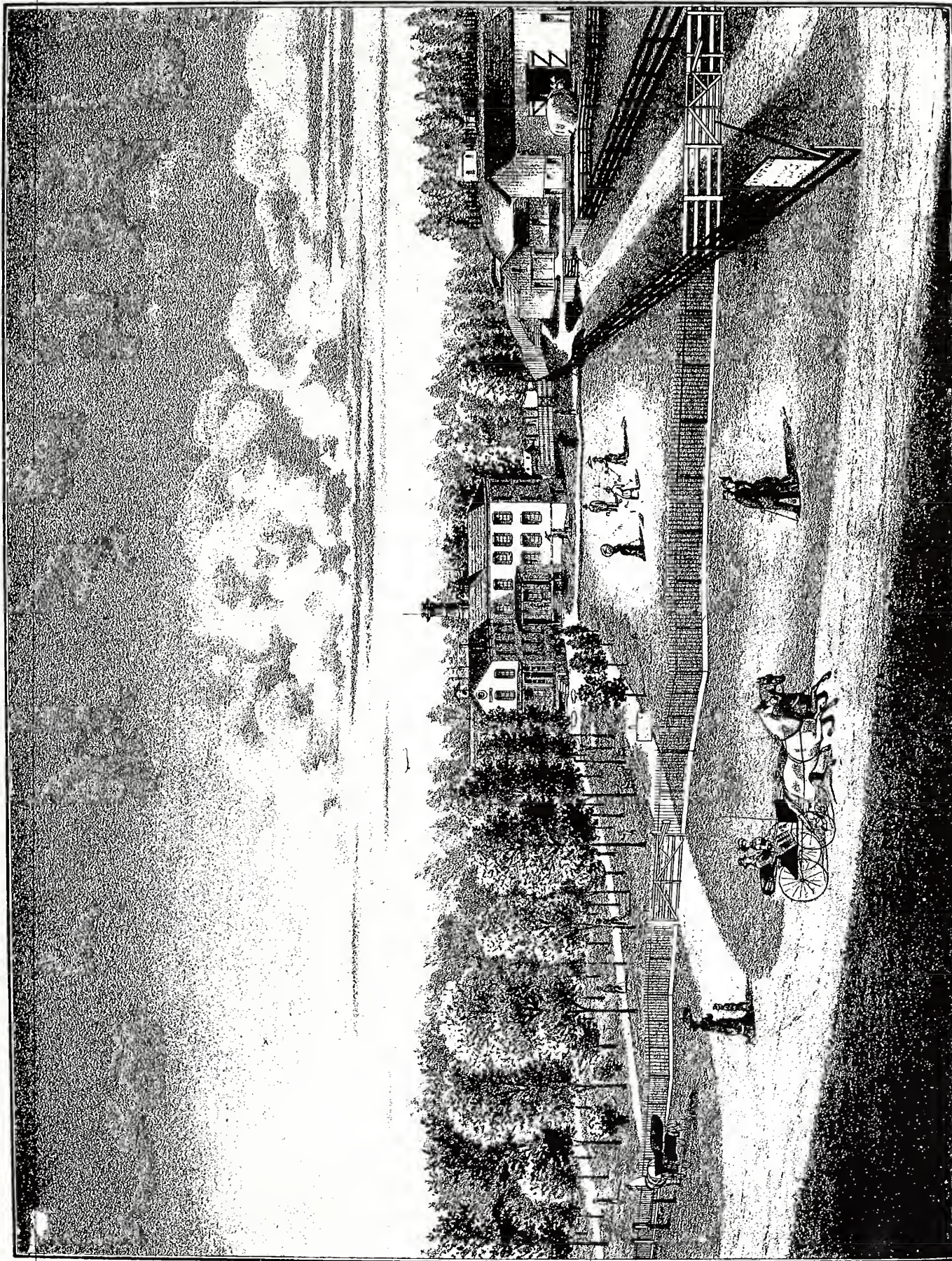
December 8, 1841, "the Board ordered that John Spencer be allowed the sum of \$300 and the old Court House for his buildings on the public square. The Court House to be removed in one year from this date." [Payment to be made, \$150 down and \$150 next March.] "Possession of the buildings to be given in March next."

During the existence of this old building, and after it became unfit for occupancy, a one-story edifice, designed as a temporary Court House, the principal room suitable for holding courts, with jury and other rooms, was built on the southeast corner of the Court Square, fronting on Berry street, in the summer of 1843, the contract for which was let by the County Board on the 11th of March of that year, to Benjamin Mason, Charles French and John Oesnour. The price was not named, the order stating that it should be "suitable for one court-room and two offices." At the same time, a further order was made for a "building to be put up on the northeast corner of the public square," to be used as offices for the Treasurer and Auditor. The old Clerk's office was on the northwest, and the Recorder's office on the southwest corner of the square. The court building contemplated by the foregoing order was erected by Samuel Edsall, the contractor, and completed in 1847. This was a two-story edifice, of brick, and designed for court and general public purposes.

"At the time of the erection, and during the occupancy and use of the first Court House, * * * the old County Jail stood on the southwest corner of the square." On the 30th of April, 1853, a contract was let to Charles G. French to build a Clerk's office on the northwest corner of the public square, to be completed on or before the 15th of October, 1853, at a price of \$1,856.20. It was completed accordingly, and accepted at the time prescribed.

The Court House, erected in 1847, had been in use about eleven years, when, the necessity for a building of greater capacity and better adapted to the public want having definitely manifested itself, the County Board, in view of the situation, on the 11th day of June, 1858, made a levy of 15 cents on each \$100 valuation of real and personal property for the purpose of building a new Court House. Upon this levy, the Treasurer, on the 1st day of June, 1859, reported that he had collected the sum of \$7,183.56, at which term an additional levy of 20 cent on each \$100 valuation was made. The tax collection for this purpose, as reported by the Treasurer on the 6th day of June, 1860, was \$12,271.03. The condition of the finances being such as to warrant further proceedings, the Board, in the mean time, had requested the presentation of plans and specifications for a building of suitable proportions to meet the present and anticipated wants of the public for court purposes and county offices. Many such plans were received, and on the 21st of June, 1859, "the Board, after examining some plans presented for a Court House, defer the same for future examination." Three days later, "the Board now proceed to examine the plans and specifications submitted for the erection of a Court House; and, as none of the plans submitted have full specifications, and are not accompanied with an estimate of the cost in whole or in part of said building, and the Board wishing further information upon the subject, do, for the purpose of obtaining, hereby postpone the further consideration and examination of the subject until the 26th day of July next, and order public notice to be given by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, and * * * inviting further plans and specifications, accompanied with estimates of cost of a fire-proof building."

At a special session on the 28th day of July, further proceedings were had concerning the matters under consideration, as follows: "The Board, after having examined the plans and specifications for the building of a Court House submitted to them for their inspection, and having received a report from the Advisory Committee, heretofore appointed at the request of some of the citizens, upon the same subject, was of opinion that no one of the plans examined was satisfactory to them to adopt; but, in the plans of Edwin May, Esq., and Samuel McElfritrick, Esq., are points desirable for the purpose of forming a plan differing from either, the Board hereby agree to purchase each of said plans and the specifications accompanying each, for the sum of \$100 each. And the County



COUNTY ASYLUM, ALLEN CO. (WAYNE) TP. IND.

Auditor is hereby authorized to issue said May a county order for \$100 for his plans and specifications; and, also, to said McElpatrick the sum of \$100 for his plans and specifications."

Again, on the 12th of August following, at a special session, "the Board of Commissioners now resume the examination of now plans for the erection of a Court House, and, after mature deliberation and examination, a majority of the Board (T. M. Andrews dissenting) do approve and adopt the plan having a central tower, presented by Edwin May, Esq.; provided that, upon examination of the detailed drawings and specific estimates of the same, hereafter to be made by said May, the whole cost of said building does not exceed \$65,000."

At a subsequent special session, on the 25th of August, the aforesaid plan and specifications having been adopted, it was "Ordered by the Board that the Auditor he and he is hereby authorized and required to give public notice by publication in the Fort Wayne papers and the *State Sentinel*, that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Commissioners, at the Auditor's office, until the 12th day of January, 1860, for the building of a Court House in Fort Wayne, Allen County, according to the plans and specifications furnished by Edwin May, Esq., and herefore accepted and adopted by the Board, payment to be made quarterly upon the estimate."

"Ordered by the Board that Edwin May, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed architect to superintend the erection of the Court House, to be built after the plans and specifications which he has this day furnished the Board."

The Board not being unanimous on the question of appointing Mr. May, the dissenting member, Mr. Andrews, filed the following protest:

"I protest to the appointment of Mr. May as architect, for the reason that it is contrary to the agreement made between the Board at the August special session for 1859.

Signed, THOMAS M. ANDREWS."

On the 12th of January, 1860, the Board met in special session to open the bids that had been received in answer to their advertisements. Previous to the consideration of the bids, the Board propounded the following interrogatories to each of the builders, to be answered in writing:

"1st. Are you a mechanic, and, if so, what kind?"

"2d. Do you follow your profession for a livelihood?"

"3d. Have you a partner in this bid; if so, who?"

"4th. Do you intend to build the Court House under your supervision; or do you intend to sub-let it out?"

These requisitions having been complied with, the Board, on the following day, opened the bids in the presence of the bidders, but, not arriving at a conclusion, they adjourned until the day following, at which time the several bids were read in the presence of the bidders and ordered spread on the minutes. There were thirteen of them. The highest was \$94,000; the lowest was for \$62,700, which was evidently not considered a responsible bid.

The contract was awarded to Samuel Edsall & Co. (Samuel Edsall, Virgil M. Kimball, Oshmig Bird and Lewis Walkie), at their bid of \$63,613, and they gave bond in the sum of \$100,000 for its fulfillment.

For all services rendered by him, Edwin May was allowed \$875, including plans, specifications and estimates, and the \$100 before allowed him. He was then employed as Superintending Architect, at the rate of 34 per cent on the entire cost of the building. He was, however, discharged from that position, by order of the Board, on the 16th of March, 1861. On the 22d, Samuel McElpatrick was appointed Superintending Architect, for the consideration of 3 per cent on the estimate cost of the building.

Finally, at a meeting of the Board on the 23d of July, 1862, the building having been completed in accordance with the contract, the announcement was officially made by the Superintending Architect in the following:

FORT WAYNE, July 23, 1862.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Allen County:

GENTLEMEN—do hereby certify that the Court House built by S. Edsall & Co. is completed according to the plans and specifications, except such alterations as were acknowledged by your Honorable Board and indorsed on the contract for building said Court House.

(Signed)

SAMUEL McELPATRICK, Superintendent.

Then the building was officially accepted by the Board of County Commissioners, in the name of Allen County, Ind.

Some differences of opinion having arisen between the contractors for building the Court House, Messrs. Edsall & Co., and the County Commissioners, Joseph K. Edgerton, E. R. Wilson, Jesse L. Williams, I. D. G. Nelson and Pliny Hoagland were selected as arbitrators, each party agreeing to abide their decision. When the report of these gentlemen was submitted, a final settlement was made with S. Edsall & Co., showing that they had been paid the aggregate sum of \$74,271.

The total cost of the Court House, including the amount paid the architects and Superintendents and for the bell, etc., was about the sum of \$78,000.

On the 1st of August, the Board ordered the issue of Court House bonds to the amount of \$10,000, and sold to meet the indebtedness thus incurred, redeemable in 1867, with legal interest.

The following is inscribed on the corner-stone:

CORNER-STONE

Laid with Masonic Ceremonies,
MAY 1st, A. D. 1861—A. L. 5,861.

By SOL. D. BAYLESS, P. G. M.

MICHAEL CHOW,

JOHN SHAFER,

ISAAC HALL,

Contractors:

S. EDSALL and V. M. KIMBALL.

Designed by EDWIN MAY.

Superintendent—MICHAEL McELPATRICK.

Builder—D. J. SILVER.

COUNTY JAIL.

Of the public buildings contemplated by law, and for the erection of which the funds placed in the hands and under the control of the County Agent, after the public "Pound," for the safe-keeping of estray animals above two years old, taken up within twenty miles of the Court House, the attention of our county legislators appears to have been next directed to the building of a County Jail, for reasons best known to themselves, having in view the well-being of society. The first action taken by the Board in reference thereto appears of record among their proceedings at the August term, 1824, where it is "Ordered by the Board of County Commissioners that the Agent for the county of Allen be authorized to have a jail erected, let out to the lowest bidder, on the public square in the town of Fort Wayne, at his discretion as to size and kind."

The contract for this building was let to David Irwin, Robert Douglass and William N. Hood. The cost, as nearly as can now be ascertained from the data at command, was \$579, and was ready for occupancy in the early summer of 1825. At the August term, 1826, of the Circuit Court, a little more than a year after, the grand jury, in their report of an examination made, find:

We, the Grand Jury empaneled for the county of Allen and State of Indiana, after examining the County Jail, are of the opinion that the criminals' rooms are not a place of safety for persons committed thereto; that the debtors' room, upper department of said Jail, is not in a suitable condition for the reception of debtors, from the want of looks, floor and bedding.

JOHN P. HENDON, Foreman.

Which shows very conclusively that the building was of very little consequence, considered as a place of confinement. This condition was almost unchanged two years afterward, for, on the 5th of July, 1828, the Board "Ordered that M. K. Taylor be and he is hereby authorized to contract with some person to put glass in the debtors' room of the County Jail, and to lath and plaster the same, and make any necessary repairs." This building stood on the southwest corner of the Public Square. Having served its purpose for a period of twenty years, it was destroyed by fire in 1847.

About that time, Lot No. 518 had been purchased, with the design of erecting another jail building thereon, but at the June term, 1847, this lot was directed to be sold and another lot purchased in its stead. It was sold accordingly, and Lot No. 577 purchased, the consideration for which was \$500 cash, and Lot 518, valued at \$500—equal to \$1,000. Upon this lot the new jail was built, the same upon which the present jail is located. At the same session, the Board ordered the levy of twenty cents on each \$100 valuation of the real and personal property in the county, for the purpose of creating a fund to erect a County Jail, this levy to be made upon such property for the years 1848 and 1849.

Having taken these preliminary steps, the Board, being in regular session, on the 8th day of May, 1849, entered into a contract with Charles G. French, John B. Conneannon and Aaron J. Mershon, for the erection of a Jail and Sheriff's residence on Lot No. 577, for the sum of \$4,955.34, the building to be completed on or before the 1st day of May, 1850. The building was completed in substantial correspondence with the proposed plan.

COUNTY ASYLUM.

The first positive steps taken toward the erection of an asylum for the poor of Allen County, is shown in the purchase of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter, and the east half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section twenty-nine (29), Township thirty (30) north, Range twelve (12) east, in the month of June, 1853. On the 24th of June, of the same year, a contract was entered into between the county and John A. Robinson, to build a house suitable for present use, for the sum of \$750. Subsequently, on the 9th of December, George L. Parker was employed to keep the paupers at the Poor-Farm, one year from December 20, 1853, for the sum of \$600.

On the 14th of June, 1854, William Robinson was appointed agent to superintend the building of an addition to the Poorhouse, and \$300 was appropriated for that purpose.

J. B. Reinicke, on the 30th of December, 1854, was employed to keep the paupers on the Poor-Farm for a period of three years, for \$400 per annum, with the use of the farm. He was re-employed in March, 1858, to keep them for an additional period of six months, for \$1.75 per week, and to pay \$250 for the use of the grounds to put in a spring crop.

This method was continued with occasional changes until 1860, when the necessities of the situation required an enlargement of dimensions and increased facilities for taking care of the poor and infirm.

On the 5th of July, 1860, the Board made the following order in the premises: The Board, after some consultation on the proposals for letting the County Asylum, do not accept any of the same, not deeming it prudent or advisable to continue the present system any longer. "The Board now appoints James M. Read, Superintendent of the County Asylum, two years from the 2d day of September next." Mr. Read to superintend the farm, to take care of the inmates, to furnish a team of horses, wagon and harness, four cows, and farming utensils sufficient to cultivate the farm, and receive \$800 per annum. The county to furnish provisions and clothing. This arrangement appears to have been quite satisfactory, for an examination of the record shows that on September 3, 1862, James M. Read re-appointed Superintendent for two years, from September 2; same terms as above. It was, however, soon demonstrated that the capacity of the buildings already erected were insufficient; hence, on September 10, 1863, the Commissioners resolved to build a new building for an asylum or infirmary, and purchased a plan of Edward Burling, an architect of Chicago, Ill., for \$100, when the plan and dimensions of the new asylum were fully determined upon. The Board, in view of the fact that the farm belonging to the county (on which the asylum was situated) is distant from Fort Wayne and not adapted to pauper

labor, purchased, on the 14th of December, 1863, a tract of land of Robert E. Fleming, on the west side of the St. Mary's River, near Bauer's Mill, for \$50 per acre, on which to erect the new asylum, which was better adapted to the present wants of the county in quality as well as in area.

Afterward, on December 14, 1863, the Auditor was ordered to advertise for proposals for the erection of a new asylum. Notice was accordingly given, and numerous plans were submitted for the consideration of the Board. Having agreed upon a plan March 16, 1864, a contract for the building of the new asylum was let to David J. Silvers, he to build and complete the same for \$14,468. Mr. Silvers at once began to collect materials and prepare for the erection of the main building, on the grounds recently purchased for the purpose.

Subsequently, at the June term, 1864, the Board sold 140 acres of the old farm to William Craig, for the sum of \$5,500. Afterward, at the September session of the Board, in 1864, Mr. James M. Read, formerly in charge of the Poor Farm, was appointed Superintendent of the Asylum, for a term of four years from September 2, of the same year, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum.

On the 8th of June, 1865, the new Asylum having been fully and satisfactorily completed, the Board settled with Mr. Silvers and paid him in full for the work, the original contract price, \$14,648; and the further sum of \$1,028.12, for extra work occasioned by necessary changes of plan and structure, making the whole cost of the building at that date, \$15,676.12.

The building thus constructed was sufficiently large for the immediate needs of the county, with arrangements and appliances equal to the most approved suggestions of the day. But, having taken the one step in advance of the old order of things, other additions and reforms became necessary, as new experiences developed other elements of improvement. In the course of time, under the impulses of an enlarged domain of humanity, it was determined to construct additional wings to the main building, and notice of such determination was given accordingly, and on the 26th of June, 1871, a contract was let for the erection of such wings, at the price of \$15,100, and, in due time, they were completed and ready for occupancy.

Beside these wings, other buildings for the convenience and better management of the different classes of inmates, as well as for the comfort of all, have since been constructed, so that to-day, there are, probably, few buildings in this State better adapted to the purposes for which it was intended, than the new Asylum of Allen County.

From the recent report of the Superintendent, exhibiting the condition of the institution for the six months ending September 1, 1879, we are permitted to make the following extracts: "Condition of inmates—idiots, 9; insane, 40; blind, 2; all other causes, 25; total, 76. Of these, there are males, 41; females, 35; total, 76. Average daily number, 81; number of days' relief furnished in six months, 14,672; average cost per day, 20 cents.

And finally, as a very appropriate addenda to the description and plan of the institution, it is proper here to state that, under the superintendence of Mr. John Spico, the present incumbent, the several departments are kept in remarkably good order, cleanly and economically, and, as such, is a credit to the county, and an excellent model from which other counties may well copy.

CHAPTER VI.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The question of an organized movement on the part of the farmers of Allen County to secure to themselves the advantages to be derived from the combined experiences of others in the department of agriculture, was agitated for a considerable time in Allen County, as in most other counties, before there was a sufficient unity of sentiment and action manifested to form the necessary nucleus for such a society. The first effective movement in this direction was in the spring of 1841. At that time, as a result of much canvassing, a meeting was called to take the matter into consideration. The following is a statement of the proceedings of that meeting:

At a public meeting of the farmers of Allen County, held at the Court House in Fort Wayne, on Saturday, May 29, 1841, in pursuance of public notice, Elias Waters, Esq., was called to the chair, and R. E. Fleming was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Col. Wines, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to give the necessary notice of a meeting for the organization of an Agricultural Society, and to report a constitution, to be submitted to the meeting, for the government of said society.

The Chairman appointed the following persons: Marshall S. Wines, Henry Rudisell, Samuel Hanna, F. P. Randall and R. E. Fleming, as the committee. On motion, the following were added to the committee: Robert P. Brownwell and John S. Archer.

On motion of Judge Hanna,

Resolved, That it be the duty of the committee heretofore appointed to request some individual to address a meeting of the citizens at such places as the said committee designates, on the subject of agriculture.

On motion of Dr. Thompson,

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the *Sentinel* and *Times*.

R. S. FLEMING, Secretary.

B. WATERS, Chairman.

The following editorial notice in the *Sentinel* of the Saturday preceding, was the first formal announcement of the intention to hold such a meeting:

"A meeting of the farmers and agriculturists of Allen County will be held at the Court House, in Fort Wayne, on Saturday, the 29th of May, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society. All who feel an interest in the advancement of that noble science are invited to come."

The result of the meeting thus held, was the publication of the following:

"*Notice to Farmers*.—WHEREAS, The citizens of Fort Wayne, making a practice of monopolizing all the institutions of the county under their own especial supervision; and, as another attempt is about to be made in the formation of an Agricultural Society, it is proposed that the real farmers of Allen County meet at the American House, in Fort Wayne, Saturday, the 26th of June, at 11 o'clock A. M., to take such measures as may be thought necessary to secure their interests in the formation of a County Agricultural Society. Signed, William Hamilton, L. S. Bayless, George Bullard, R. B. Clark, Thomas Griffith, N. A. Woodward. June 7, 1841."

The meeting was held as proposed in the foregoing notice, of which the *Sentinel*, of July 3, makes the following mention:

"At the agricultural meeting, held in Fort Wayne City, on Saturday, the 26th of June, the following persons were elected officers and Directors for the following year: Col. N. A. Woodward, President; Hon. Samuel Hanna, Vice President; J. Barkay, Treasurer; Henry Rudisell, Secretary. Directors—Joseph Morgan, William Hamilton, Elias Waters, L. G. Thompson, Marshall S. Wines, Rufus McDonald, John Valentine, W. S. Reid. Adjourned to meet at the office of Daniel Reid, on Saturday, July 10, 1 P. M."

After this organization, meetings were held with considerable regularity for a few years, and occasional fairs were held, which had the effect to create an emulation among the more enterprising of the Allen County farmers. The organization and the meetings held under its auspices, had another effect, also, in the inducements offered, to cause the better class of farmers to examine and compare the experiences of others with their own, and to observe more carefully the consequences of improvident farming in contrast with the results obtained from cultivating the soil in the light of science, which imparts a knowledge not only of the properties of the soil, but of the processes of cultivation best adapted to the common products of the country.

While, a few years subsequently, the interest waned, yet the good seed already sown had taken root so effectually that the early efforts to maintain a healthy society were not wholly lost. It was not, however, until after the legislative action of 1852, when the current of public opinion spread abroad, that a healthy awakening was manifested among the farmers of Allen County.

On the 16th of August, 1852, an organization perfected and the following permanent officers elected: President, I. D. G. Nelson; Treasurer, O. W. Jeffers; Secretary, F. P. Randall.

From that time forward, more rapid advances were made in the practical application of new methods of culture, whoroby better results were obtained in the increased productiveness of the soil. Four years after the organization of the Society, the staple productions were shown, to be, for the year ending June 1, 1856, 110,333 bushels of wheat, worth an aggregate of \$146,303; 408,913 bushels of corn, valued at \$98,273; 12,080 pounds of wool, valued at \$2,853; 193,285 bushels of oats, valued at \$41,765; 38,975 bushels of potatoes, valued at \$19,389; 11,055 tons of hay, valued at \$59,352, and nearly all other farm products in like proportion.

During that year, the Allen County Horticultural Society was organized, with I. D. G. Nelson as President; Dr. M. W. Huxford, Treasurer, and H. J. Rudisell, Secretary. For many years afterward, in this department, meetings were held weekly, at which times the discussion of horticultural and kindred subjects were quite animated, as they were found to be intrinsically profitable. The condition of the Society and its influence are thus spoken of in the report to the State Society in 1857:

"Farming operations have been much improved in this county within the last five years. Many labor-saving implements and much improved stock have been introduced. This improvement is due in a great measure to the influence of the Society, and this is expected to increase until the Society occupies the high position its soil and climate justify it in assuming—the equal to the best in the State."

The following year, owing to an unusual amount of wet weather, the products of principal crops were comparatively less than some others, yet, aside from this, the interest and competition in the county fair of that season were greatly in advance of former experiences, the fair being "very well attended, and giving very general satisfaction." The aggregate value of farm products was estimated at \$658,573—a fair showing.

In 1865, on invitation of this Society, the Indiana State Fair was held in this county, which, it is said, proved one of the most successful ever held in the State. These circumstances did much toward giving encouraging impulse to the movements promotive of agricultural economy. On the same day, this State Horticultural Society met here by special appointment of Mr. I. D. G. Nelson, the President. The occasion elicited much interest, many visitors from neighboring States being present, among these a large number of prominent horticulturists from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and other States. Newspaper reporters from Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, and other noted places, were also present, who, in their respective journals, gave a glowing account of the proceedings, discussions of the occasion, in addition to a very clever view of the people of the county and city, and of the business as well.

The result of this joint meeting of these two State societies was a joint encouragement, also, of the kindred interests developed in these two departments of industry. In 1870, official reports show that there were in Allen County 4,916 farms regularly cultivated; that the yield of wheat was 432,752 bushels; of butter there were 543,322 pounds. The appraised value of the real estate of the county was \$9,930,000; of personal property was \$3,133,500, and the total estimated value of all real and personal property was shown to be for the year 1870, \$39,135,500.

For greater efficiency in the management of the separate departments of agriculture and horticulture, in 1873 the Allen County Agricultural Society and the Horticultural Society were merged in one, under the corporate name of "The Northern Indiana Agricultural and Horticultural Association," with headquarters at Fort Wayne. The officers were: F. P. Randall, President; Allen Link, Treasurer, and William Lyne, Secretary. This Association held its third annual fair in 1876, on their grounds within the corporate limits of the city of Fort Wayne. These grounds comprise about sixty acres of land, peculiarly adapted to the purpose. Though the season was especially unfavorable, the fair was successful beyond expectation. The report says: "Bad as the weather was, however, the receipts from all sources amounted to over \$7,000; the premiums awarded, a little over \$5,000. Our exhibition in every department was large and fine, and if the society is successful in getting its debts paid, it will doubtless be one of the most useful associations of the kind in the State, as the attendance is always large from neighboring counties, having all the railroad facilities required for such a purpose. Great improvements in stock of all kinds have been made in this county within the past year, as was evidenced at our last exhibition." In this connection, the following item, descriptive of the geological formations of the county, will be of special interest:

"The soil of the county is composed principally of drift of the glacial period, and consists of vegetable matter and black loamy muck soil, the surface being sprinkled with bowlders deposited during that period. It varies as to productiveness. In the western portion, along the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, there is a large amount of wet, prairie land, which can only be cultivated at great expense, but when once put in order, it is inexhaustible. The uplands are rather unproductive, while the bottom lands and a greater portion of the remainder of the county yield immense crops of all the cereals and other staples common to this climate. The county is abundantly supplied with water by the Maumee River, which is formed by the conjunction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Rivers, at the city of Fort Wayne. The area of the county is 670 square miles, with a population of 50,000. Fort Wayne, the county seat, does an extensive manufacturing and wholesale business, and contains a population of 30,000"—in 1876.

In September, 1877, the Association held its fourth annual fair, which is represented as having been a very fine one, notwithstanding the weather was very unfavorable. The report says: "We had a very fine show of everything that goes toward making up an agricultural fair. Gov. Williams honored us with his presence, and gave some excellent advice, especially to the young, which was well received. * * * This is the fourth annual fair under the auspices of the new organization, which, in consequence of extensive and costly improvements, had become seriously embarrassed. The Association, however, is now out of debt, and has a small surplus in the hands of the Treasurer. It is hoped and believed that the experience of the past will enable the managers to steer the ship so as to avoid similar breakers in the future."

From the tabulated statements accompanying the Annual Report of the State and County Fairs for 1877, we gather the following interesting and valuable statistics: The number of acres of improved land in Allen County, reported, was 155,211, and the total acreage given was 507,441; the acreage of wheat, 27,636; of corn, 37,274; of oats, 16,543; of meadow land, 29,150; of pasture land, 95,702. There were 194,821 bushels of wheat; 807,946 of corn; 376,515 of oats; 87,269 of potatoes; 277,371 of fruit, and 25,391 tons of hay."

From the report of 1878 we glean the following facts of value in determining the true status of agricultural affairs in this county during that year. The Secretary of the Association, Mr. I. D. G. Nelson, furnishes the following statement:

"The Northern Indiana Agricultural and Horticultural Association held their annual fair at Fort Wayne for 1878 during the second week of September. The show, in every department, was very full. The receipts at the gate amounted to \$4,896.91. The weather was favorable, and the exhibition highly favorable to the county. For, although the name indicates a great deal more, still it is under the auspices and in the main an Allen County show.

"The show of stock was about as follows: Number of entries—horses, 60; cattle, 113; sheep, 54; poultry, 106; agricultural, 110; horticultural, 268; mechanical, 308; textile fabrics, 419; fine arts, 175; educational (Normal School) 21.

"The improvements in Allen County, during the past few years, in agriculture has been very great, and it is increasing with wonderful rapidity. Its horticultural products have been well understood for many years. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs of the best breeds are now raised in all parts of the county, whereas, a few years ago, but few farmers gave special attention to stock-raising. The stock exhibited at our last fair was nearly all raised and owned in Allen County, and would go very far toward making up a creditable State fair. Total receipts for the year, about \$8,000, and expenditures about the same." In the statistics of that year, Allen County stands as follows: Bushels of wheat, 549,838; of corn, 942,224; of oats, 611,540; of potatoes, 167,970; grass-seed, 16,151; flaxseed, 24,996; tons of hay, 23,346; pounds of bacon, 161,875; of bulk pork, 1,663,937; of lard, 180,340; of wool, 41,431.

On the 8th of November, 1879, the annual election of the Association took place, resulting in the election of William A. Kelsey, President; Wright Rockhill, Secretary.

The following report of the proceedings of that meeting, copied from the Fort Wayne Daily Gazette of November 10, 1879, gives a very complete detail of the transactions, as well as a full statement of the condition of the affairs of the Association:

"The annual meeting of the Northern Indiana Agricultural and Horticultural Association was held in the Court House on Saturday morning, President

F. P. Randall in the chair. The only business transacted was the reception of officers' reports and the election of Trustees.

"The Secretary's report called attention to the healthy financial condition of the Association. It goes on to state that the last exhibition was successful, all premiums having been paid and quite a number of old claims. The Treasurer's report will show a balance of \$1,196.08. He called attention to the improvement of the stock of the county, as well as the agricultural and horticultural products, as shown at the late fair. He predicted that the impetus given to farm products by the last fair would be productive of great good.

"The closing paragraph of the report was a short statement of the Association during the Secretary's official career. How it had seen dark days, but eventually cleared the difficulty, and was now in a prosperous condition. He announced that the document would be his last official act, but that he would have all the solicitude of past years for the greater success of the Association.

"The Treasurer's report was full and complete, dating from December 26, 1878:

RECEIPTS.

(From December 26, 1878, to July 17, 1879.)

From loan, track tickets, sale of lumber, license, gate receipts at concerts, etc.....	\$779 45
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DISBURSEMENTS.

(From December 26, 1878, to July 18, 1879.)

Rent.....	\$500 00
Salaries, music, labor, etc.....	140 29
Balance in treasury.....	189 16
Total.....	\$779 45

RECEIPTS.

(From July 18, 1879, to August 9, 1879.)

Cash on hand.....	\$189 16
Gate money, etc.....	81 17
Total.....	\$220 33

DISBURSEMENTS.

(From July 18, 1879, to August 9, 1879.)

Music, repairs and salaries.....	\$56 00
Balance in treasury.....	165 83
Total.....	\$220 33

RECEIPTS.

(From August 9, 1879, to November 7, 1879.)

Balance on hand.....	\$ 165 83
Female Baseball Club.....	34 57
County Treasurer, show license.....	80 00
George S. Fowler, Assistant Secretary.....	1,691 25
17,126 admission tickets at 25 cents.....	4,281 50
2,099 " " 15 " ".....	314 85
609 grand stand " 25 " ".....	174 75
Gate and grand stand receipts, mustang race.....	217 95
Dan Harmon, wheel privilege.....	10 00
E. Monook, beer privilege.....	6 65
L. Hassard, " ".....	6 65
G. Ortleib, " ".....	10 00
P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., 1,613 admission coupons, at 25 cents.....	403 25
Ft. W., M. & C. R. R., 266 " " 25 " ".....	66 50
G. R. & I. R. R., 702 " " 25 " ".....	190 50
L. Conliver, beer privilege.....	200 00
A. G. Perrin et al., use of track.....	50 00
George S. Fowler, Assistant Secretary, entrance money for Estella.....	20 00
Total.....	\$7,873 75

DISBURSEMENTS.

(From August 11, 1879, to November 8, 1879.)

R. J. Fisher, rebates on track tickets.....	\$ 2 75
W. Saunders, sprinkling wagon.....	11 00
T. Sargent, gate-keeper, salary.....	20 00
G. G. Smith, repairs to pumps.....	10 00
Fort Wayne Paint and Painting Co.....	5 76
Col. Pettit, half proceeds of mustang race.....	108 97
Ticket agents and poles, " ".....	20 00
Tom Sargent, gate-keeper, salary in full.....	140 00
94 Revenue stamps, for bank checks.....	198 00
20 per cent discount on 71 tickets sold M. E. Collego.....	3 55
Amount paid on warrants for 1878.....	6,104 16
" " " 1878.....	209 50
" " to County Treasurer, rebate on show license 1878.....	49 00
Balance in treasury.....	1,196 08
Total.....	\$7,873 75

"The reports were reported to the proper committee, after which the election for Trustees was proceeded with. The following gentlemen were elected: W. A. Kelsey, M. E. Argo, F. H. Wolke, F. P. Randall, D. C. Fisher, O. P. Morgan, Matthias Glynn, William H. Myers and Edward Evans. The meeting then adjourned.

"The Trustees will meet on the 22d inst. and elect officers."

HISTORY OF ALLEN COUNTY, INDIANA.

COUNTY FINANCES, 1879.

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts.....	\$659,962 88
Total disbursements.....	484,116 07
Total cash in treasury.....	\$125,846 66
Namely, for—	
County purposes.....	\$81,691 50
School and Township Trustees.....	91,878 98
W. B. Payton and Bird & Bowser.....	288 11
Corporation of Monroeville.....	628 84
Agricultural Society.....	10 00
School Fund, principal.....	989 97
School Fund, interest, redemption, liquor licenses, less	
Refunders.....	458 81
Total cash.....	\$125,846 66

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY IN ALLEN COUNTY, IND., FOR THE YEAR 1879.

TOWNSHIPS.	Value of Lands and Improvements.	Value of Lots and Improvements.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Value of Taxables.
Wayne.....	\$1,204,846	\$117,570	\$357,170	\$1,679,586
Washington.....	824,485	88,885	150,980	1,064,350
Springfield.....	403,515	19,080	72,470	495,015
St. Joseph.....	622,225	5,800	49,450	677,475
Perry.....	497,605	6,885	141,740	646,230
Madison.....	488,645	1,085	150,585	640,315
Monroeville.....		78,405	89,810	168,215
Monroe.....	812,960	62	122,170	935,132
Marion.....	424,210	8,595	124,190	556,995
Maumee.....	227,735	560	89,680	317,975
Milan.....	424,810	315	80,280	505,405
Lake.....	461,850	11,335	157,400	630,585
Jefferson.....	447,270	3,335	172,020	622,625
Eel River.....	421,875		76,680	498,555
Cedar Creek.....	467,810	18,920	91,710	578,440
New Haven.....		113,495	50,880	164,375
Adams.....	968,490	228,885	861,020	1,558,395
Abbots.....	469,465		136,615	606,080
Pleniant.....	461,075	10,210	102,510	573,795
Solpio.....	188,200		20,450	208,650
Lafayette.....	422,170	4,180	87,355	513,685
Jackson.....	106,805		6,615	113,420
Totals.....	\$9,720,295	\$658,070	\$2,641,180	\$13,019,545
City of Fort Wayne.....		9,081,070	3,094,575	12,175,645
Total of Townships.....	9,720,295	658,070	2,641,180	13,019,545
Grand total.....	\$9,720,295	\$9,739,140	\$5,735,755	\$25,195,190

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State Senators.—Adams and Allen Counties, Hon. John D. Sarnighausen; Allen County, Hon. T. J. Foster.

Representatives.—Hon. Oliver E. Fleming, Hon. Elihu Reichelderfer.

Courts.—Circuit Judge, Hon. Edward O'Rourke; Circuit Prosecutor, James F. Morrison; Superior Judge, Hon. Robert Lowry; Criminal Judge, Hon. James W. Borden; Criminal Prosecutor, Samuel M. Hench.

County Officers.—Clerk Circuit Court, Martin V. B. Spencer; Auditor, Martin E. Argo; Recorder, Joseph Mommer, Jr.; Treasurer, Michael F. Schmetzer; Sheriff, Charles A. Munson; Coroner, William Gaffney; Surveyor, William H. Goshorn; County Superintendent, Jerry Hillegass; County Attorney, Robert C. Bell.

County Commissioners.—Jacob Geoglein, Francis Gladio, Harvey K. Turner.

County Aylum.—Superintendent, John Spice.

CHAPTER VII.

OLD SETTLERS' CELEBRATION.

On the 4th day of July, 1860, the following Old Settlers met at the Rock-hill House (south side of Main, west of Broadway, Lot 46, Rockhill's A. M. Addition), according to a previous call. The term "Old Settlers" was declared to mean all who had settled here, or within 100 miles around, and on or before 1840. Col. G. W. Ewing, having saved from the ruins of an old trading-house, located on or near the southeast corner of Columbia and Clinton streets, a small quantity of timber from the old Fort, had it made into a number of canes, and presented them to the following Old Settlers, or their friends present: William Rockhill, F. P. Randall, Samuel Hanna, John W. Dawson, D. H. Colerick, Alton Hamilton, Samuel Edsall, R. E. Fleming, F. D. Laselle, Madison Sweetzer, John P. Hedges, William Hedges, C. E. Sturgis, W. A. Ewing, Jr., *Thomas Tigar, M. Jenkinson, *Joseph Breckenridge, Samuel Stophlet, Smallwood Noel, John B. Duhois, B. D. Miner, Hugh McCulloch, John Cochran, *Lott S. Bayless, *William S. Edsall, Oehmig Bird, Samuel Lillio, J. H. Klinger, S. C. Evans, Philo Rumsey, Fort Wayne; Gen. Grover, J. W. Wright, Israel Johnson, Logansport, Ind.; John Roach, James R. Slack, Huntington, Ind.; James T. Miller, James Aveline, Peru, Ind.; James S. Collins, Columbia City, Ind.; Rev. John Ross,

* Absent members.

Kokomo, Ind.; A. M. Thompson, California, Ind.; Gen. Curtis, Antwerp, Ohio; Col. Stephen Johnson, Piqua, Ohio; James Riley, Celina, Ohio; Capt. Dand, Columbia Junction, Ohio; *John Johnson, Cincinnati, Ohio; *Richard Chute, St. Anthony Falls, Minn.; Gabriel Franchere, New York City; James Ormiston, East Springfield, N. Y.; Hon. William Rockhill, Chairman; Rev. John Ross, Chaplain.

CHAPTER VIII.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

The ultimate practicability of a canal along the Maumee Valley, through Fort Wayne to the Wabash River, thus creating a passage by water from Lake Erie to the Mississippi, was, perhaps, first suggested by the French voyageurs while they were traversing the portage from the waters of the Maumee and St. Mary's to Little River, to the Wabash, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. However this may be, it is true that Capt. Riley appears to have been the first Surveyor that was sufficiently attracted by the surroundings to test the question.

After the treaty of St. Mary's in 1818, and its subsequent ratification, when the lands ceded by the Indians had come into the possession of the United States, and it was necessary to have them surveyed preliminary to settlement, Capt. James Riley, a Deputy United States Surveyor, having in contemplation a contract for surveying these lands, visited Fort Wayne for the purpose of reconnaissance. From his impressions at the time, it would seem that Gen. Wayne, also, must have considered the commercial as well as the military value of the situation, since "by occupying Fort Wayne, the communication between Lake Erie and the Ohio, through the channels of the Maumee and the Wabash (which is the shortest and most direct water route from Buffalo to the Mississippi River), was cut off, or completely commanded." He, at the same time, suggested the importance of a canal from St. Mary's to Little River, and that such a channel might very easily be cut six miles long, uniting the Wabash with the St. Mary's, a little above its junction, giving it as his opinion that the swamp might afford water sufficient for the purposes of navigation. So strongly was he impressed with the practicability of the matter that, when he was here the following season, for the purpose of surveying the public lands in the vicinity, he ran a line of levels across the portage, from the St. Mary's to Little River, the result of which was still favorable, and the information thus acquired, with the information accompanying, came to be of much consequence in the subsequent surveys made for the location of the Wabash and Erie Canal.

From this standpoint, speaking of the probable future of Fort Wayne, he says: "The country around * * * is very fertile. The situation is commanding and healthy, and here will arise a town of great importance, which must become a depot of immense trade. The fort is now only a small stockade; no troops are stationed here, and less than thirty dwelling-houses, occupied by French and American families, form the settlement. But, soon as the land shall be surveyed and offered for sale, inhabitants will pour in from all quarters to this future thoroughfare between the East and the Mississippi River. * * * This is a central point, combining more natural advantages to build up and support a town of importance, as a place of deposit and trade, and a thoroughfare, than any I have seen in the Western country."

These opinions of a practical man were communicated to Hon. Edward Tiffin, Surveyor General, and through him, no doubt, to the attention of Congress, for, at the session of 1823-24, an act was passed authorizing the State of Indiana to "survey and mark through the public lands of the United States, the route of a canal by which to connect the navigation of the rivers Wabash and Miami and Lake Erie; and ninety feet of land on each side of said canal shall be reserved from sale on the part of the United States, and the use thereof, forever, be vested in the State aforesaid, for a canal, and for no other purpose whatever." This, perhaps, was the first official action taken preliminary to the building of the canal, by which the ideal of uniting the waters of Lake Erie with those of the Mississippi River was subsequently realized.

Further action was taken by Congress, at the session of 1826-27, in the passage of an act granting "to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of aiding the said State in opening a canal to unite, at navigable points, the waters of the Wabash River with those of Lake Erie, a quantity of land equal to one-half of five sections in width on each side of said canal, and reserving each alternate section to the United States, to be selected by the Commissioner of the Land Office, under the direction of the President of the United States, from one side thereof to the other; and the said lands shall be subject to the disposal of the Legislature of said State, for the purpose aforesaid and no other." This proposition was accepted by the State of Indiana, in the terms of an act of the Legislature, approved January 5, 1828, the second section of which provided "that a Board of Commissioners be organized, to be known and designated as the Board of Commissioners of the Wabash and Miami Canal, and to consist of three Commissioners, who shall be elected by joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives, and shall serve two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified—unless superseded," etc., "any two of whom shall compose a Board of Commissioners, and have full power and authority to act as such."

The third section provided that: "Whenever the chief of the brigade of the United States Engineers, employed in making the survey of the line of the canal * * * shall make his report, it shall be the duty of the Governor of this State to furnish the Board of Commissioners with a copy of the report, and all the information in his possession on the subject." Then, "It shall be the duty of the Board of Commissioners, immediately * * * to

* Absent members.

locate the canal upon such point on the Wabash River, to such point on the Miami of Lake Erie, and within the State of Indiana, as may by them according to said report, be selected."

These provisions having been complied with, the act provides that the other provisions supplemental thereto should then be carried out.

Mentioning a preliminary survey of the route by a corps of United States Topographical Engineers, under the command of Col. James Shriver, by order of the War Department, was made, commencing about the 1st of June, 1826, at Fort Wayne. In this first attempt to make the survey, there was little progress because of the great amount of sickness prevailing at the time, from the effects of which nearly the whole corps was prostrated, and Col. Shriver died; hence, the further survey was suspended for the season, having advanced no farther than to Little River. Early in June of the following year, the work was resumed under the direction of Col. Asa Moore, formerly the assistant of the Engineer-in-chief, the late Col. Shriver, commencing where the work of the year previous had terminated. Under the new corps, the survey was continued down the Wabash to the mouth of the Tippecanoe River, to the head of steamboat navigation, as it was then called, because steamboats came up frequently as far as La Fayette. The survey of the route from Fort Wayne, down the Maumee toward Lake Erie, was continued during the remainder of the year, 1827, and until the fall (October 4), of 1828, when Col. Moore, also, fell a victim to the climatic disease then prevalent. The remaining portion of the route was subsequently surveyed by Col. Howard Stansbury, who, from the beginning, had been a member of the corps.

Previously, in the winter of 1827-28, under the provisions of the law of that session, a Board of Commissioners, having been created, Samuel Hanna, of Fort Wayne, David Burr, of Jackson County, and Robert John, of Franklin County, were selected to constitute that Board. Among other things, they were to examine not only into the practicability of the route proposed, but the probability of obtaining the necessary supply of water for the canal, making it advisable to investigate the capacity of the St. Joseph's, St. Mary's, Wabash and Maumee, one or more of them, according to the quantity required. It appears to have been difficult to get the Board together at an early day. The first session of this Board at Fort Wayne was during the summer of 1828, when the question of sufficient and available "feeders" for the proposed canal was generally discussed, and it became apparent that there was no engineer present, and none of the necessary instruments to enable them to gauge with accuracy the relative or aggregate capacity of the several rivers named. As an ultimatum, Judge Hanna proposed and was authorized to procure the requisite apparatus. Having procured these, with the assistance of John Smyth, of Miamisburg, Ohio, the Board, sometime in the early part of September, proceeded to examine and determine the capacity of St. Joseph's, which was found to be sufficient, and they so reported on the 26th of December. "This report was concurred in, and from that day," says the writer (Fort Wayne Times, of December 16, 1858), "went on a work which has proved so great a benefit to Indiana. In this capacity, Judge Hanna served three years. The canal lands were located by commissioners, under act of January 25, 1829, and platted, and a sale opened at Logansport, after some delay, in October, 1830, and an office opened in the first week in October, 1832, at Fort Wayne."

By the act of Congress of March 2, 1827, to which reference has already been made, granting "every alternate section of land, equal to five miles in width," on both sides of the line of the canal, it was further provided, as a condition of said grant, that the work of construction should commence within five years from that date, and to be completed within twenty years. To make the appropriations of land available, therefore, it was essential that the work should be put under contract and actually commenced, prior to the 2d day of March, 1832. Accordingly, "the Commissioners of the Wabash and Erie Canal," says the *Cass County Times*, of March 2, 1832, "met at Fort Wayne on the 22d ult., for the purpose of carrying into effect the requisition of the late law of the Legislature of the State, providing for the commencement of said work, prior to the 2d day of March, 1832; whereupon, the Commissioners appointed the anniversary of the birth of the Father of his country, as the day on which the first excavation should be made on said canal, and, by an order of the Board, J. Vigus, Esq., was authorized to procure the necessary tools and assistance, and repair to the most convenient point on the St. Joseph's feeder line, at 2 o'clock on said day, for the purpose aforesaid."

"The intention of the Commissioners having been made known, a large number of citizens of the town of Fort Wayne and its vicinity, together with a number of gentlemen from the valley of the Wabash, convened at the Masonic Hall, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of this important undertaking; whereupon, Henry Rudisell, Esq., was called to the Chair, and David H. Colerick, appointed Secretary."

"The procession, having then formed agreeably to order, proceeded across the St. Mary's River to the point selected, when a circle was formed, in which the Commissioner and orator took their stand. Charles W. Ewing, Esq., then rose, and, in his usual happy, eloquent manner, delivered an appropriate address, which was received with acclamation. J. Vigus, Esq., one of the Canal Commissioners, and the only one present, addressed the company; explained the reason why his colleagues were absent; adverted to the difficulties and embarrassments which the friends of the canal had encountered and overcome; noticed the importance of the work and the advantages which would ultimately be realized, and then concluded by saying, 'I am now about to commence the Wabash and Erie Canal, in the name and by the authority of the State of Indiana.' Having thus said, he 'struck the long-suspended blow'—broke ground—while the company hailed the event with three cheers. Judge Hanna and Capt. Murray, two of the able and consistent advocates of the canal in the councils of the State, next approached and excavated the earth, and then commenced an indiscriminate

digging and outlog. The procession then marched back to town in the manner it went forth, and dispersed in good order."

That portion of the canal from Fort Wayne to the mouth of Little River, was first located and put under contract. Under the first contracts for the construction of this division, the work was not completed, and hence, was re-let early in the spring of 1835, when it progressed with such active energy that it was completed about the 1st of July, when, the water being let in on the 3d, the first boats went through on the 4th.

Such was the interest taken in the enterprise by the entire community, that it was made the occasion of a local, as well as a national, jubilee.

The following account of the ceremonies attendant, and copied from the Fort Wayne Daily Times of July 19, 1860, gives a fair exhibit, with a little preliminary history:

"The principal incident of the times was the progress of the Wabash & Erie Canal, the first letting whereof was a division of fifteen miles, including the summit, and four miles of the feeder and ten miles west, which had been let in June, 1832; the St. Joe feeder dam and four more miles of the canal, in the autumn of the same year—the next part of the first division, extending it to the forks of the Wabash, thirty-two miles, was let in May, 1833—and the whole thirty-two miles completed early in the summer of 1835. This event was the incident of the times, and the 4th of July of that year was consecrated, also, to a celebration of the union of the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi: A canal-boat, called 'Indiana,' commanded by Capt. Ass Fairfield, loaded with a large number of people, passed through the canal to Huntington, where lived only a few persons—the Helrys, Capt. Elias Murray, George O. Fate, W. S. Edsall, Pat McCarty and Samuel Moore. To that date, the place was better known as the 'Flint Springs,' taking its name from some large and very valuable springs, which then, as now, gush from the north bank of Little River, at which many a pioneer slaked his thirst.

"The hotel of the place was the 'Flint Spring,' kept by Joel and Champaign Helry, a long, double log, one-story bouse, on the bank near the springs. This was afterwards raised another story, and was the place, and hard enough at that. This same house now stands, and is the venerable residence of Squire Lewis Hatfield, a German of large proportions, who dispenses justice *a la* 'Von Twiller'—we suppose.

"The incidents of this canal celebration, *en route*, were dancing on the boat and drinking good whisky—oven getting funny—a thing to which our venerable friends who yet live were no strangers, especially on great occasions. The oration was delivered by Hugh McCulloch, Esq."

The estimated cost of the canal from Fort Wayne to the State line, as shown by the report of the engineer in charge, was an average of \$7,952.17 per mile, or \$154,113.13, for the whole distance of nineteen miles and thirty chains. This division was let and in process of construction early in the same year (1835), and was completed in 1843.

Mr. Williams, principal engineer, in his report of December 10, 1835, to the Board of Canal Commissioners, makes the following showing, as to the division first completed:

"The total cost of this division of the canal, including all repairs up to the 30th of November last, and including, also, the sum of \$2,000 for graveling the towing-path, and for other small items of work not yet completed, may be stated as follows, to-wit:

The St. Joseph's feeder, 6 miles and 34 chains, including dam.....	\$ 70,367 57
Main line from mouth of feeder to lower end of Section 50, near the mouth of Little River, 25 miles and 25 chains.....	142,419 27
Total, 31 miles and 59 chains.....	\$212,786 84
Add superintendence and incidental expense, as nearly as can be separated from other charges.....	15,000 00
Total.....	\$227,786 84

which gives an average of \$7,177.00, nearly, per mile, including all expenses."

On the 4th of July, 1843, the canal having been opened from Toledo to a point on the Wabash River, below La Fayette, at which time the meeting of the waters of Lake Erie and of the Mississippi, anticipated by the early projectors of the enterprise had been consummated, the event was appropriately celebrated. On this occasion, Gen. Lewis Cass, one of the firm friends of the improvement, was the orator of the day. An extract from that address will not be out of place here:

"We come here to join in another commemoration, to witness the union of the Lakes and of the Mississippi, to survey one of the noblest works of man in the improvement of that great highway of nature, extending from New York to New Orleans, whose full moral effects it were vain to seek oven to conjecture.

"And fitly chosen is the day of this celebration. This work is another ligament which binds together this great confederated republic. Providence has given us union and many motives to preserve it. The sun never shone upon a country abounding more than ours does, in all the elements of prosperity. It were needless to enumerate the advantages we enjoy, which give us so distinguished a position among the nations of the world. I shall not enter into the comparison.

"Our railroads and canals are penetrating every section of our territory. They are annihilating time and space. They are embracing in their folds the Ocean and the Lake frontier, and the great region extending from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains, through which the mighty Mississippi and the countless tributaries find their way to the Gulf of Mexico. Once let this work be completed and we are bound together by cords which no strength can sunder.

"But I have found the canal-boat a more comfortable conveyance than the hawk canoe; and this change is not the least improvement which has accompanied the march of the white man. Your valley was then thinly occupied.

The settlements were sparsely scattered over it. The pioneers were moving on, but their task was a hard one. It was met, however, with an energy which deserved the success it gained. And its fruits now greet the travelers in all those evidences of a fertile country and a prosperous people, which meet him, wherever he moves, from the Ohio to Lake Erie."

CHAPTER IX.

FERRIES AND FERRY BOATS.

In this age of bridges, lightning and steam, forries and ferry-boats are things of the past—institutions of an age gone by. Nevertheless, within the recollection of many not very old citizens of Fort Wayne, they were not only a necessary but an indispensable incident to the well-being and comfort of society. True, when the streams were at low-water and fordable; these were not, of necessity, brought into requisition; but within a period of less than a third of a century, the St. Joseph's, St. Mary's and the Maumee (now diminished in the volume of water passing down their channels) were of a magnitude entitling them to be classed among the larger water-courses of the State, and when they were full, as was not unusual, passage by fording was not undertaken, except as a last resort. In such a contingency, the inviting presence of a ferryman with his boat was auspicious. By these means, the avenues of trade and travel were kept open, and the boatman and passenger made mutually happy—the one for his fee, and the other for his safe-conveyance across the water. Certain restrictions were necessary, in those days, to prevent extortion, to insure safety and establish a standard of right which should at once protect the public and guarantee to the ferryman certain privileges, to the violation of which was affixed a penalty. These regulations were prescribed by law, and it was made the province of the Board doing county business to exercise original and supervisory jurisdiction in the premises. A summary of those regulations, as defined by the laws in force when the county was organized, would not be out of place; but would be eminently proper, in this connection.

One of the first considerations precedent, in establishing a ferry, was that the applicant for such right should be the owner and proprietor of the land on one side of the river or creek on which it was to be established. When so established; another ferry was not permitted within one mile immediately below or above, unless deemed necessary for the public convenience, the intervening of a town, village, public highway, or the putting-in of some impassable creek or ravine. But the right of application was dependent upon a public advertisement of the intention of the party so applying to have a ferry established, at three of the most public places of the township, where the same was proposed to be located, at least thirty days prior to the granting of such application.

The Board granting the application was vested with authority to order and direct the number and kind of boats to be used; and the number of hands to operate the same. The ferryman was also required to execute a bond, subject to the approval of the Board, in a penalty of \$500, conditioned that he would keep, or cause to be kept, according to law, such ferry as the public necessity demanded; that he would "give passage to all public messengers and exprosees, when required, without fee or reward for the same, from time to time, * * * all expresses sent on public service by a Commander-in-Chief, Colonel or Major to the Governor, for the time being, or commanding officer of the militia;" that he would keep good and sufficient boats and skillful ferrymen, giving due attendance to said ferry, "and the transportation of all persons with his or their property who should apply for the same during daytime; * * * that no unnecessary delay might happen to persons having occasion to use the same;" with the additional obligation that "at any hour in the night, if required, except in case of evident danger, to give passage to all expresses above recited, and to all other persons requiring the same, on their tendering, and paying double the rate of ferriage allowed to be taken during the daytime," and keep the banks in proper condition for convenient passage to and from such ferry. In addition to the foregoing obligation, the ferryman was subject to a fine of \$40 for demanding or taking a greater sum for ferriage than that fixed by law.

"And for encouraging ferry-keepers, and in consideration of setting over public messengers and persons exempted by law, all men, while necessarily employed in attending on ferries in this State, should be free from militia duty, except in times of war and public danger, impressments, opening and repairing roads and highways, so far as personal service was required, and from serving on juries." Persons violating any of those privileges were likewise subject to a penalty, such as the Court might prescribe, within certain limits.

Whenever an application was granted to so keep a ferry, a proper license was granted by the Board, on payment of the fee required therefor.

Before the organization of the county, this territory was under the jurisdiction of Randolph County, and the authority to locate and run a ferry was derived from that county. Subsequent to the organization, however, the County Board and the Board of Justices here granted permits for that purpose. The first ferry so established in this county, of which a record has been found, was at the January session of the Board, in the year 1831. That record is as follows:

Ordered by the Board that Zenas Henderson & Co. be allowed license to keep a ferry across the St. Mary's River, at the crossing at the Old Ford, where the county road crosses leading to Pigeon Prairie, in Michigan Territory, and that he give bond, etc."

Afterwards, ferries were kept by other parties, across the St. Joseph's and the Maumee, as well as the St. Mary's. In the course of time, bridges became more common, spanning streams of greater or less width, which had the effect to discard the use of the ferry-boat altogether, and they consequently went out of use.

CHAPTER X.

EARLY ROADS.

TRACES, PLANK AND TURNPIKE ROADS.

The first roads with which Allen County was traversed were scarcely entitled to the name, being only traces adopted by the Indians from constant usage between notable points. Those most frequently used and best established were between principal villages, and were entitled to especial consideration. The village of Ko-ki-on-g-a, being a central point, was approached by numerous traces. The principal of these were from Fort Kocovey, Ohio, the Wayne trace, running southeast through Wayne, Adams and Marion Townships in Allen County, north of Monmouth, in Adams County, and thence near Willehiro to Shane's Crossing, Mercer County, Ohio. The first road actually laid out within the limits of this county was the Winchester State Road, running nearly south from Fort Wayne. Benjamin B. Keroheval and Samuel Hanna were the Commissioners that located it. They made their report, showing the borings of the road from point to point, as shown by the Surveyor, Chauncey Carter, Esq., afterward of Logansport, on the 24th day of October, 1824. This was one of the most importance, in those days, since it was the connecting route between Fort Wayne and the settlements in Randolph and Wayne Counties, the sources whence the people drew their supplies of provisions during periods of scarcity. Randolph County, also, having held jurisdiction here prior to the organization of Allen County.

Another of the early roads led out of Calhoun street north, over a toll-bridge across the St. Mary's. A few rods beyond, the road divided, that leading to Mongoquining bearing to the right, and crossing Spy Run, southwest of Rudisell's Mill, intersecting another road at the mill.

The Goshen and the Mongoquining roads were opened in 1841, and, in the autumn of 1843, \$1,000 having been subscribed by citizens of Fort Wayne, to be appropriated equally between these two roads, as well as the money donated along the lines, with these funds they were improved and kept in passable condition. At this time, also, the Blinton and Yellow River roads were opened and put in condition to be traveled with some degree of safety to the traveler and his vehicle.

On the 2d of September, 1843, a meeting was held in the American [Spencer] House; and, after appointing the necessary committee, adjourned until the 5th, when an adjourned meeting was held, and the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by this meeting, whose duty it shall be to take further subscriptions, and confer with citizens of De Kalb, Noble, Whitely, La Grange, Kosciusko, Adams and Wells, to induce them to appoint committees to solicit subscriptions for the improvement of the roads leading from their respective counties to Fort Wayne.

Pursuant to that resolution, the meeting appointed the following committees:

On Bluffton road—S. C. Freeman and Richard Book.

On Lima road—W. T. Hunter and Samuel Sowers.

On Goshen road—P. Keller and W. L. Ferguson.

On Yellow River road—S. Quicksell and Col. Woodward.

On Piqua road—Nelson McLain and F. D. Lasselle.

On Winchester road—John Snyder, J. Gould and S. C. Freeman.

On Van Wert road—D. W. Miller and Henry Castleman.

On Huntington road—Capt. Mahon and J. Vermilyea.

Samuel Hanna was Chairman, and S. O. Newton, Secretary.

About the same time, the citizens of Perry Township met and appointed a committee of three—Schuyler Wheeler, Thomas Jones and William T. Hunter—to co-operate with the committee of Fort Wayne, to improve the Lima road.

At Kendallville, in Noble County, 200 days' work were subscribed, to apply on the Mongoquining road, to superintend which, William Mitchell was appointed a Commissioner. In October, 1843, Mr. Mitchell put the road under contract and work progressed rapidly.

More than one year in advance of those counties just named, however, a meeting of the citizens of Jay County was held at Camden, on the 2d of August, 1842. At this meeting, arrangements were made to improve a road from that place to Fort Wayne, and 600 days' work were subscribed for that purpose.

An act for the better improvement of the important State roads in the counties of Allen, De Kalb, Noble, Huntington and Wells, authorizing the appointment, by the County Commissioners, of a Superintendent for any State road upon which any portion of a road-fund which the qualified voters in the townships of the above-named counties may have, by separate ballot, expressed for road-tax. The duty of the Superintendent was to faithfully apply the road-tax thus appropriated.

This act was approved January 15, 1844.

In the spring of 1848, the Fort Wayne & Lima Plankroad Company was organized, of which company Samuel Hanna was President, and O. W. Jeffords, Secretary.

The Fort Wayne & Bluffton Plankroad Company was organized on the 25th of January, 1850, appointing Thomas Sweeney, S. Edsall, R. W. Townley, C. E. Sturgis and W. G. Ewing, of Allen County, and J. Logan, W. Brillman, J. Glass and T. A. Deam, of Wells County, Directors—Thomas Sweeney, President, and P. P. Bailey, Secretary. On the same day, the contract was let for the construction of the entire road to S. & W. S. Edsall, of Fort Wayne, for \$1,600 per mile. The charter for this road was granted by the Legislature in the winter of 1849.

On the 12th of June, 1867, the New Haven & Grand Pike Company was organized under the laws then in force in the State. It is but six miles in length.

yet is said to be one of the best in the State, having been constructed wholly of river gravel, at a cost of \$3,000 per mile. It was organized with a capital stock of \$20,000. The Directors were Elisha W. Green, Bernard Schucker, I. D. G. Nelson, John M. Wilt and Henry Burgess. Elisha W. Green was elected President; Bernard Schucker, Secretary; and Henry Burgess, Treasurer. This road has been a very prosperous one, and is, perhaps, more extensively used than any other in the county.

CHAPTER XI.

RAILROADS.

LEGISLATION OF THE COUNTY ON THE QUESTION—STOCK—SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR—OTHER ACTION.

In 1851, when the question of building railroads was the one commanding general attention, the people of Allen County, in common with the people of nearly every county in the State, were affected with the mania and went to work with a will calculated to secure all the benefits likely to accrue to any locality from the construction of these magnificent thoroughfares, which have wrought such stupendous changes in the world of trade, commerce and travel. Influenced by the expression of public opinion, the Board of Commissioners of Allen County, at a special meeting held on the 16th of April, 1851, took into consideration the question presented touching the propriety of subscriptions of stock by the county for the construction of railroads. At that meeting the Clerk of the Circuit Court reported that an election had been held in every township of the county on the question of authorizing the Commissioners to subscribe for stock in the name of the county, in the Ohio & Indiana Railroad (P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.), and that it had resulted in favor of said subscription. There being no subscription books open in this county, and no definite amount fixed as a basis for subscriptions, the matter was deferred until some future meeting of the Board. The following is the result of the election referred to:

Townships.	For Subscription.	Against Subscription.
Wayne.....	610	6
Washington.....	145	9
Scioto.....	10	20
Springfield.....	48	16
St. Joseph's.....	54	10
Perry.....	87	15
Pleasant.....	73	13
Maumee.....	4	13
Norrie.....	46	1
Madison.....	75	...
Marion.....	69	38
Milan.....	13	24
Lake.....	39	25
La Fayette.....	49	1
Jefferson.....	48	38
East River.....	85	19
Cedar Creek.....	65	40
Adams.....	72	38
Abate.....	67	8
Total.....	1647	334

With this expression before them, there was no room to doubt the current of opinion among the people of Allen County. Consequently, at a meeting held on the 6th of June, of the same year, the Board

"Ordered, That a subscription of one hundred thousand dollars be and is hereby ordered to be made in the name and for the benefit of said county of Allen, to the capital stock of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company, in pursuance of the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed the 20th of March, A. D. 1850, and 'An act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved January 15, A. D. 1851,' and the vote of said county of Allen for this purpose, heretofore taken." Further action was taken appointing an agent to make such subscriptions, with the necessary provisions subordinate thereto, but after a careful review of the effect of some of these, this latter action was rescinded and an amended order made. The orders of rescission and amendment were made at a special meeting of the Board, on the 7th of July, 1851. The amended order is as follows:

"Ordered, That the subscription of one hundred thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad, which was ordered to be made, in the name and for the benefit of the county of Allen, at the June session aforesaid, be now made by this Board. Said subscription to be payable in the bonds of this Board, to be now executed by this Board in open session. Said bonds to be for the sum of one thousand dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the first day of July, inst., payable annually at the Treasurer's office in said county of Allen, payable to the said Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company, or bearer, and redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1866, at said Treasurer's office, and numbers from 1 to 100. And thereupon the subscription is now made, and the said bonds are now executed by this Board in due form and in open session.

"And it is further ordered, That said Samuel Hanna, Agent of said Allen County be, and he is hereby authorized to execute for the Board of Commissioners in behalf of said county, the proper and necessary 'coupons,' or interest warrants, on said bonds—he, the said Hanna, being hereby empowered to execute either one coupon for each year's interest to accrue annually on the whole amount of said bonds, or one 'coupon' for the annual interest on each of said bonds for each year the said bonds have to run, as he may deem expedient."

A further change in the proceedings being found to be necessary, at the September session (September 1, 1851) the following order was made:

"Ordered, By the Board of Commissioners, that so much of the order of this Board, made at their July special session, July 7, 1851, and numbered two, as authorized Samuel Hanna, Agent of said county, to execute for the Board of Commissioners, on behalf of said county, the proper and necessary 'coupon,' or interest warrant on said bonds, be and the same is hereby rescinded and abrogated, and Robert Starkweather, Auditor of this county, be and he is hereby authorized and required to perform such duty by executing one 'coupon,' or interest warrant, for each bond issued, and for each year the bonds have to run, payable at the Treasurer's office of this county, on the 1st day of July, annually."

Again, on the 4th day of October, 1851, in special session, it was "Ordered, By the Board of Commissioners, that Robert S. Fleming be, and he is hereby appointed Special Agent, for the purpose of voting at any meeting of the stockholders of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company, in proportion to the amount of stock owned by said county in said Company, and that he have full power to vote at any and all meetings of the stockholders of said Company in behalf of this county."

On the 12th of December, 1853, a similar order was made, by the Board appointing Pliny Hoagland Agent for one year, to vote at the meetings of said Company, in the place of Mr. Fleming, the former Agent. A like order was made appointing Oehmig Bird, in place of Mr. Hoagland, on and after September, 1854.

In June, 1851, a levy of 20 cents on each \$100 valuation was made by the Board to pay the interest on railroad bonds issued and to be issued by the county. At the June session, 1852, another levy of 22 cents on each \$100 valuation was made by the Board, and the tax collected under that order was directed to be set apart as a special fund to be appropriated to no other purpose than that for which the levy was made. At the same session, on the 19th of June, 1852, the Board directed the County Auditor to seal up the certificates of railroad stock belonging to the county, and make a special deposit of the same in the State Bank of Indiana, branch at Fort Wayne.

March 15, 1855, it was further "Ordered, by the Board, that Franklin P. Randall be and he is hereby appointed a Special Agent, to take charge and control of the interests of the county of Allen in the stock of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company; to procure and take charge of the dividends on the stock of said company, owned by said county of Allen; to represent officially said county in any meeting of the stockholders of said company, and to give the vote to which the said county is entitled, at any and all elections held by the stockholders of said railroad company." At the June session, 1856, Mr. Randall, as such Special Agent, submitted the following report:

To the Hon. Board of Commissioners of Allen County:

The undersigned, Special Agent of said Board, respectfully reports, that he has received of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company, three hundred and fifty-one shares of stock in said company, which is the interest on the stock owned by said county, up to January 1, 1855. There is still due the county, interest from that to the present time, being about nine thousand dollars, making of interest paid and due, \$25,550.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. P. RANDALL, Agent.

which was accepted by the Board, when it was further "Ordered, by the Board, that F. P. Randall, Special Agent for the Board, be, and he is hereby directed, to vote the stock owned by the county of Allen, Indiana, in Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company, at an election called for that purpose, in favor of consolidating the stock of said company, to constitute, when consolidated, the 'Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Company.' And if the stockholders of the roads proposed to be consolidated shall favor the same, and it is legally perfected, our said agent is hereby authorized and instructed to surrender the stock owned by said county of Allen, Indiana, in the said Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company, and receive therefor the consolidated stock of said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company; and further, to procure and take charge of the dividends on the stock of said county in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company; to represent said county officially at any meeting of said company, and to give the vote to which said county is or may be entitled, at any and all elections held by the stockholders of said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company."

Mr. Randall, at a session of the Board on the 11th of December, 1857, submitted the following report, which was accepted:

To the Board of Commissioners of Allen County:

The undersigned, since his last report as Special Agent to take charge of the stock of the county in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, has procured stock for the interest, etc., amounting to two hundred and thirty-three shares. The county now owns stock as follows:

Original subscription	\$100,000	2,000 shares.
Interest heretofore received.....	28,150	563 "
Interest received, November, 1857.....	11,650	233 "
Total	\$139,800	2,796 shares.

Respectfully submitted.

December, 1857.

F. P. RANDALL.

At a session of the Board, on the 4th day of June, 1861, Mr. Randall was appointed Agent, with authority to consent and agree, in writing, to the plan of re-adjustment, and re-organization of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, and the appointment of five attorneys in fact, to act for the stockholders in the sale of the road and its appurtenances, and to surrender the stock of the county in said road, and receive in lieu thereof an equivalent amount of stock in the re-organized company succeeding. His appointment was revoked November 8, 1861, and Byron D. Mifflin appointed with like powers.

The stock of the county in this road having greatly depreciated, at a meeting of the Board, on the 25th of October, 1862, it was determined to sell such stock at the best price the same will command in market, and Byron D. Minor and William W. Carson were appointed Special Agents to execute the purpose of the Commissioners in said order prescribed, and for the best interests of the county; also to invest such proceeds of said sale in the bonds of the county then outstanding, issued in 1851 and falling due in 1866, if they could do so. On the 4th of March, 1863, Messrs. Minor and Carson, Agents as aforesaid, reported that they had sold \$39,800 worth of railroad stock, in accordance with instructions, for \$24,830.75, leaving the county still the owner of \$100,000, which they did not feel themselves authorized to put on the market without further instructions, the price ranging from 55 to 67 1/2 per cent. Subsequently, on the 11th of March, 1863, on a proposition submitted by Mr. Hanna, the county sold to him the remaining \$100,000 stock, and the proceeds of the interest-stock, in consideration of eighty-seven of the outstanding bonds of the county, calling for \$87,000, leaving outstanding bonds to the amount of \$13,000.

CHAPTER XII.

SKETCH OF GEN. JOHN TIPTON.

BY T. D. HELM.

Those marked individualisms of character which strikingly distinguished the career of personages whose nobility is acknowledged by the world of mind, are the features that, now and heretofore, have commanded and fixed the attention of mankind; hence it is that history only records the penellings of genius, standing out in bold relief on the tablets of memory. Eccentricities of talent and character, endowed with a sufficiency of motive power to vitalize those talents and characteristics, never fail to leave behind distinct traces—landmarks—such as will not fail to secure recognition and be acknowledged by all. A striking illustration in proof of this is afforded in the life of him whose name stands at the head of this article. John Tipton was born in Sevier County, East Tenn., on the 14th day of August, 1786. His father, Joshua Tipton, was a native of Maryland, and a man possessing great positiveness of character, with keen perception and uncommon executive power. These peculiarities induced his early removal from his native State and settlement in a more Western home, where he was a leader in the defense of their frontier against the hostile Indians. In open warfare, the Indians feared his superiority in courage and tact. The consequence was that a band of Cherokees waylaid and murdered him on the 18th day of April, 1793.

Left thus early in life, in the midst of a frontier settlement, surrounded by the perils incident thereto, the son, inheriting the sagacity and self-reliance of his father, soon began to develop that positive energy of character which distinguished his after life.

Though young in years at the time of his father's death, he early became the chief support of the family.

In the fall of 1807, with his mother, two sisters and a half-brother, he removed to Indiana Territory, then just beginning to acquire notoriety. His place of settlement was near Brinley's Ferry, on the Ohio River. One of his first acts was to purchase a homestead for his mother, consisting of fifty acres, which he paid out of his scanty earnings, acquired by chopping and splitting rails, at 50 cents a hundred, in addition to the maintenance of the family, of whom he was now the responsible head. These early experiences laid the foundation of his future success in life. As early as June, 1809, upon the formation of a military company in the vicinity of his home—called the "Yellow Jackets," from the color of their uniforms—he enlisted and became an active member. This company was designed for active service, in case the exigency of the times demanded, and was placed under the command of Capt. Spear Spencer. The occasion soon presented itself, and the company was ordered to the frontier, for the protection of the settlements. On the 10th of September, 1811, the company entered upon the campaign, which terminated in the battle of Tippecanoe. While on the march, he was chosen Ensign, and in that position he entered the battle-field. Early in the engagement, all his superior officers were killed, and he was promoted to the captaincy of the company by Gen. Harrison. When the conflict raged fiercest, subsequently, he was promoted, by regular gradation, under the military regulations of the State, to the rank of Brigadier General.

At the first election under the State Constitution, he was the choice of the people of Harrison County for Sheriff, and continued in that position until near the close of his second term. Meantime, he was elected to represent Harrison County in the State Legislature at the session of 1819-20.

While a member of that body, he was chosen as one of the committee to select the site for the location of the State Capital. The result of this committee's action made Indianapolis the capital city of Indiana. The selection was made on the 7th day of June, 1820, and confirmed by legislative enactment, approved January 6, 1821.

In August, 1821, he was re-elected to represent his county, having acquired extensive popularity as a disarrest and active legislator. At the session following he was chosen one of the Commissioners on the part of Indiana to act with like Commissioners on the part of Illinois in locating the boundary line between the two States. The work was expeditiously and satisfactorily accomplished the succeeding summer, and ratified by the Legislatures of the two States at the session of 1822-23.

He was appointed, in March, 1823, by President Monroe, General Agent for the Pottawatomia and Miami Indians on the Upper Wabash and Tippecanoe Rivers, and immediately moved to Fort Wayne, the seat of the Agency. His success in this field was no less marked than in the execution of other trusts before reposed in him. At his instance, the Agency was removed from Fort Wayne to Logansport, in the spring of 1828, where he continued to discharge the functions of his trust with fidelity and success.

Anterior to his removal of the Agency, under appointment of President J. Q. Adams, in the fall of 1826, he was chiefly instrumental in securing the important provisions of several treaties with those tribes over which he had jurisdiction, whereby valuable land interests were opened to the public.

At the session of the Legislature in December, 1831, he was elected U. S. Senator from Indiana, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. James Noble. Again, at the session of 1832-33, he was elected for a full term of six years. While there, he was distinguished for his sound judgment and independent action upon all questions involving the interests of his State or the General Government. His views in reference to a re-charter of a United States Bank were strictly opposed to those of Gen. Jackson, favoring, in a most exhaustive speech on that question, the continuance of that institution as the best means of securing a standard currency of uniform value everywhere. He recognized no party in determining the line of duty, always acting from motives of public right, his unbiased judgment controlling the effort.

As a civilian and citizen, he was alike successful in directing and executing, to the extent of his power, whatever purpose his conscience approved or his judgment dictated.

Having determined to make Logansport his home, and moved his family here, he directed his energies toward securing all advantages incident to cultivated society, and the development of natural resources. One of his first steps was to effect the organization of the Bel River Seminary Society; the erection of a suitable building for school purposes; the employment and support of teachers. This was accomplished in the fall and winter of 1828-29. For this purpose, also, he contributed largely of his means and influence. In after years, his numerous business cares did not detract from his efforts to secure the permanent prosperity of the schools.

Under his direction, the settlement was supplied with grist and saw mills, simultaneously with the other enterprises inaugurated by him. In short, he was the instigator of, and the motive power that gave form and imparted energy to, every enterprise calculated to improve society and induce progress toward the unfoldment and utilization of all the natural advantages with which Cass County has been so bountifully supplied.

He was the proprietor, also, of four separate additions to the town of Logansport, and was interested with Mr. Carter in the plan and location of the original plat thereof. During the summer or fall of 1838, he was delegated with the discretionary powers necessary to the successful removal of the disaffected Indians, who, having disposed of their lands, were yet unwilling to remove peacefully to their home beyond the Mississippi. The decisive measures adopted by him permitted no delay. Difficulties seemingly insurmountable were promptly overcome by his superior tact and courage, and the work accomplished with satisfactory dispatch.

Mr. Tipton was twice married; the first time, about the year 1818, to Miss — Shields, who died less than two years after their marriage. The second time was in April, 1825, to Matilda, daughter of Capt. Spear Spencer, who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe. The second Mrs. Tipton died in the spring of 1839, about the close of her husband's Senatorial career.

The prestige of his name as a civilian and statesman, added to his fame as military leader, did not completely fill his measure of honor. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and occupied a distinguished position in the Order. He received the first degrees in Pisgah Lodge, No. 5, at Corydon, Ind., in the year 1817. He was soon after elected Master, and, as such, represented that Lodge at the first session of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, at which he was elected Senior Grand Warden, holding that position until 1820, when he became Grand Master. Having served one term, he was re-elected Grand Master in 1828. In 1822, he received the Chapter degrees at Louisville, Ky., at the hands of Companion Snow, of Ohio.

He subsequently filled many important positions in the Grand Lodge, and was chiefly instrumental in the institution of Tipton Lodge, No. 33, in 1828, and Logan Chapter, No. 2, in 1837, in both of which he achieved the highest honors.

On the morning of April 5, 1839, after a few hours of unconscious suffering, he died, in the meridian of life, and received the last sad honors of his Masonic brethren on Sunday, April 7, 1839.



MILITARY HISTORY OF ALLEN COUNTY.

BY COL. J. B. DODGE.

ALLEN COUNTY IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

It was only natural that a people situated as the people of Allen County were at an early day, should be not only patriotic in their feelings, but that they should be imbued with a military spirit. Many of those who, at the commencement of the Mexican war, in 1846, were in the prime of life, had been waked from their morning slumbers, during their early years, by the stirring notes of the reveille, and soothed to sleep at night by the musical strains of the evening tattoo, wafted on the air from the confines of the "Old Fort." The "pomp and circumstance" of war was before their youthful eyes continually, and that it produced a lasting effect upon their minds was evidenced in after years by the fact, that at the first call for volunteers for the Mexican war, two full companies were recruited in Fort Wayne, in a very few days, composed of citizens of Allen County, and their services tendered to and accepted by the Governor of the State.

Of Capt. D. W. Lewis' company, we have been able to get a copy of the muster roll, through the kindness of Hon. E. P. Randall, but it is impossible to get a copy of the muster-roll of Capt. John McLean's company. A list of the commissioned officers is all we are able to present.

The two companies were ordered to report at New Albany, in this State, and left Fort Wayne for their destination on the 16th of June, 1846, taking passage on canal-boats as far as Cincinnati, and from there by steamboat.

A long procession of parents, friends and sweethearts followed the boats to the "Lower Lock," as it was called, five miles east of Fort Wayne, when, almost despairing of ever seeing any of the "bold soldier boys" again, they returned, disconsolate, to their homes.

Upon their arrival at New Albany, the companies were mustered into the service of the United States, June 23, 1846, and assigned to the First Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Col. James P. Drake. On the 2d of July, the regiment embarked for the seat of war. On arriving at New Orleans, it encamped for three days on that historic battle-field on which Gen. Jackson fought on the 8th of January, 1815; and again embarked, this time on a sailing vessel, the *Sophia Walker*, and, after a rough and tempestuous voyage of four days, landed on the island of Brazos Santiago, near the mouth of the Rio Grande River—a low, sandy strip of land, a sand-bar in fact, destitute of vegetation, and affording only brackish water to drink.

A few days after, the regiment was ordered to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and performed guard duty at that point for some time, until it became very monotonous, when it was ordered to the front, which at that time was at Saltillo. After a tedious march of over one hundred miles, over a rough, mountainous country, passing through Camargo, Mier and Cerralvo, the command was met at Burnt Ranch with orders to return to Matamoros, near their former location. With feelings that language was too feeble to express, the regiment obeyed orders, and returned to near its old camping-ground, where it remained until the latter part of February, 1847, when it was ordered to Monterey, an order which was gladly obeyed. Marching to within about five miles of that place, at Walnut Springs, the command met Gen. Taylor, with the entire army, and went into camp.

It remained at that place until the period of service for which the regiment had been mustered in, had nearly expired, when it was ordered to Camargo, where it embarked on a steamboat and went to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and marched thence to Brazos Santiago, and there took passage on the *Desdemona*, a sailing vessel, for New Orleans, arriving at that place June 15, 1847. It there re-embarked on the steamboat *Cincinnati*, the same boat that had taken it down the river about a year before, and the two companies from Allen County were landed at Cincinnati, a few days after. They at once took passage for home, on canal-boats, and were greeted with warm manifestations of joy and welcome.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY—(ONE YEAR).

COMPANY F.

Captain—David W. Lewis.
First Lieutenant—Brad B. Stevens.
Second Lieutenants—Samuel H. Chapman, William Hunter.
First Sergeant—David W. Magee.
Sergeants—John Keiser, Peter McGown, Daniel Edergerly.
Corporals—William Truder, David Eades, Abijah A. Cox, Moses U. Ross.
Privates—Peter Bayles, John A. Bower, Simpkin Butt, Neely Bengel, Michael Bixler, Thomas Cornelius, Charles Claesmith, James L. Doddard, Joseph D. Evans, David Foley, Daniel Fox, Charles Huntington, Simon Hamilton, Andrew Hollinger, Thomas Hurley,

John R. Heaton, James B. Leach, Clinton Lefavour, John McMahon, Cornelius Martin, Watson Moore, Isaac R. Norman, Kennedy O'Brien, William Rozell, Charles Rozell, Levi Ross, Perry Spratt, Loughlin Thomas, George A. Tingley, William Thompson, John Wireman, George W. Williams, Gibson Watkins, Enos P. Wiloy.

Second Lieutenant—John Russell, resigned September 22, 1846.

Sergeant—Jonathan Dewitt, discharged December 11, 1846, for disability.

Corporal—Ebenozor K. Eastman, discharged November 8, 1846, for disability.

Privates—Thomas Bengel, discharged September 5, 1846, for disability; Joseph Diakeo, discharged August 23, 1846, for disability; Simon H. Gillespie, discharged July 6, 1846, for disability; John L. Gifford, discharged August 19, 1846, for disability; Charles Hartman, discharged August 23, 1846; Joseph Kihhle, discharged August 23, 1846; Michael Lear, discharged October 8, 1846; John Irvin, discharged September 7, 1846; Charles Moore, discharged October 9, 1846; Lemuel James, discharged September 20, 1846; Samuel Ninde, discharged September 9, 1846; Wallace M. Sutton, discharged October 9, 1846; David G. Warren, discharged December 22, 1846; Marshall Violet, discharged October 8, 1846; John Weller, discharged October 17, 1846; Albert F. Royce, died at Point Isabel, Tex., October 12, 1846; Isaac B. Rozell, died at Camp Belknap August 23, 1846; John G. Greer, died at Monterey, Mexico, May 21, 1847; Dennis Knton, died on the Mississippi River July 6, 1846; Alexander Kirkley, died at Brazos Santiago, July 27, 1846; Anson Lawrence, died at Matamoros, Mexico, October 8, 1846; Francis Menelly, drowned in the Rio Grande River December 11, 1846; Ebenezer Rozell, died at mouth of Rio Grande October 23, 1846; George W. Frye, killed by Mexicans near Monterey, Mexico, May 14, 1847.

COMPANY I.

Captain—John McLean.

First Lieutenant—Thomas Lewis.

Second Lieutenants—Charles Colerick, George Humphries.

FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

In October, 1847, after the muster-out and discharge of the First Regiment, another call for volunteers having been made by the President, Capt. Lewis commenced the organization of another company, which was soon completed, and it was mustered into the service of the United States at Madison, Ind., January 6, 1878, and was assigned to the Fifth Regiment, commanded by Col. Jas. H. Lane.

A few days afterward, the regiment departed for the seat of war, and, passing down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and crossing the Gulf of Mexico, disembarked at Vera Cruz.

The war being practically ended, the only duty the regiment ever performed was that of garrison duty at different points, while the questions involved in making the treaty of peace were being settled by the two governments.

The questions in dispute having been satisfactorily disposed of, the troops of our Government were withdrawn, and they returned home, the Fifth Regiment being mustered out at Madison on the 28th of July, 1848, and the members of Capt. Lewis' company dispersed at that place, to reach their homes, as each saw fit.

COMPANY K.

Captain—David W. Lewis.

First Lieutenant—Thomas K. Lewis.

Second Lieutenants—John B. Sawtell, Ira G. Williamson.

First Sergeant—Joseph H. Weaks.

Sergeants—George A. Gorman, Albert U. West, Luther M. Swartwout.

Corporals—James Bator, David C. Coleman, John P. Bales, Israel Horner.

Musicians—Alexander Allen, John Coleman.

Privates—Oliver D. Avaline, Lewis Agincourt, William Ball, Joel P. Brooker, Curtis J. Brown, Evans Burgan, Patrick Casey, Thomas Cater, William Conway, John C. Clayton, Anthony Davitt, David T. Davis, William W. Day, William Draper, James Durdon, Don Franco, Alexander Edwards, Patrick Flynn, Zenas Fuller, Minor T. Goodrich, John Hagan, Abbott Havens, Jacob Knoop, Nicholas Klein, William Lonsberry, Alexander Leohman, William Mayfield, Tyler Martin, Jacob Miller, John Markle, John M. Marley, William McCarty, Cissom McCormick, Henry A. Moore, Abraham Nibling, John Meuretoff, John O'Riley, Kennedy O'Brien, Francis Parker, Isaac Privet, Martin Parr, Samuel M. Parsons, Edward Scheele, James Stewart, Henry Schultz, Newton Short, Samuel Turner, George Tevaut, John B. Vonsha, John Werd, William Wallace, Andrew White, John Q. A. Woodworth, Louis Tamron.

Miles C. Armstrong, died at Molino Del Rey, Mexico, April 20, 1848.

Hiram Banks, died in hospital at Jalapa, Mexico, May 5, 1848.

Micbael Morebory, died on steamer Rio Grande July 12, 1848, en route from New Orleans to Madison, Ind.

Jacob Quinlan, died at Los Vego, Mexico, June 27, 1848.

John C. Ward, died in hospital at Vera Cruz April 6, 1848.

John Cooper, discharged for disability, at Vera Cruz.

Alexander Hewitt, discharged for disability, at Vera Cruz.

Selah Lebrum, discharged for disability, at Vera Cruz.

ALLEN COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The same spirit that actuated the people of Allen County in the Mexican war was shown in the war of the rebellion. No sooner had the tocsin of war sounded through the land, than more troops than could be accepted were at once tendered to the Governor of the State. One company was tendered three days after the first call was made, and was assigned to the Ninth Regiment, three months' service. The quota of this State, under the first call of the President, being filled, no more could be mustered into the service of the United States; but a few days after, two companies were mustered into the Twelfth Regiment, which was organized as a regiment in the State's service for one year, but was, a short time after, transferred to the service of the United States. From this time until the close of the war, a continual stream of men—in regiments, in companies, in squads and singly—poured to the front, and no military organization of which men from Allen County formed a component part, ever disgraced the flag it carried or the uniform it wore, or but could point with pride to its record.

One reason of it was, every man, knew that his loved ones at home were being looked after and taken care of by a free-hearted and generous people.

A full record of the action taken by the citizens of this county toward the soldiers in the field and their families at home should be given in full, but our limits forbid it. Suffice it to say that Allen County paid to the soldiers that went into the field to fight the battles of their country, from this county, the magnificent sum of \$353,800 as bounties, and paid to their families and children \$48,000 to assist in maintaining them, and, add to this the amount paid for interest on bonds issued to raise that sum of money at once, when needed (\$26,500), and it shows that the people of this county paid out of the public treasury the sum of \$428,300 in addition to the very large amounts that were paid as private contributions to the Sanitary Fund, for the benefit of soldiers in the field, and the amounts that were paid in the same way to aid and assist their families.

The payment of money to the families of the soldiers did not terminate with the close of the war, but the records show that in 1868, three years after the war had closed, there was the large sum of \$6,581 paid to the wives and children of those who had lost their lives or health in the service of their country.

To the liberality of the people at home, as well as the patriotism of the soldiers, no doubt, can be attributed the fact that the records show fewer desertions from the army, in proportion to the number that went into it, from Allen County, than almost, if not quite, any other county in the State. The soldiers knew that their loved ones were being cared for, and that anxiety was off of their minds.

A condensed history of each regiment that was composed, more or less, of men from this county is given, except in a few cases where the number was so small as to be of no general interest, followed by as complete a list of the members of it from this county as can be made from the material obtainable. Where parties' names are omitted, except those who left the service with a tarnished record, it is either their own fault or the fault of their officers. The names of those given are, as far as it is possible to do so, only those that were honorably discharged, killed or died in the service. It can do no good to perpetuate a record that may have been marred by some thoughtless or accidental act. The history of one regiment from each army or army corps that was more largely represented by men from this county than any other, has been given more fully than that of others and reference made to it. It is hoped that all will see the justice, or reason of this, and no offense will be taken. The history of ten regiments in the same corps would, necessarily, be almost identical.

In all cases where no remarks are made opposite a man's name other than to show promotion, it must be understood that he served out his term of enlistment and was honorably discharged at the termination of the same.

OFFICERS FROM ALLEN COUNTY COMMISSIONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

NOTE.—This list is as near correct as it can be made from the data at hand. It is a wonder if there are no omissions; but it is believed to be correct.

Major and Brevet Colonel—Judson A. Bingham.

Captains—Clarence Bailey, Henry W. Lawton, E. P. Ewers.

First Lieutenants—Hobart Bailey, Pendleton Borden, — Hinkle.

Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy—Florence Schmitz.

Lieutenant United States Navy—Henry B. Rumsey.

NINETEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY—REGULAR ARMY.

The Nineteenth United States Infantry had a number of men on its muster-rolls from Allen County during the war of the rebellion. The following list, furnished by Wesley Johnston, Esq., is as near complete as it can be made from the material at hand:

COMPANY A.

John Houser, served three years.

George Houser, served three years; wounded at Shiloh.

—Hall, served three years.

Edward Harrigan, discharged on account of wounds.

Wesley Johnston, served three years and nine months; was a prisoner of war for nine months after his enlistment expired.

Charles James, died of wounds received at Shiloh.

Aaron Luther, killed in battle of Stone River.

—Manning, died of wounds received at Shiloh.

William Miller, served three years.

—Quinn, killed in battle of Stone River.

—Smith, served three years.

—Schermire, served three years.

Peter Spillman, served three years.

COMPANY D.

Matthew Garren, wounded and captured at Chickamauga.

D. Springer, captured at Chickamauga.

COMPANY E.

Edward Bufford, discharged for disability.

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY—(THREE MONTHS' SERVICE).

Allen County furnished one company for this regiment, one of the first in the field. The regiment was organized and mustered into service at Indianapolis on the 25th day of April, 1861, for the period of three months, with Robert H. Milroy as Colonel.

It was the first regiment that left the State for Western Virginia, and arrived at Grafton, in that State, June 1. Thence it marched to Philippi, in the column commanded by Col. Kelly, and took part in the surprise of the rebel camp at that place on the morning of June 3. Returning to Grafton, the Ninth was assigned to Gen. Morris' Brigade, and participated in all the marches and skirmishes of that command during its brief campaign, and in the engagements at Laurel Hill and Carrick's Ford. The regiment returned home in the latter part of July, and was mustered out of the service on the 29th day of that month. With the exception of two men slightly wounded, it met with no casualties.

COMPANY E.

Captain—William P. Segur.

First Lieutenant—Henry A. Whitman.

Second Lieutenant—William S. Story.

First Sergeant—Robert H. Harrison.

Sergeants—John Striner, Jr., Brutus A. Bourie, Henry W. Lawton.

Corporals—Douglas L. Phelps, John W. Truitt, Geo. H. Robinson, Geo. A. Bashford.

Musicians—David Alverson, William M. Bennett.

Privates—Woodford C. Bennett, Lewis Bewley, James Boden; Isaac Barr, Frishee T. Beck, Benjamin Cramer, Edward Griddle, John Cogan, Oscar B. Corwin, Isaac Carter, Warren Closson, Thomas Corson, Dennis Doudloan, Thomas F. Dean, Antoine Dushane, Joseph Elliott, John Finton, Samuel P. Freeman, Charles W. Fairfield, Samuel Ferrier, Wash Fitzsimmons, John B. Gearhart, David Gebford, John G. Greenwood, Thomas Hogarth, James Humhort, Jr., William B. Henderson, William H. Henry, Alfred Harris, Henry L. Hayward, Joseph Klokloy, Morgan N. Kimbely, James S. Kimbely, Samuel Kelker, John Koons, Charles Lincoln, Frank Lavanway, Michael Mason, William M. McElvaine, De Groff N. McDonald, John S. Moore, John Neoh, Henry Notestine, John O'Connor, John R. Parker, John D. Rex, William R. Raffolt, George A. Royard, Henry Redeker, Edmund B. Stribley, Richard M. Stribley, Lorenzo Snider, Henry D. Shaw, Samuel Shoaff, Edward H. Smith, Frederick W. Stoiae, William B. Stevens, Martin L. Stewart, David Truhy, Thomas Tasney, Andrew J. Tasney, Charles R. Weitzel, Henry Welch, Charles A. Zollinger.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY—(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

This county was represented by nearly fifty men in this regiment.

The regiment was organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into the service 31st day of August, 1861, with Lewis Wallace as Colonel, and left for the front September 6, arriving at Paducah, Ky., September 9. Here Col. Wallace was promoted to be a Brigadier General, and Lieut. Col. George F. McGinnis was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment.

The regiment remained in Paducah until February, 1862, when it took part in the battle of Fort Donelson, and afterward, on the 7th of April, in the battle of Shiloh, losing heavily in killed and wounded. It then took part in the siege of Corinth until its evacuation by the rebels, when it was ordered to Memphis, 120 miles distant, which distance was accomplished by forced marches, thence by steamer to Helena, Ark., from which place it marched to Clarendon and returned, a march of 130 miles, encountering strong bands of guerrillas on the route, which caused the loss of a number of men.

During the winter, the regiment was engaged in several expeditions to White and Tallahatchie Rivers, Duval's Bluff and Yazoo Pass.

On the 14th day of April, 1863, the Eleventh joined the army of Gen. Grant, at Milliken's Bend, and was assigned to McGinnis' Brigade, Hovey's Division of McClernand's Corps. The regiment took part in the battle at Port Gibson on the 1st day of May, capturing a rebel battery.

On the 16th of May, the regiment was engaged at Champion Hills, losing 167 men in killed, wounded and missing, and on the 21st, it moved into the trenches surrounding Vicksburg, where it remained until the surrender of the city and rebel army, on the 4th day of July.

After the fall of Vicksburg, the Eleventh took part in the pursuit of Gen. Johnston's army to Jackson, Miss., when it again returned to the vicinity of Vicksburg, whence it was transported by river to New Orleans, where it remained until March 4, 1864. In the meantime, it was ordered on numerous expeditions against the enemy, always acquitting itself with credit.

On March 4, 1864, the regiment having veteranized, left New Orleans by steamer for New York, and thence to Indianapolis by rail.

Upon the expiration of the regiment's veteran furlough, the Eleventh left for New Orleans, arriving there May 8, 1864, and remained there until July; when it was assigned to the Nineteenth Army Corps and ordered to Fortress Monroe, arriving there on the 28th of July. From there it was ordered to Harper's Ferry, where it joined the army commanded by Gen. Sheridan and took part in all the marches and battles of the famous campaign, during which were fought the battles of Cedar Creek, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Opequan and numerous other engagements of lesser note.

Upon the conclusion of Gen. Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, the regiment marched to Baltimore, arriving there January 7, 1865, and remained there on duty until mustered out of the service July 26, 1865.

EIGHTH REGIMENT—(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

COMPANY G.

Simon D. Brady, veteran, mustered out August 8, 1866.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT—(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

COMPANY B.

Privates—Henry Crumley, veteran, promoted Corporal July 26, 1866; James Cain, Jesse B. Carter, Charles Cotton; William Craigmill, unaccounted for; Solomon Cramer, killed at Champion Hills May 16, 1868.

COMPANY O.

Andrew Ennis, veteran.
Recruits—Robert H. Albertson, Patrick Clancy, James H. Forbus, William Hanna, John Johns, George Markle, Oliver P. Pinos, John M. Price, William H. Rippstos, Frederick Smith, William A. Watson, John S. Young.

COMPANY E.

Corporal—Henry Strong, veteran, promoted to First Sergeant and Second Lieutenant.
Privates—George M. Beck, veteran, promoted to Corporal and Sergeant July 26, 1865; George W. Depp, veteran, July 26, 1865; James L. Holloper, veteran, promoted to Corporal July 26, 1865; Israel Holloper; Eljah Kent, veteran, July 26, 1865; Albert B. Knight, veteran, August 7, 1865; William Morthier, veteran, promoted Sergeant July 26, 1865; Charles M. Welch, veteran, promoted Sergeant July 26, 1865; Oscar F. Whitney, veteran, July 26, 1865; John Wilson, veteran, promoted First Sergeant July 26, 1865; Jeremiah Andrews, discharged June 22, 1862, for disability; Ephraim M. Holloper, 1865; Jeremiah Andrews, November 7, 1864, to accept promotion in U. S. colored troops; veteran, discharged November 7, 1864, to accept promotion in U. S. colored troops; Philip Gable, veteran, killed at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864; John Park, veteran, killed at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.
Recruits—Jesse A. Brumley, Henry M. Bishop, Richard S. Higbler, Richard H. Kavoay, John W. Lee, William E. Osborns, William H. Rollins, Benjamin Short, John Tippet.

TWELFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY—(ONE YEAR'S SERVICE).

This regiment contained two companies from this county, and was organized from the surplus of companies that had reached Indianapolis in answer to the call for six regiments of three-months troops, and was accepted for State service for one year on the 11th day of May, 1861, with John M. Wallace as Colonel. On the 11th day of June, the regiment left Indianapolis for Evansville, where it remained until the 23d day of July.

On the 18th inst., orders were received from the War Department transferring the regiment to the service of the United States for the remaining portion of its term of service, and on the 23d it was ordered to Baltimore, reaching there on the 27th.

There had been but one Union regiment in Baltimore before the Twelfth, since the assault that was made on the Sixth Massachusetts in April preceding (the Sixteenth Indiana had passed through two days before), and the Twelfth never marched or looked as well before or after as, with loaded guns and fixed bayonets, with beating drums and flying colors, it marched through Baltimore. Curses not loud but deep were hurled at the impudent "Hoosiers," but it was wasted breath.

It was ordered from there to Sandy Hook, Md., near Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to Abner C. B. brigade, of Gen. Banks' Army of the Shenandoah. While here, Col. Wallace resigned, and was succeeded by Lieut. Col. William H. Link, of Fort Wayne. The Twelfth remained in camp near Sandy Hook until the 16th day of August, when it moved with the army to Hyattstown, where it lay in camp for some time. Gen. Joe Johnston was reported to be on the opposite side of the Potomac, near Leesburg, with a large Confederate force, and this march was made with a view to prevent his crossing the river.

The time until the 11th of October was occupied in camp duties and a few marches to surrounding points, and on that day the regiment left Frederick and marched to Williamsport, above Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac. There the regiment was stationed along the river in detachments in such a manner as to guard the different crossings for a number of miles, and it remained on picket and outpost duty until the 1st of the succeeding March, when the regiment crossed the Potomac with Banks' Division, and marched in the direction of Winchester, through Martinsburg and Bunker Hill.

On the 11th, it had a skirmish with the enemy near Winchester, and, on the following morning, entered that city, in advance of the army.

On the 21st, the regiment marched to Berryville, and thence across the Shenandoah, and over the Blue Ridge, through Snicker's Gap, to Aldie. Hearing of the battle of Winchester on the 23d, the Twelfth was ordered back to re-enforce that place; but, before reaching the Shenandoah, news was received that the battle had resulted in a victory for our troops, and that no re-enforcements were needed, when it retraced its steps to Aldie, and from there to Warrenton Junction, which place it reached April 3, having passed Centerville, Catlett's Station, and the Bull Run battle-field on the route.

The regiment remained at Warrenton Junction until the 5th day of May, when it was ordered to be mustered out of service, its term of enlistment having expired. The Twelfth was finally mustered out May 14, 1862.

All that went from this county returned, except one, who was killed.

Lieutenant Colonel—William H. Link, promoted Colonel.
Major—George Humphreys, promoted Lieutenant Colonel.
Adjutant—Oscar M. Hinkle.
Sergeant Major—Ferdinand F. Boltz.

COMPANY B.

Sylvester R. Larason, recruit.

COMPANY D.

Marion E. Griswold, recruit.

COMPANY F.

Captain—George Nelson.
First Lieutenant—Oscar M. Hinkle, promoted Adjutant.
Second Lieutenant—John M. Godown.
First Sergeant—James O'Shaughnessy.
Sergeants—Martin L. Murphy, James D. Caroy, John Lyter, James M. Bingham (killed near Antietam, Md., January 8, 1862).
Corporals—John H. Newland, Joseph Crawford, Henry H. Young, Scott Swann, Gabriel Swihart, Albert Reynolds.
Musicians—Andrew K. McCurdy.
Privates—Leonard Aker, Martin Ames, Augustus C. Brown, William Brown, James H. Browning, John H. Crater, Johnson M. DeHaven, Joseph Deputy, Joseph C. Dickey, Jeremiah Fennessey, Cyrus Ferrington, Hiram Forbiag, John Fuller, Samuel Garrett (promoted Sergeant), William Hardwick, David Hurnsberger, John Henning, Charles A.

Holcomb, James D. Humphrey, William H. Hunting, Henry B. Huxelton, Thomas Kennedy, William Kiser, James H. Kules, Andrew Koons, Clark A. Lewis, George A. Lewis, John B. McGuire, John H. McKee, Alfred Mellin, Ambrose Middleton, Caspar Miller, Cyrus K. Mosier, Joshua Parks, Harvey Patterson, John W. Patriok, William Pio, Levi Reynolds, John A. Rovestins, Oliver Rogers, Jacob A. Roof, Samuel Rows, John W. Shruband, Amos Sins, Erman M. Smith, William H. Smith, Robert J. Stewart, Charles L. Thomas, Charles R. Thompson, Milton Thompson, Louis Valentins, William A. Wisler, Frederick Teikenbrook (discharged August 31, 1861, for disability), George Sandere (accidentally shot at Newburg, Ind., June —, 1861).
Recruit—Robert Stessie.

COMPANY O.

Captain—Arthur F. Reed.
Second Lieutenant—Elbert D. Baldwin.
First Sergeant—Isaac Dean, Jr.
Sergeants—Amos Rishay, Joseph H. Ainsworth, Frank H. Avelins, Albert S. Brownson.
Corporals—Francis R. Waldon, George W. Ewing, Jr., Alfred Stoney, William H. Harrison, Samuel D. Silver, James Strouse, Hiram A. Shinkle.
Musicians—Elbridge G. Palge.
Wagoner—John Seiple.
Privates—Charles B. Alvord, William A. Boll, Alfred W. Benskin, Andrew J. Barlow, John T. Benner, James A. Bounds, Thomas C. Beis, George M. Burwell, Albert Benson, Isaac M. Chubb, John S. Campbell, John T. Cartwright, Henry F. Drawss, Amos Davis, John L. Daul, Jr., Upton L. Flesner, George C. Fisher, John Grabam, William Guynn, Mathias Henley, George Hars, Ferdinand C. King, Samuel M. Karns, Frederick G. J. Kohler, Jacob V. Kenagy, Henry F. Kellemyer, John H. Killings, Anton Kayser, William J. Kooh, Isaac H. Le Fevre, William Myers, Charles W. Mueller, Hiram McAfee, Robert G. Rogers, John A. Reaume, John M. Rame, William Rinker, Darius Roberts, Philip W. Silver, Jacob H. Seiple, James A. Starbuck, Conrad E. Snyder, James Shinn, Jacob W. Shurts, Frederick W. Shaffer, John Sleasler, Frank Savags, David W. Thomas, James M. Thomas, Stillman P. Tasker, Thaddeus Tansar, William D. Wildman, Isaac B. Wilmington, Anton Zimmerman.

TWELFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY—(THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

This regiment was composed in part of two entire companies, and quite a number of recruits from Allen County. In pursuance of an order of the War Department, dated May 17, 1862, the regiment was re-organized for three years or during the war, at Indianapolis, and mustered into the service on the 17th of August, 1862, with Col. William H. Link, its old commanding officer, as Colonel, and in a few days left for Kentucky to assist in repelling the invasion of Kirby Smith. On the 30th of August, it participated in the battle of Richmond, Ky., losing 173 in killed and wounded, including the gallant Col. Link, who died of his wounds September 20. The greater portion of the remainder of the regiment was captured and paroled.

Lieut. Col. Williams was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment on the 17th of November, and soon afterward, the regiment having been exchanged as prisoners of war, was ordered to join the Army of the Tennessee under Gen. Grant.

Leaving Indianapolis on the 23d of November, it reached Memphis on the 25th. In December, the regiment marched to the Tallahatchie River, and was stationed at Grand Junction, Tenn., in January, 1863, and in the following spring was placed on duty at Colliersville, Tenn., guarding the line of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

In June, 1863, the Twelfth was ordered to join the army surrounding Vicksburg, and, on reaching there, was assigned to Gen. Logan's Fifteenth Army Corps, in which it served during the remainder of the war, participating in all its marches, skirmishes and battles.

Upon reaching the line of investment around Vicksburg, the regiment went into the trenches, and remained there during the siege, and, after the capitulation, marched to Jackson and Black River, in pursuit of Gen. Johnston's rebel army, that had come to try to relieve Vicksburg, but was foiled in the attempt.

After this campaign, the regiment went into camp until the 28th of September, when it was ordered to Memphis, and then took part in the long march across the country to Chattanooga, in order to relieve the Army of the Cumberland from its terrible straits at that place.

On the 23d, 24th and 25th, it took a prominent part in the battle of Mission Ridge and the movements that preceded it, losing 110 men and officers in killed and wounded, including Capt. Frank H. Aveline, killed, and Adj. Jared D. Bond, wounded.

It also assisted in the pursuit of the fleeing enemy, after which, without rest, and many of the men barefooted in the depth of winter, it took up its weary march to Knoxville, East Tennessee, where Gen. Burnside was confronted by a superior force of the enemy under Gen. Longstreet. After relieving Gen. Burnside's command, and raising the siege, the Twelfth retraced its steps to Scotsboro, Ala., where it went into winter quarters.

On the 1st day of May, 1864, the Twelfth marched with its corps to Chattanooga, to take part in the Atlanta campaign, in which it participated from first to last, and was engaged in the battles of Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta, July 22 and 28, and Jonesboro, besides innumerable skirmishes, losing 240 in killed and wounded during the campaign. It then took part in the chase after Hood's army, through Northern Georgia and Alabama.

Returning to Atlanta it accompanied Sherman's army on its "march to the sea," leaving Atlanta on the 14th of November, and arriving before Savannah on the 10th of December.

After the fall of Savannah, the regiment proceeded by sea to Beaufort, S. C., and from there marched to Columbia, the capital of the State, thence to Goldsboro, N. C., and next to Raleigh. On this long march the Twelfth was engaged in the battle at Bentonville, and in numerous skirmishes.

Upon the surrender of Gen. Johnston's army at Raleigh, the Twelfth started north, for Richmond, Va., and upon its arrival at that place, the war being virtually over, was ordered to Washington City, where it was mustered out of the service on the 8th day of June, 1865.

The regiment returned to Indianapolis, 270 strong, on the 14th of June. A number of recruits and drafted men, whose term of service had not expired, were transferred to other regiments and kept in the service a month later, when they were mustered out at Louisville, Ky.

The Twelfth participated in twenty-eight hard-fought battles, and hundreds of skirmishes, during its term of service, and was considered one of the best drilled and most efficient regiments that left the State.

Colonel—William H. Link, wounded at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862, died from wounds September 20, 1862.

Adjutant—Jared D. Bond, resigned January 22, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Captain—Elbert D. Baldwin, promoted Major and Lieutenant Colonel; resigned May 6, 1865.

First Lieutenant—Frank H. Aveline, promoted Captain, and killed in battle at Mission Ridge November 26, 1863.

Second Lieutenant—William H. Harrison, promoted First Lieutenant and Captain.

First Sergeant—Alfred L. Stonoy, promoted to First Lieutenant.

Sergeants—Claude Hugenard; Charles Fisher, promoted First Sergeant; Eugene Baldwin, discharged November 26, 1862, for disability.

Corporals—George Hare, promoted Sergeant; Ferdinand King, promoted Sergeant; Isaac M. Church, Stillman B. Tasker; Addison K. Bell, died at Camp Loomis, Tenn., April 10, 1863.

Wagoner—Jefferson Clark, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps June 15, 1863.

Privates—Robert F. Aokers, George Case, Martin Connett; Frederick Freck, promoted Corporal; Henry Freck, August Grumo, John Grumo, Charles Isbell, George P. Jones, Frederick Kayser, Jacob Kinado, Frederick Myers, August Merrillist, Christian Oberly, John Ryan, Orrin Rima, John Wisacental; Julius P. Monnel, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps August 10, 1864; Charles Eyard, died at Corinth, Miss., November 3, 1863; Wesley Iba, died at Camp Sherman, Miss., August 24, 1863; Casper Miller, killed at Mission Ridge November 26, 1863.

RECRUITS.

Company B—Israel H. Hensley, John Kennedy, promoted Corporal; John Merrillett, transferred to Forty-eighth Regiment; John W. Ogden, promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant; Daniel Stuck, transferred to Forty-eighth Regiment; Silas L. Slater, transferred to Forty-eighth Regiment; Louis Merrillett, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., November 7, 1864.

Company C—John Cook, transferred to Fifty-ninth Regiment.

Company D—George Eppie, transferred to Forty-eighth Regiment.

Company E—Thomas Hart, transferred to Fifty-ninth Regiment.

Company F—John Huffman, transferred to Fifty-ninth Regiment.

Company G—August Burgier, transferred to Forty-eighth Regiment; Henderson Lisle, transferred to Forty-eighth Regiment; John McGuire, transferred to Forty-eighth Regiment; Jerry C. McCloon, transferred to Forty-eighth Regiment; Charles D. Peak, transferred to Forty-eighth Regiment.

Company H—Charles O'Harrn, transferred to Fifty-ninth Regiment; John O'Brien, transferred to Fifty-ninth Regiment; William O'Brien, transferred to Fifty-ninth Regiment.

Company I—Franklin Geiger, transferred to Fifty-ninth Regiment; Thomas Rose, transferred to Fifty-ninth Regiment.

COMPANY K.

Captain—George Nelson.

First Lieutenant—John M. Godown.

Second Lieutenant—James O'Shaughnessy, resigned March 12, 1865.

First Sergeant—John B. Maguire, promoted Second Lieutenant.

Sergeants—James C. Peltier, discharged December 10, 1862, for disability; Horace B. Franklin, promoted First Sergeant; James A. McDowell.

Corporals—Luolue T. Barbour, promoted Sergeant; James O. Bird, Francis H. Martin, promoted Hospital Steward, and killed near Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1864; Jacob Overly, Stephen Chase.

Musicians—William R. Ranney, died at Scottsboro, Ala., April 13, 1864.

Wagoner—David A. Soot, died at Anderson, Ala., Nov. 13, 1863.

Privates—William Broome, Christian Bisehoff, Isaiah Coleman, William Davis; Thomas Griffin, promoted Corporal; Augustus Hawn, Conrad Hoffmeyer, George H. Johnston, John W. Jones, Samuel Kissinger, George Meyer, Samuel Musser, Perry N. Moore, Joseph Pompy, Franklin Savage; Jacob Spence, appointed Principal Musician of regiment; Albert Dyer, discharged April 14, 1864, for disability; Hiram Gifford, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 30, 1864; James Hays, discharged March 7, 1865, for disability; Orea Holmes, transferred to Eighteenth United States Infantry Nov. 26, 1862; Elijah C. Stouder, transferred to Eighteenth United States Infantry November 21, 1862; Edward Taylor, discharged January 20, 1865, for disability; Henry C. Burnett, died on Big Block River, Miss., August 31, 1863; William Collar, killed in battle at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862; David P. Gilpin, died at Holly Springs, Miss., January 6, 1863; Peter Hunter, drowned at Holesa, Ark., October 7, 1863; John Linton, killed at Kencaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864; John Meyer, died at Memphis, Tenn., October 23, 1863; John Mook, died at Cairo, Ill., November 20, 1863; Henry Noll, died at Grand Junction, Tenn., February 20, 1863; John Rodgers, killed at Resaca, Ga., May 13, 1864; Albert D. Scarlett, died at Scottsboro, Ala., April 20, 1864; Levi Spittler, killed at Resaca, Ga., May 13, 1864; Henry Tracy, killed in front of Atlanta, Ga., August 21, 1864.

Recruits—Benjamin F. Bethell, Henry Blouker, Ernest Hitzman, John Fridley, transferred to Fifty-ninth Regiment; Michael Hoffman, transferred to Fifty-ninth Regiment; Monroe Johnston, transferred to Fifty-ninth Regiment; John W. Pio, transferred to Fifty-ninth Regiment, promoted Sergeant; James L. Scarlett, transferred to Fifty-ninth Regiment; George P. Shafer, transferred to Fifty-ninth Regiment; John Sullivan, transferred to Fifty-ninth Regiment; Christian Simmons, transferred to Fifty-ninth Regiment; Charles Smith, transferred to Fifty-ninth Regiment; James Allman, unaccounted for; Thomas B. Scott, unaccounted for; Richard Reed, died August 8, 1864, of wounds; Henry D. Shaw, died at Atlanta, Ga., August 1, 1864.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY—(THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

This regiment contained eighty-two men and officers from Allen County, distributed among a number of companies. It was originally accepted for State service for one year, but was subsequently transferred to the service of the United States. It was one of the first regiments to enter the service for a term of three years from Indiana, and was mustered into service at Indianapolis June 13, 1861, with Jere C. Sullivan as Colonel. On the 4th of July, it left for the field, and on the 10th of July it joined the forces under Gen. McClellan at Rich Mountain, W. Va. On the next day it participated in the battle of Rich Mountain, losing 8 killed and 9 wounded.

From that time until the 7th of November, the regiment was constantly engaged in hard marches in the broken mountainous country surrounding it, and was engaged in numerous skirmishes.

On the 7th of November, it marched, under command of Gen. Milroy, to Alleghany, and, on the 13th of December, participated in the battle at that place.

On the 18th of December, the Thirtieth joined the forces under Gen. Lander at Green Spring Run, where it remained until spring.

In the spring of 1862, the regiment was attached to Shields' Division, and moved up the Shenandoah Valley, participating in the battle of Winchester, on the 22d of March, losing 6 killed and 33 wounded, after which it followed in pursuit of Stonewall Jackson's defeated and flying army as far as New Market.

The Thirtieth remained in the Shenandoah Valley until the 28th of June, when it was ordered to Harrison's Landing to re-enforce Gen. McClellan, arriving there on the 2d of July, just at the close of seven days' terrible fighting, both armies really too much exhausted to continue the struggle. It remained on duty in the swamps of the Chickahominy until the 16th of August, when the whole army moved in the direction of Yorktown, reaching there on the 20th, and the regiment remained there until the 30th, when it ascended the Nansemond River to Suffolk, and encamped near that town, where it remained until the 29th of January, 1863. During this time, the regiment, with the command to which it belonged, was actively engaged in making demonstrations on the line of the Roanoke & Seaboard Railroad, at the point where the road crosses the Blackwater River, with varying success.

On the 30th of January, the command discovered the enemy at a locality known as the "Deserted House," about eight miles from Suffolk, and promptly attacked him and drove him six miles, when pursuit was abandoned.

On the 10th of April, a rebel force under Gen. Longstreet appeared before Suffolk and proceeded to besiege that place. The siege was maintained until the 4th of May, when it was raised, and the Thirtieth at once started in pursuit of the enemy, but he escaped with but slight loss. The siege lasted twenty-three days, and the Thirtieth lost Lieut. Conran, of this company, mortally wounded, and 8 enlisted men wounded.

On the 28th of June, the regiment sailed for Charleston Harbor, where it took part in the assault upon Fort Wagner, on the 7th of September, and was the first regiment to enter the fort.

In December, 1863, a portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and left for Indianapolis on their "veteran furlough," arriving there January 1, 1864.

On the 23d of February, 1864, the regiment joined Gen. Seymour at Jacksonville, Fla., where it remained until the 17th of April, when it was ordered to return to Virginia, and landed at Bermuda Hundred on the 5th of May.

The Thirtieth took part in all of the operations of Gen. Butler's army south of Richmond, and was conspicuous in the engagements at Whitehall Junction on the 7th of May, Chester Station, May 10, and Foster's Farm, May 26, at which the regiment lost nearly two hundred men. On the 1st day of June, it joined the Army of the Potomac at Newcastle, with which it was engaged at Cold Harbor June 3, and in all the operations near the Chickahominy until June 12, when it returned to Bermuda Hundred.

On the 15th, it crossed the Appomattox River, and was engaged in the assaults upon the rebel works in front of Petersburg.

The non-veterans of the regiment left on the 19th of June for Indianapolis, arriving there June 24, and were mustered out of the service. On the 30th day of July, the regiment was engaged in the charge on Petersburg, after the explosion of the mine, after which it remained in the trenches until in September.

On the 15th of September, the regiment participated in the battle of Strawberry Plains, and was employed in the operations against Richmond from the north side of James River, engaging in the battle of Chapin's Bluff, and the assault on Fort Gilmore on the 19th, and the assaults on the rebel lines in front of Richmond on the 10th day of October.

In November, it was sent with other regiments to New York City, to preserve order during the election, excitement; and, on returning, sailed with the first expedition to Fort Fisher on the 3d of December, after which it returned to Chapin's Bluff on the 31st of December. Upon the muster-out of the non-veterans, the veterans and recruits were, by order of Gen. Butler, on the 6th day of December, 1864, re-organized into a battalion of five companies. This battalion was subsequently made a full regiment, by the addition of five companies of drafted men.

On the 3d day of January, 1865, the Thirtieth sailed with the second expedition to, and engaged in the second attempt at the reduction of Fort Fisher on the 15th of January, and also participated in the capture of Fort Anderson on the 19th of February, and the occupation of Wilmington, February 22.

After remaining at Wilmington some weeks, it took part in the advance upon Raleigh, where it remained until the 20th of July, 1865, when it was ordered to Goldsboro, where it remained until the 5th of September, when the regiment was mustered out of the service, and the men and officers returned to their homes.

Nor more gallant regiment than the Thirtieth ever formed a line or made a charge.

COMPANY F.

First Sergeant—Bernard Conran, promoted Second Lieutenant; died April 22, 1863.

Privates—Lewis Buchhold, veteran, transferred to Thirtieth Regiment, re-organized; Greenberry Cruse, veteran, transferred to Thirtieth Regiment, re-organized; William Cromer, Francis Clauson, promoted Corporal; James B. Humbert, Patrick Kelley, Andrew Laughlin, William D. Nettleton; Joseph Christian, killed at Chester Station, Va., May 10, 1864; Ferdinand Light, died at Clarkshurg July 15, 1861; Charles W. Truax, promoted Corporal, died June 5, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va.; William Whitney, died of wounds received at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT—(RE-ORGANIZED).

COMPANY A.

Corporal—Lewis Buchtold, veteran.
Privates—Benjamin Alton, Frederick Carr, John Depew, Benjamin Hamilton, Aaron Miller, Nathan Johnson, James Stafford; Thomas Johnson, died May 27, 1865, of wounds received at Fort Fisher, N. C.
Recruits—John B. Archer; Samuel C. Winans, died July 4, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg.

COMPANY B.

Privates—Thomas Connor; Greenberry Gruse, veterana; Henry John, Christopher Kriller, Lucile Long; Andrew J. Lounsbury, promoted Corporal; John S. Majors, Herman Opitz, F. Scarborough, Israel Shonner, John H. Updike; Henry L. White, promoted Corporal; Melville B. White, promoted Corporal; Ezekiel T. Washburn, promoted Sergeant; William Russell, died in Andersonville Prison; James I. Stewart, died in hospital at —, February 13, 1866.

COMPANY C.

Privates—George W. Baylo, Joseph Dales; Arolibald Richmond, promoted Corporal.

COMPANY D.

Privates—Michael Libely; Robert Marshall, promoted Corporal; John D. Rankins, promoted Corporal; Marion Ithoton, George W. Riffel, David B. Rinehart, George Rumbugh, John Root, William Stephanie, Anna Stroud, Solomon Summers, Richard Troutmont, George Wilson; Jacob Hubor, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 12, 1865; Allen Miller, discharged February 11, 1865, for disability; George Rumbugh, discharged May 1, 1865, for disability; George C. Falk, killed by explosion at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 10, 1865; Jacob F. Hoag, killed at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 16, 1865; Richard M. Johnson, died at — March 4, 1865; Levi Miller, died Feb. 8, 1865, of wounds received at Fort Fisher.

COMPANY E.

Corporals—Henry Nonasmith, Sylvanus S. Current.
Privates—Thomas Artor, Abram F. Collins, James Hagan, George Jacobs, William Jones, Thomas Rabbitt, John H. Short, Jacob Shuff; Theodore Clark, died at Raleigh, N. C., June 18, 1865; John P. Fleenor, died at David's Island, New York Harbor, July 2, 1865; Thomas B. Jones, died at Raleigh, N. C., June 10, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Private—Jacob Strouder.

COMPANY G.

Privates—Thomas T. Andrews, John Buchink, Isaac Barr, Elam J. McKluzie, Dennis Ryan.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY—(THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

This regiment contained one company from this county, and was organized at La Fayette, and was mustered into the service on the 14th of June, 1861, with George D. Wagner as Colonel. A few days after, it was ordered to Indianapolis, and, about the 1st of July, left there for Western Virginia, renoling Rich Mountain on the 11th, while the battle of that name was in progress, and, the next day, formed part of the pursuing force after the defeated enemy, and assisting in the capture of many prisoners. It remained in that vicinity, in Elkwater Valley, taking an active part in the operations of Gen. Reynolds, including the battle of Green Brier, until the 19th of November, when it was ordered to Louisville, Ky., where it reported a very few days after. From that time, it became a part of the Army of the Cumberland, participating in the battle of Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the campaign in Tennessee and Kentucky in the summer of 1862, and the battles of Perryville and Stone River. In the last-named battle, it was conspicuous for its unflinching bravery and its terrible losses, losing 197 men and officers, killed and wounded, out of 440 that went into action. In the Tallahoma campaign, it formed a part of Crittendon's (21st) Army Corps, which, by its persistent work on the rebel left, succeeded in forcing Bragg out of his works at that place.

In the advance movement of the army, which culminated in the battle of Chickamauga, Gen. Wagner's Brigade, to which the Fifteenth belonged, was the first to enter Chattanooga. The Fifteenth remained at that place, performing post duty, until the 20th of November. It participated in the battle of Mission Ridge November 25, losing very heavily. The next day, it marched, with other troops, to the relief of Gen. Burnside, at Knoxville—marching over one hundred miles in the winter, many of the men without shoes and all on very short rations.

It remained at Knoxville, on severe duty, without baggage or tents and but little to eat, until in February, 1864, when it was ordered to Chattanooga and detailed for garrison duty. While there, a portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. It remained there until the expiration of the term of service of the non-veterans when it was ordered to Indianapolis, and mustered out of the service on the 25th of June, 1864. A detachment of veterans and recruits were left behind, and they were transferred to the Seventeenth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers (mounted infantry), and served with that organization until August 8, 1865, when they were finally discharged.

COMPANY A.

Captain—John M. Compere, promoted Major and Lieutenant Colonel.
First Lieutenant—Oliver H. Roy, resigned March 23, 1862.
Second Lieutenant—John F. McCarthy, promoted First Lieutenant, and resigned July 23, 1862.

First Sergeant—John F. Monroe, promoted Second Lieutenant and Captain; killed in battle of Mission Ridge November 25, 1863.

Sergeant—John W. Dorr, discharged April 1, 1862, for disability; John B. McAllister, veteran, transferred to Seventeenth Regiment May 31, 1864; Lewis A. Foster, veteran, transferred to Seventeenth Regiment May 31, 1864; Andrew J. Miller, died November 26, 1863, of wounds received at Mission Ridge.

Corporal—Milton P. Wilson, died February 25, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River; John Stroud, discharged December 24, 1862, for disability; Joseph Glover, died December 10, 1863, of wounds received at Mission Ridge; John E. Threadgall, John P. Johnson; William Dougall, promoted Sergeant; Royce E. Barney, killed at Stone River January 2, 1863.

Musicians—Henry Woods; Henry R. Wense, died February 4, 1862.

Wagoner—Philip Handey, discharged July 16, 1862, for disability.

Privates—William Allison, veteran, transferred to Seventeenth Regiment; George W. Anderson; George L. Banks, promoted First Sergeant; Joseph Burns, Christian Bonner, promoted Corporal; Palmer H. Booth; George Burns, veteran, transferred to Seventeenth Regiment; John M. Brower, promoted Corporal; John Cagle, William T. Campbell, Theodore Carter; William Coffill, veteran, transferred to Seventeenth Regiment; William N. Daffron, promoted Corporal; Thomas Duffie, veteran, transferred to Seventeenth Regiment; John Fitzgerald, Joseph Fitzaloo; James C. Foster, veteran, transferred to Seventeenth Regiment; Hubert Fullam, Franklin Gearty, Lewis H. Gorman, Lester Goodyear, William D. Guthrie, Samuel Kilgore, Edward Marshall; Ira Miller, veteran, promoted Corporal, transferred to Seventeenth Regiment; John Moony, veteran, transferred to Seventeenth Regiment; Joseph Q. Moxell, Asel J. Myers, Daniel B. Neibart, Oliver Patterson; Oliver H. Perry, promoted Corporal; Amos E. Porter, veteran, transferred to Seventeenth Regiment; Albert S. Radley, Newsom Rank, James L. Rish, Daniel Shadell, Carlos Sherman, David A. Spencer; William W. Spencer, appointed Wagoner; John Stull, veteran, transferred to Seventeenth Regiment; John D. Underwood, Obadiab Vaughn, John M. Wilson; Russell Wingo, veteran, transferred to Seventeenth Regiment; John H. Young.

Noble Bouse, transferred to United States Army December 5, 1862; David Boyle, discharged May 11, 1863, on account of wounds; William Chatfield, discharged May 27, 1864, on account of wounds; Thomas M. Gilbert, discharged November 10, 1862, on account of disability; William Hanks, discharged October 10, 1861, on account of disability; Samuel J. Koutz, discharged August 11, 1872, on account of disability.

John D. Long, discharged February 24, 1863, on account of wounds.

Austin R. Miller, discharged August 1, 1862, on account of disability.

George Miller, transferred to Marine Brigade January 20, 1868.

John F. Morris, discharged November 17, 1862, for disability.

Richard Murphy, discharged April 9, 1864, on account of wounds.

Alfred M. Thompson, discharged December 10, 1861, on account of disability.

Joseph Wessell, discharged November 17, 1862, on account of disability.

William A. Wise, discharged November 11, 1864, on account of disability.

Jacob Tucker, discharged November 29, 1862, on account of disability.

Thomas Bunco, killed in an affray at Louisville, Ky.

Joseph Castelman, died August 29, 1861.

Bruce Dollason, died of wounds received at Stone River January 5, 1863.

Jesse G. Godfrey, died of wounds received at Mission Ridge January 27, 1864.

Henry Ladd, died of disease January 22, 1862.

William Livergood, died of wounds received at Stone River January 1, 1863.

Henry McDowell, died of wounds received at Stone River January 2, 1863.

John A. Morgan, promoted Corporal, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862.

Frederick Myre, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862.

Charles Parke, died at —, November 1, 1861.

Pontius Solloy, killed in skirmish at Laverne, Tenn., December 17, 1862.

Lewis Stratton, died at —, April 17, 1864.

John Trayer, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862.

RECRUITS.

Andrew C. Harris, veteran, transferred to Seventeenth Regiment.

Timothy Murphy, transferred to Seventeenth Regiment.

Daniel Nettleton, promoted Second Lieutenant and Captain.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT MOUNTED INFANTRY—(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

The men in this regiment were veterans and recruits, transferred from the Fifteenth Regiment, principally, and served with the Seventeenth from about the middle of June, 1861, until August 8, 1865, when they were finally discharged. While with the Seventeenth, they participated in the Atlanta campaign, and in what is known as Wilson's raid, capturing Selma, Ala., and Macon, Ga., in March and April, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Privates—Lewis A. Foster, veteran, promoted Sergeant; James C. Gibson, Henry Herriok, Rufus Hollingsworth; Benjamin Kirkham; William G. Coppel, veteran, killed at Selma, Ala.

COMPANY C.

Privates—William A. Asbury, John Amy, George W. Burus, veteran; Thomas Duffie, veteran; Frederick Donaboo; Andrew C. Harris, veteran; John Moony, veteran; Timothy Murphy, Fred Seidensticker, Milton O. Williams.

COMPANY F.

Privates—Franklin Ayres, Benjamin F. Atkins, David T. May; John Stull, veteran; William H. Thompson, promoted Corporal; Silas Wolverton.

COMPANY E.

Privates—William Allison, veteran; John Baldwin, Harvey Clappitt, George W. Connerly, Vincent A. Dent; James C. Foster, veteran; John Keiler; Ira Miller, veteran; John B. McAllister, veteran, promoted Sergeant; Amos E. Porter, veteran; Russel Wingo, veteran; Michael Wahl, William Youngman.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT—(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

COMPANY D.

Privates—William Kilen, veteran, promoted to Captain; George Hickman, veteran, promoted to Corporal; William Zinn, discharged in December, 1862, for disability.

Recruits—Green Outook, died at —, December 24, 1862; George Landruff, wounded and unaccounted for; Henry Shepberd, died at —, January 17, 1863.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY—(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

In this regiment, there were thirty-nine men from Allen County, all of them recruits that served only about one year, but it was a year of hard service that made a veteran of each one of them. They served through the Atlanta campaign under Sherman, and the campaign that culminated with the battle of Nashville, under Thomas. As those campaigns are fully described elsewhere it would be simply repetition to give them here. It is needless to say that the men in the Twenty-second fought as bravely and well as those in any other regiment.

COMPANY C.

Recruits—Calvin A. Anderson, promoted to First Sergeant; Philip A. Bittling, veteran; Thomas J. Bristol, M. V. B. Childers, Silas Corson, David S. Hamilton, William Henry, Andrew J. Mills, William J. Myers, John B. Richards, Adam Rowe, John Ryan, Edward W. Shadel, Armistead Wildman.

COMPANY H.

Recruits—William O. Bryant, Francis Buchta, George Cromer, John J. Carter, Cyrus Coy, George W. Collins, Thomas J. Crum, Isaac E. Dole, Ira Fry, James V. Grider, George Hynes, George Jesse, Zachariah Jenkins, John Link, George Miller, Charles Pico, William H. Peteg, William Whaley, John Amos, killed at Perryville October 8, 1862; Levi H. Baldwin, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862; John Clark, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862; Dallas J. Hardy, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 13, 1863; Thomas Miller, died at — Moroh 18, 1865; Allen Talley, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., November 12, 1864; William Talley, died at Louisville, Ky., October 18, 1862.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY D.

Privates—Gnoret T. Johns, discharged July 29, 1864, for disability; Benjamin F. Newby, Samuel A. Weaver.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY—(THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

There were thirty-three men from this county in the Twenty-ninth Regiment, only three of whom joined it at its organization. The rest were recruits, that served only about one year, during which time the regiment was stationed at Chattanooga, Tenn., and Dalton and Marietta, Ga., doing post and garrison duty. It was an excellent regiment, and was finally mustered out of the service December 2, 1865.

COMPANY O.

Recruits—Freeborn J. Fletters, William V. Searlett, Thomas H. Smead; Joseph Conway, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 17, 1865; John W. Eaton, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 30, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Privates—Robert H. Campbell, veteran; William Ream, veteran; Robert Keown, discharged June 2, 1862, for disability.

Recruits—David M. Leard, Daniel Lahmar, William H. Reavis; Noah Bowman, died at Chattanooga, March 18, 1865; Andrew J. Buckhart, died at Chattanooga February 28, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Recruits—Robert Ames, John Belderman, Joseph P. Bishop; William H. Dawson, promoted Corporal; William H. Jamison, George H. Lee; John M. Loomis, promoted Sergeant; Oliver Loomis, promoted Corporal; Levi Lewis, Sylvester Lovell, Frederick Miller, George Reprogie, William S. Reprogie, Peter Rothman, Francis Smith; Allen Bodine, died at Nashville April 4, 1865; Joel Wall, died at Nashville April 16, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Frederick Stokley, Theodore Titus, Jacob E. Tolbert.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY—(THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

The Thirtieth was composed in part of three companies from Allen County, to which may be added nearly or quite 150 recruits at different times. It was the first regiment that was organized at Fort Wayne, and went into Camp Allen, that was situated on the west bank of the St. Mary's River, a short distance above where the canal aqueduct crosses that stream, on what was known as the "Old Fair Ground," on the 20th day of August, 1861. The companies from this county were A, Capt. G. W. Fitzsimmons; D, Capt. J. W. Whitaker, and E, Capt. J. M. Silver. The regiment was mustered into the service by Maj. Carpenter, of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, on the 24th of September, 1861, with Sion S. Bass as Colonel, Joseph B. Dodge as Lieutenant Colonel, and Orrin D. Hurd as Major, and was ordered to Indianapolis October 2, where the men were provided with uniforms, arms and equipments.

On the 6th of October, it left for Kentucky, with orders to report to Gen. Sherman, and, on the 8th, it went into camp fifty-five miles south of Louisville, near the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, on Nolich Creek. The camp at that place was known as Camp Nevin. While there, the regiment was presented with a splendid stand of national colors by the ladies of Fort Wayne. They were afterward returned to them, riddled with more than a hundred bullets, but not dishonored.

The regiment remained at that point until the 11th of December, during which time it suffered terribly from sickness. Aside from the sickness naturally attending all troops in the process of becoming acclimatized to a soldier's life, typhoid fever and measles raged to an alarming extent. The Medical Department of the army had not yet been organized on a war footing, and, if not inefficient, was unable to provide the necessary supplies for the men, and the officers of the regiment raised \$500 in cash, and purchased medicines for them.

The regiment remained there until the 11th of December, when a forward movement was made fourteen miles south, to Bacon Creek. Here the rebels had destroyed a bridge on the railroad, and the troops halted to rebuild it.

On the 17th, they moved forward to Munfordsville, on Green River. As the troops were going into camp, rapid firing was heard from across the river. In a few minutes, intelligence was received that the Thirty-second Indiana, Willoughby's regiment, that had been sent across the river on picket duty, had been attacked by a large force of rebel cavalry—Texas Rangers. The Thirtieth, with the brigade to which it was attached, was at once moved on the double-quick to the ferry, on the Louisville & Nashville turnpike, and were crossing, when word was received that the enemy had been repulsed, and that the gallant Thirty-second had whipped more than twice their number of the enemy in a fair fight, and the battle of "Rowlett's Station" had been won.

Nearly two months were passed at Munfordsville, in the usual routine of camp life, guard and picket duty, working details and reconnaissance. The health of the regiment was good, and it attained a high reputation for soldierly conduct.

On the 13th of February, orders were received for the division the Thirtieth was attached to (Second Division of the Army of the Ohio), to proceed to the mouth of Salt River, below Louisville, on the Ohio, and embark on steamboats for

the vicinity of Fort Donelson, to re-enforce Gen. Grant, who was about to attack the enemy at that place. The command immediately marched fourteen miles, over almost impassable roads, and bivouacked in a cluster of woods. The night was intensely cold. The state of the roads prevented the wagons from keeping pace with the troops, and the men were without tents or blankets.

Gen. Grant was then besieging Fort Donelson, and great anxiety was manifested by the entire command to arrive in time to take part in the fight.

The next morning, news was received that the enemy had surrendered that important position. Although disappointed because a portion of the glory was not theirs, they made the valleys and hills resound with their cheers for that great Union triumph.

The command was at once ordered to retrace its steps, and marched to Bell's Tavern, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, near the Mammoth Cave.

Several miles of railroad track had been destroyed by the retreating rebel forces, under Gen. Hardee, which had also filled up, near that point, both ends of a tunnel six hundred feet in length. The division halted to repair damages.

After five days unremitting toil, the railroad was repaired, and the march resumed in the direction of Nashville, and, on the 4th of March, the division crossed the Cumberland, and, marching through Nashville, encamped five miles south of the city, on the Franklin turnpike.

The fall of Fort Donelson, and a rapid advance made by Gens. Nelson and Mitchell, had compelled the evacuation of Nashville. On the 16th, the entire army moved on south halting only to rebuild the railroad bridges that had been destroyed by the enemy.

On the 1st of April, it crossed Duck River at Columbia, about forty miles south of Nashville, and at once marched for Savannah, a small town on the Tennessee River, seventy-five miles southwest of Columbia. The progress was slow, and the march difficult. The road passes through a rough, hilly country, often following for miles the bed of a mountain stream. Heavy rains had rendered the streams difficult to ford, but perseverance and energy triumphed over all obstacles; and, on the 5th, the command encamped within twenty-one miles of Savannah.

The next morning, moving forward rapidly, the regiment reached the summit of a high hill, when distant reverberations broke upon the ear sounding like muttering thunder; a halt—a brief silence—and the sound, swelling with increased volume, and echoing through the mountains and valleys, denoted that a battle had commenced; none could mistake the booming sound of artillery, and the reverberating crash of musketry; they were the first echoes from the bloody field of Shiloh.

Feverish anxiety at once dispelled all listlessness. All were anxious to move forward. Soon the order was received to leave the trains. With eager faces, and renewed energy, the troops pushed onward, over muddy roads and through almost impassable streams, reaching Savannah that night. Here were found the sad results of deadly strife on every hand: every house was a hospital, the wounded of that terrible day's conflict (around the church of Shiloh) filled the air with their cries of agony. Tents were filled, steamboats were loaded, and still the stream of wounded men kept pouring in. To add to the gloomy surroundings a terrific storm, accompanied with heavy thunder and vivid lightning, made horror visible. The measured reports of heavy artillery from the gunboats sounded dimly upon the river, adding to that night of horror.

At 10 o'clock at night, the Thirtieth embarked on a transport, and, before daylight, reached Pittsburg Landing, but did not land until after daylight.

The steep bluff was literally covered with a disorganized mob of men, whose only desire appeared to be some means to get out of the reach of danger. A strong guard was at once placed around the boat, and then it was difficult to keep them off. Many leaped into the water, and, as they were swept away by the remorseless current, cried piteously to be taken on board.

As the regiment climbed up the steep, slippery, muddy bank, it was assailed with dismal cries from these disorganized soldiers, each of whom represented his regiment as "cut all to pieces." The stern reply of the Thirtieth was, "Come out and see men fight."

About 7 o'clock, the Thirtieth moved with the rest of its division toward the front, and the battle that had lulled during the night at once commenced. The enemy confident and daring, the Union troops equally so, and determined to secure the victory. The Thirtieth was the extreme right regiment of Buell's army—the Army of the Ohio—and joined on the left of the Army of the Tennessee. For nearly an hour, the brigade to which the Thirtieth belonged was held in reserve. The advance line having exhausted its ammunition, the reserve brigade was ordered to relieve it. This, always a difficult movement under fire, was at once performed, as promptly as if the troops had been on the drill ground. The rebel line had been re-enforced at the same time, and had advanced somewhat nearer our line, than it had been before. Just then a rebel battery secured a position so that it could enfilade our line; an advance of twenty-five paces was the only way to get relieved of that. The men moved forward as steady as though there had not been an enemy within a hundred miles of them.

Bullets fell like hail, officers and men like leaves before the autumn frosts. Still the line advanced. Amidst this glare of sheeted flame and sulphurous smoke, Col. Bass, as brave a soldier as ever lived, fell mortally wounded. Maj. Hurd had his horse killed under him, and he and Adj. Edsall displayed distinguished gallantry. The battery before spoken of having been captured, the brigade was ordered to fall back a short distance, so as to connect with the rest of the line.

The enemy, supposing it was a retreat, instantly charged. The brigade at once faced about, swept forward and repulsed the foe. At this moment, his line was re-enforced. In the excitement, he forgot to take shelter behind a protecting ridge he had left, when he charged, and for twenty minutes, with lines not fifty yards apart, the combatants hurled death into each other's ranks. The contest

was terrific. Suddenly the firing of the enemy ceased; a gust of wind raised the curtain of smoke, and the foe was seen flying in wild disorder. The battle was won.

The regiment lost 38 killed and 107 wounded, officers and men.

The following compliment was paid by the General commanding, and as every regiment mentioned contained men from Allen County, it is given entire:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION ARMY OF THE OHIO,
FIELD OF SHILOH, TENN., April 16, 1862.

Wm. O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana:

SIR—It may be a useless task for me to add another tribute to the glory of Indiana, while the battle-fields of Rich Mountain, Pea Ridge and Donelson speak so eloquently in her praise. But justice to the Sixth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second and Thirty-ninth Regiments of Indiana Volunteers requires me to speak of their conspicuous gallantry while fighting under my command in the battle of Shiloh. The Thirty-second Regiment had already won the prestige of victory at Rowlett's. The other regiments, actuated by a proper emulation, unflinchingly stood their first baptism of fire, and their action upon the field of Shiloh will embellish one of the brightest pages in the annals of our nation. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. McD. McCook, *Commanding Second Division.*

From this time until the occupation of Corinth by our troops on the 30th of May, the regiment was busily engaged in the movements incidental to the siege of that place, which had been fortified under the supervision of the most experienced engineers of the rebel army. The Thirtieth, with the division to which it belonged, was left to hold Corinth after the Union forces got possession of it, while the remainder of the army went in pursuit of the retreating foe.

On the 10th of June, the line of march was next taken up, moving east across Northern Alabama to the mouth of Battle Creek, about twenty miles below Chattanooga, on the Tennessee River. The march was a very severe one, owing to the intense heat, and severity of winter on the route. The regiment remained there until the 20th of August, when it was ascertained that Bragg, with his rebel army, had crossed the Tennessee River at Chattanooga, and was rapidly moving north, with the intention of invading Kentucky.

Pursuit was at once commenced, and, moving on roads parallel with those Bragg traveled on, the army reached the vicinity of Munfordsville, Ky., on the 17th of September. On the morning of that day, sharp firing was heard in the direction of Munfordsville, and it was soon ascertained that Bragg had reached that point in advance of us. A few troops were stationed there, consisting of a detachment of the Seventeenth and Seventy-fourth Indiana Volunteers, under command of Col. Wilder, of the Seventeenth. He was soon overpowered and compelled to surrender, and Bragg crossed Green River and pressed on north. Our army, under Gen. Buell, followed closely in his rear, skirmishing continually with his rear guard and picking up stragglers. When we reached Elizabethtown, about fifty miles south of Louisville, Bragg turned to the right on the road to Bardonia, and our army to the left, on the road to West Point, on the Ohio River, a few miles below Louisville. The army reached Louisville on the 28th of September, nearly naked, quite dispirited and completely exhausted. Here they found a large number of new troops awaiting their arrival, and were welcomed by the citizens, who had feared that Bragg would attack the place before Buell could arrive.

Here the command was speedily furnished with clothing, and the army reorganized. On the 1st of October, the division to which the Thirtieth was attached, under command of Gen. Sill, marched in the direction of Frankfort. At Floyd's Fork, the brigade to which the Thirtieth was attached, had a slight skirmish with the enemy. On the 3d, it had a sharp encounter near Clayville, on the Frankfort road, killing and capturing sixteen of the enemy. On the 4th, it reached Frankfort, and on the evening of the 6th, was ordered to make a reconnaissance of six miles on the Georgetown pike. This developed the fact that the rebel Gen. Kirby Smith had moved with his forces up the Kentucky River, doubtless with the intention of joining Bragg, who was known to be in the direction of Danville. It immediately returned and followed the rest of the division, that had marched in the mean while, and overtook it at Lawrenceburg, fifteen miles up the Kentucky River from Frankfort, and from there moved across Salt River and bivouacked at a place called Dog Walk, having made a march that day of thirty-four miles.

Gen. Kirby Smith had been after the division for two days, with a force of over fifteen thousand men, making desperate endeavors to capture it, a thing that looked easy enough, as Gen. Sill had only about six thousand men, and had it not been for a trivial circumstance he would have probably done so. There were nine Regimental Quartermasters, with a team each, and about fifty guards, that had got separated from their commands before the division reached Frankfort, that were now trying to rejoin them. On the evening of the 7th, finding that they were close to the rear of the division, they baled, just after dark, and went into camp in an open field, the wagons scattered some distance apart from each other, and built their fires to cook supper. A person at a distance, could, no doubt, be easily deceived and led to believe that there was a large force encamped there, and in that way Smith was led to believe that the whole division was there. At daylight, the Quartermasters found themselves surrounded by Smith's entire army.

Skirmishing at once commenced, and, after some pretty sharp firing, during which a private soldier of the Thirtieth, who was a Quartermaster's clerk, was severely wounded, a flag of truce was sent in, accompanied with a demand for unconditional and immediate surrender. Peter P. Bailey, formerly of Fort Wayne, Quartermaster of the Thirtieth, received the flag, and conducted the negotiations, and, after the most amusing parley, without a doubt, that ever occurred under a flag of truce, surrendered himself and the other Quartermasters and men and train to Maj. Gens. Kirby Smith, Cheatham and Withers, of the Confederate army. The affair was so extremely ludicrous that the surrender was accomplished amid roars of laughter, in which all, save Smith, joined. On his reporting to

Bragg, he was placed under arrest for not having captured or destroyed the entire division, and was not released until after the battle of Stone River had commenced—nearly four months after.

Smith, having secured the Quartermasters, tried to attack the division; but he had wasted too much time, and his attack was repulsed with considerable loss to him.

The division moved on rapidly from there, and rejoined the rest of the army near Perryville, on the 11th, two days after the battle of Chaplain's Hills, near that place. The army then marched on through Harrodsburg, Danville and Crab Orchard, from where a reconnaissance was made that developed the fact that Bragg had fallen back, through Cumberland Gap, into East Tennessee. This made it necessary, in order to save the stores and garrison at Nashville, to occupy Middle Tennessee before Bragg could reach there, and the army started for Nashville at once, moving rapidly through Danville and Lebanon, thence to Bowling Green and Nashville, reaching the last-named place on the 7th of November.

On the 30th of October, Gen. Rosecrans relieved Gen. Buell and assumed command, changing the name of the army to the Army of the Cumberland, and completed the re-organization of the army that had been hurriedly attempted at Louisville.

After the arrival of the army at Nashville, the Thirtieth went into camp about six miles south of there, where it remained, engaged in the duties incidental to camp-life, until the 26th of December.

On the 27th of November, while making a reconnaissance near Laverigne, on the road between Nashville and Murfreesboro, the regiment had a number of men wounded, among them Lieut. Col. Hurd, who was severely wounded in the left shoulder.

On the morning of the 26th of December, the army moved out on all the different roads running from Nashville in the direction of Murfreesboro, where Bragg lay with a force of over 62,000 men. Rosecrans' army consisted of about 47,000 of all arms. It was a cold, wet, dreary day, but all looked forward cheerfully to the conflict that they knew was impending. That day, the column, of which the Thirtieth formed a part, on the Nolensville pike, met with but little resistance, and the regiment bivouacked after dark in a meadow covered with water two or three inches deep. Next morning, the regiment was in advance of the infantry, a small force of cavalry being the extreme advance. When near Triune, the enemy made a determined stand. The cavalry were repulsed, and the regiment moved ahead in a dense fog, at one time getting within a few yards of a rebel battery without either party being aware of it, until a gust of wind parted the fog a moment. The battery made good its escape.

At Triune, the enemy appeared in force, and having destroyed the bridge across a stream just north of the town, appeared to be inclined to dispute seriously our further advance. The stream was not fordable at that point, so a detour was made half a mile below, and the creek forded, the water being more than waist-deep to the men, under a galling musketry and artillery fire from the enemy. He was driven from his position, and retreated across the Little Harpeth River. It was now dark, and pursuit impossible.

On the 29th, the brigade to which the Thirtieth was attached marched across the country and bivouacked in a stubble field in which every one sank ankle-deep in the mud at every step, and in this mud, without tents or fires, and in a steady, drizzling rain, the night was spent. At daylight on the morning of the 30th, the division moved out in support of Gen. Sheridan and Jeff. C. Davis' divisions, that had the advance. Skirmishing was continuous, and at times rose to the dignity of a battle, but the enemy was steadily driven back, until about 4 o'clock, P. M., when the division (Johnson's) was ordered to form on the right of Davis'. Shortly after, fighting ceased for the day.

At dark, the skirmish line of the Thirtieth was only fifty yards from that of the enemy. The regiment bivouacked that night in a dense cedar thicket, about seventy-five yards in front of our main line. The night was intensely dark, so that it was impossible to distinguish any object a few feet distant.

An hour before daylight on the 31st of December, the brigade was under arms, the picket line was strengthened, and every precaution taken to guard against surprise. A dense fog, that arose as it otherwise would have been getting light, rendered objects indistinct.

At daybreak, as soon as anything could be distinguished, the enemy was seen approaching. He advanced across a narrow valley in our front and on our right, in immense force, formed in column by battalion, ten battalions deep, while we had a line of but one battalion. Their march was resistless. We had the advantage of position, but, as great gaps were torn through their ranks, they were filled up as though on the drill ground; whole lines were swept away, and they were instantly replaced. Meanwhile, another force had swept around and gained our rear. In order to save any, we were compelled to fall back.

The Thirtieth had lost frightfully, but fell back in good order, after all the troops on the right and rear of it had gone, to a fence that ran at right angles with the line we had occupied at the commencement of the battle. Here a stand was made. The same programme was again gone through with. Simonson's Fifth Indiana Battery, partly recruited in Allen County, was with the Thirtieth here, and together they swept the advancing lines of the enemy with the beam of destruction. He was obliged to halt; his lines wavered, and in a moment more would have been forced to fly, when a mighty shout was heard on our right, followed by a terrific volley on our right and rear. Cheatham's veterans were upon us, and our bleeding battalions were again forced to seek a new position. The Thirtieth fell back in good order to near the Murfreesboro pike, repulsing a cavalry charge upon the way, and frequently checking the rebel host that were urging on in our rear.

Finally reaching a good position, our line faced about, determined to go on farther. Soon the enemy appeared, advancing confidently, and poured in a

withering volley, which was promptly returned. He halted, and volley after volley was exchanged. Our ammunition, of which each man had eighty rounds in the morning, was nearly exhausted. All at once, the command to charge bayonets was given. Instantly every man that was left sprang forward upon the enemy. He wavered for an instant, and his lines gave way and fell back, and that was the first serious repulse the enemy met with that day. The Thirtieth was relieved in a short time, and was ordered to the left of the line of our army to repel a threatened attack from that quarter, which, however, did not amount to anything serious. On the night of the 1st of January, the Thirtieth made a reconnaissance to ascertain the position of the enemy in front of the right of our army. The duty, a very delicate and dangerous one, was performed to the satisfaction of Gen. Rosecrans, and developed the fact that Bragg was massing his forces on our right for another attack. Measures were at once taken to foil him in his attempt, and it was abandoned.

From that time until the evacuation of Murfreesboro by the enemy on the 4th of January, the Thirtieth was not actively engaged. On the 5th, the entire army moved into and south of Murfreesboro, the Thirtieth going into camp about three miles south of that place, on the Shelbyville pike. The entire loss of the regiment during the battle of Stones River was twenty-eight killed, including Acting Adjutant Edwin R. Stribley, of Fort Wayne—as brave an officer as ever drew a sword; one hundred and eight wounded, and eighty-two missing, nearly all of whom were captured. The regiment remained in that camp until the 7th of February, engaged in picket duty, varied by being sent out on foraging expeditions and reconnaissance occasionally, in all of which it met with success. On that date, it was detailed for duty on the fortifications being erected at Murfreesboro, where it remained until the 24th of June, when it, with the army, moved south to attack Bragg, who had fortified Tullahoma, at the junction of two railroads about thirty miles south of Murfreesboro.

The next day, the regiment was engaged in a very spirited action at Liberty Gap, and drove the enemy from his position.

It reached Tullahoma on the 1st of July, and remained there with the rest of the division as a garrison, Bragg having been compelled by the maneuvers of Rosecrans to evacuate his position and retire to the south side of the Tennessee River.

On the 16th of August, another advance was made, the Thirtieth, with its division, going to Bellfontaine, a small town on the Tennessee River, eighteen miles below Stevenson, Ala., where it remained until the 31st, when, crossing the Tennessee River, the advance was continued in the direction of Rome, Ga. A part of the army in the meanwhile had crossed the Tennessee River at Chattanooga, and it was evident that a decisive battle would soon be fought, as the rebels would not give up that position, which was really the key to the South, without a struggle. From the 10th to the 19th of September was occupied by both armies in concentrating their somewhat scattered forces, and in endeavors to get the advantage of each other in position.

The morning of the 19th found the Union army posted on a line running nearly east and west, extending between four and five miles, and running nearly parallel with Chickamauga Creek, a deep, crooked, sluggish stream that empties into the Tennessee River near Chattanooga; and the enemy in front and the larger part of his forces on the opposite side of the stream. At daylight, the division to which the Thirtieth was attached was ordered to report to Maj. Gen. Thomas, on the extreme left of our army. As our column moved forward the battle commenced, and as the Thirtieth was marching in the rear of the line, it had a good opportunity to realize the fierceness of the conflict. But, very seldom, it is safe to say, during the entire war, was witnessed such bitter determination in the attack of the enemy, or more desperate resistance in repelling his charges. Our division commander, Gen. R. W. Johnson, reported to Gen. Thomas about 12 o'clock, and he was ordered to form a line at once and move forward to the support of the troops already engaged.

This was done, the brigade to which the Thirtieth was attached being held in reserve, and the line moved forward to the attack. Our right flank being exposed, the brigade was soon ordered up into the front line, and the order was at once given to charge. The line swept rapidly forward, driving everything before it. It soon reached a ridge running in an oblique direction to that from which we were advancing, crowned with a line of rebel artillery, dealing death at every discharge and threatening destruction to our already thinned ranks. With a cheer and a resistless rush, we charged and drove the enemy from his position, compelling him to abandon five guns. A short halt was ordered, our line was rapidly re-formed, and again moved on until within 200 yards of Chickamauga Creek, the enemy falling back in confusion.

Finding ourselves now without support on either flank, the brigade retired about two hundred and fifty yards, on a line with the rest of the division. During this charge, the Thirtieth lost very heavily in men and officers, losing, among others, Lieut. Douglas L. Phelps, of Company D, from Allen County, an excellent officer and as brave a man as ever lived.

The regiment remained in that position until nearly dark. By some oversight, no troops were sent to support us in our exposed position, and no orders were sent to withdraw from it. Our division was, in fact, detached from, and fully half a mile in advance of, the rest of our army. Heavy skirmish lines were advanced to our front and on our flanks, and the enemy were found to be crossing the Chickamauga in great force. Preparations were at once made to receive him. Just at dark the attack was made. Commencing on the left of our division and sweeping rapidly to our right, the fighting at once became terrible.

It was very dark. Our line and that of the enemy were so close together that they resembled two walls of living flame as volley succeeded volley, pouring death into the opposing ranks. Suddenly the enemy ceased firing and fell back a short distance to re-form his shattered ranks. In a short time, a rebel column

swept along our left, making a short and bitter attack, which was repulsed. The lines were again formed for another attack, when orders were received to fall back to the main line, near the Ringgold road. The enemy had been too severely punished to molest us further, and we withdrew in good order. The Thirtieth had but four officers left; two were killed, six wounded and three captured, and the loss had been in the same proportion among the enlisted men.

The next morning, our brigade was placed in position on the extreme left of the army, and at once threw up a slight line of breastworks. About 9 o'clock, a scattering fire was heard along our picket line, that was thrown out in advance, and in an instant the storm of battle, raging in its wildest fury, was upon us. The enemy was making a desperate effort to turn our left and gain possession of the road to Chattanooga. Column after column of Longstreet's corps, the flower of the Southern army, who boasted that they would "show Bragg's men how to whip the Yanks," were hurled against our lines only to meet destruction, or be forced back, shattered and bleeding from every pore. Death held high carnival. Grap and canister tore through the rebel ranks; musketry hurled sheets of lead into their columns. On the left, in the front and almost in our rear, successive charges of the rebel lines rolled and swayed, only to be driven back with merciless slaughter. The left held its position against the enemy; the right met with disaster, and it was necessary to withdraw to save the army and Chattanooga. At 5 o'clock, after nine hours' continuous hard fighting, the entire army fell back to the vicinity of Rossville, five miles from Chattanooga, and threw up a line of breastworks. On the 22d, the entire army was withdrawn to Chattanooga, and went at work immediately to fortifying that place.

During the battle of Chattanooga, it seemed that every man and officer of the Thirtieth vied with each other in deeds of bravery. One example must suffice:

A drummer-boy of Company D, from New Haven, in this county, by the name of John Shultz, a very modest, neat lad, about sixteen years old, and a universal favorite in the regiment, insisted on laying aside his drum and taking a gun and fighting with his company. He distinguished himself by acts of bravery. At one time, it became necessary to ascertain the intentions of a movement the enemy were making in our front. The right wing of the Thirtieth, under Capt. Whitaker, of Company D, was sent out to make a reconnaissance. It soon met a rebel column advancing to charge upon our lines. To return to our lines in advance of the rebels was Capt. Whitaker's task. It was gallantly accomplished. While falling back, he so annoyed the enemy's advance as to greatly break the force of his charge. But alas! the brave boy Shultz did not return. While fighting bravely, he was killed.

In a few days, after the army fell back to Chattanooga, Bragg laid siege to the place. A steady routine of picket and fatigue duty, the greater part of the time on half-rations, occupied the Thirtieth until the 31st of October, at which time it, with its brigade, moved to Whiteside Station, on the railroad between Bridgeport and Chattanooga, where it remained until January 28, 1864, when it was ordered to Charleston, thirty miles east of Chattanooga. Nearly two hundred of the men re-enlisted as veterans, while here, and went home on a furlough for thirty days.

On the 5th day of May, the Atlanta campaign was commenced, and the recruits and non-veterans of the Thirtieth moved with the brigade in the direction of Dalton, Ga.

The next day, near Tunnel Hill, the regiment was joined by the "veterans" and two hundred and fifty recruits, making the aggregate number of the regiment five hundred and fifty. The next morning, the advance was continued, the brigade to which the Thirtieth was attached being in advance. The enemy offered a stubborn resistance, and the advance was more like a continuous battle than anything else. This continued until the 9th, the enemy being constantly driven until he reached the base of a high and almost impassable ridge, bristling with batteries protected by earthworks. A number of severe attacks were made and repulsed. Fortifications were thrown up, and constant fighting ensued until the 12th, and the command entered his works on the morning of the 13th. The almost impregnable position of Rocky Face Ridge was carried by a flank movement. The Thirtieth lost eighteen killed and wounded.

An advance was at once ordered, and skirmishing was in progress along the whole line. On the 14th, the enemy was encountered in strong force at Resaca.

An attack was ordered at once; more than half our army was formed in line, and moved to the assault. After a terrible conflict, in which our army lost heavily, the enemy was routed losing over three thousand prisoners and a number of pieces of artillery. The victory was closely followed up, and the enemy was encountered again at Adairsville, on the 17th, well protected by works.

An attack was made at once. After two hours hard fighting, with infantry and artillery, a charge was ordered.

It was promptly executed, and the enemy was driven from his intrenchments. For boldness in attack, and spirited recklessness in carrying out orders, the action at Adairsville was hardly ever equaled. The Thirtieth was in the second line when the charge was ordered. The first line charged and went as far as they could, when they were compelled to halt and throw themselves on the ground almost under the enemy's guns. The second line was then ordered up, and away it went. By one of those coincidences that happen at times, the Thirtieth happened to pass over the Thirty-fourth Illinois, which was in the first line, a regiment that had served almost three years in the same brigade with the Thirtieth, but had been separated from it at about the commencement of the campaign, and the two regiments were warmly attached to each other. When the Thirtieth came to the Thirty-fourth on the charge, some soldier in the Thirty-fourth in a voice that could be heard above all the roar of battle, called out, "Boys, if the Thirtieth dies, let us die with it!" Instantly every man was on his feet, and with a cheer that almost shook the ground, joined their old comrades, and they

rushed over the enemy's works shoulder to shoulder, regardless of everything in the shape of a foe.

The pursuit was rapidly continued, following the enemy so closely that he hardly had time to halt. On the 19th, the regiment passed through Kingston, taking possession of important railroad connections. The same day, it reached Cassville and found the enemy strongly intrenched. After severe fighting, he was driven into his works, and breastworks were at once thrown up.

Heavy fighting was kept up until the night of the 25th, when the enemy withdrew. The next morning the pursuit was continued. Making a detour to the right, the enemy was encountered in force at Dallas, strongly intrenched. The same routine followed; constant skirmishing, severe fighting and unremitting toil. Between the 26th of May and the 6th of June, the Thirtieth participated in the above engagements at Dallas, Burnt Hickory and Pumpkin Vine Creek, in all of which our forces were victorious.

The left wing of our army, to which the Thirtieth belonged, was almost exhausted by the exertions it had been compelled to make, and it was granted a few days of rest. On the 10th, it was again ordered to pursue the enemy, and soon found him in position at Pine Knob, a naturally strong position, well fortified. The usual skirmishing and fighting ensued, and, on the night of the 14th, he evacuated that position. A rapid advance was made at once, and the enemy was found in a strong position at the base and on the side of Konesaw Mountain. This mountain curves upward, its summit appearing like a black cloud against the blue sky.

Its position was impregnable to a front attack, and every means in the power of skillful engineers had been used to repel an assault. Batteries bristled at every available point, and long lines of earthworks and rifle-pits swept around its face and up its sides.

During the entire time the army was in front of Konesaw, the Thirtieth was under fire. Not a day passed without skirmishing, which almost invariably culminated in severe fighting.

Frequent charges were made, sometimes by the enemy, oftener by us, and the roar of artillery was almost incessant.

On the 23d of June, the Thirtieth, Thirty-sixth and Ninth Indiana were ordered to charge the enemy's works in front. The column swept forward, scattering the enemy, taking the works and capturing many prisoners. So sudden and fierce was the attack that the enemy thought it a prelude to a general assault.

He made desperate efforts to re-capture the position we had gained, but we had turned the works and were well prepared. Column after column of the foe dashed against our lines, only to meet destruction, and at last their fruitless efforts ceased. Soon after, the regiment was relieved and held in reserve.

On the 27th of June, a general assault upon the enemy's lines was ordered by Gen. Sherman, which was disastrous in its results, our forces being repulsed with great slaughter. The Thirtieth was, fortunately, in the supporting column, and met with small loss.

On the 2d of July, the regiment was placed in the front line. At daylight on the morning of the 3d, another advance was made, and the position found to be evacuated and the enemy in full retreat, having been forced out by a movement on his flank that endangered his communications.

The column pushed into Marietta, and, a short distance beyond, reached the enemy's works. It halted, engaged in some lively skirmishing and threw up a line of works. It was the 4th of July. The fighting became heavier. Artillery was brought up, placed in position and opened upon the foe. Capt. Kirk, of the Thirtieth, from this county, was in command of the skirmish line. He was re-enforced and ordered to charge the enemy's works in his front. The gallant band charged, with a yell, and plunged into his works so suddenly as to terrify the foe and send him, panic-stricken, to his main line, in the rear.

Of the eighteen that led the charge, Capt. Kirk was severely wounded, and two men killed and eight wounded.

The works were at once turned, and the command rested for that day. At 3 o'clock the next morning, the enemy again fell back and pursuit was continued. After a march of five miles, the Chattahoochee was reached, at a place where it was unfordable. Here the regiment halted until the 12th. Ponton-bridges were laid and the command crossed, and, after marching about three miles, halted and threw up a line of works.

On the 18th of July, the command moved to Peach Tree Creek, a small, crooked, but deep stream, very difficult to ford. The Thirtieth was ordered to cross and take a tenable position and hold, it while bridges were built for the artillery to cross. This was accomplished after some very severe skirmishing that culminated in a severe battle.

Next morning, it resumed its march until it arrived before Atlanta, and our army at once threw up strong works, and the siege of Atlanta commenced. The enemy, after a number of severe actions on different parts of the line, was driven into his works. The labors of a siege are, as a general thing, monotonous, but the siege of Atlanta was an exception. Not a day passed without an attack being made by one side or the other, on a number of occasions resulting in desperate battles. On the 5th of August, a gallant charge was made on the rebel rifle-pits by a detail of eighty men, under command of Capt. H. W. Lawton, from Fort Wayne, which resulted in the capture of two officers and forty-eight private soldiers. During this charge, an Irishman by the name of McMahon, from Fort Wayne, a recruit, signally distinguished himself. It was his first engagement of the kind. The assault was peculiarly dangerous, and the old soldiers screened themselves as much as possible by taking advantage of such protection as the ground afforded.

McMahon rushed on, paying no attention to cover or dangers, and was the first man in the rebel works, using his gun as a shillalah, and making a terrible noise. After the fight was over, his clothes were found to be pierced with bullet

holes and his accouterments worthless from the same cause, but his person unscathed. The old soldiers cautioned him against exposing himself so recklessly, and told him how to accomplish his object without so much exposure. Mac's answer, after hearing their counsel, was, "And now will some of yees be ather telling a poor divil how to kill ribbles and wntoh stumps at the same time?"

At twilight, on the 25th of August, the Thirtieth, with the rest of the command to which it was attached, took up the line of march toward the extreme right of our army, south of Atlanta. The celebrated flank movement was then commenced which resulted in driving Hood from his stronghold. From that time until the 31st, the regiment was either on the march, engaged in skirmishing with the enemy, or tearing up and destroying the railroads that run south from Atlanta. On the 1st of September, sharp and protracted firing was heard in the front, and the command was pushed rapidly forward until it reached the vicinity of Jonesboro. Here the rest of the army were found engaged in a stubborn conflict with the enemy. Moving rapidly into position on the left of our troops that were engaged, the Thirtieth soon found itself hotly engaged, and continued so until night, when firing ceased, and all slept on their arms. In the morning, we found that the foe had silently withdrawn during the night, leaving his dead and a large number of wounded in our hands. The battle at Jonesboro resulted in placing Atlanta firmly in possession of Gen. Sherman as long as he might see fit to hold it, and resulted, in addition, in a loss to the rebels of sixteen pieces of artillery and over three thousand prisoners.

Early next morning, the pursuit of the enemy was continued, and he was overtaken near Lovejoy's Station, a few miles south of Jonesboro, strongly posted on the south bank of the Coosa River. The regiment remained in the enemy's front, constantly under fire until the night of the 6th of September, when the army was withdrawn to Atlanta, without annoyance from the enemy. On the 14th of September, the term of its original enlistment having expired, the Thirtieth was relieved from duty, and ordered to Indianapolis for muster-out. The time, until the 19th, was occupied in making out the necessary papers, transfers, etc., when it left for home, leaving in the field 230 veterans and recruits, whose term of service had not expired. The regiment was finally mustered out of the service at Indianapolis, September 29, 1864. Those that were left in the field were, with a large number of new recruits and men transferred from other regiments, formed into a battalion of seven companies, under command of Capt. H. W. Lawton, who was promoted to Colonel. It marched northward with the Fourth Army Corps, to which it was attached, to intercept Hood on his march toward Nashville, and, arriving at that city, took part in the battle fought there on the 15th of December, 1864, acquitting itself with great credit, and well maintaining its old reputation. When Hood was forced back, after his disastrous defeat, the regiment followed in pursuit as far as Huntsville, Ala., from where it marched with its corps to East Tennessee. Returning from there to Nashville, it remained at that place until June, 1865, when it was ordered to Texas.

On the 12th of July, the company of the residuary battalion of the Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Capt. John P. Swisher, was transferred to the Thirtieth, and made Company H thereof, in pursuance of the orders of Gen. Sheridan. The battalion, after it arrived in Texas, made many long marches, and saw a good deal of hard service prior to being mustered out.

On the 25th of November, 1865, the battalion—the last of the Thirtieth—was mustered out of the service at Victoria, Tex., and on the 6th of December, arrived at Indianapolis, with 22 officers and 180 men, under command of Col. Lawton, where it was finally paid off and discharged. During its term of service, the Thirtieth saw as much hard service and lost as many men as probably any regiment that went from the State.

A few instances of the daring displayed by men that belonged to the regiment that enlisted from Allen County, will show the spirit that pervaded the whole regiment.

Private Perington Small, of Company D, was captured on the 23d of June, 1864, and sent to the rebel prison at Andersonville. He escaped from his guards, and the prison five different times, and was recaptured—once with bloodhounds. The sixth time he was successful, and reached our lines at Atlanta on the 15th of August.

Maj. Fitzsimmons, Lieut. Sterling, of Company A, and Lieut. Foster, of Company I, were captured at Chickamauga, and sent to Libby Prison. From there they escaped, through the famous tunnel, on the 9th of February, 1864, and reached our lines in safety.

At the battle of Stone River, the rebels captured the colors of an Ohio regiment, and a rebel Sergeant had them in his possession and was carrying them to their rear. Federals and rebels were very badly mixed up, just then, and Sergt. Joseph Cope, of Company K, now a Deputy Clerk of Allen County, concluded that he wanted those colors. Cope and the rebel had a personal fight over them. Cope came out victorious, secured the colors and on the next day returned them to the regiment they belonged to.

Cope was almost immediately promoted to Quartermaster of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana.

Private Twomey, of Company A, an Irishman, as his name indicates, was brave to rashness. He never looked at the consequences of anything he might do, but was always ready for anything.

During the battle of Stone River, there was a point in our lines opposite which the enemy's works were formed, at almost right angles. One day a rebel officer was seen riding along their line, and advancing beyond the intersection of the lines at the angle; Twomey and a comrade noticed it, and concluded to "go for him." One was to fire at the man, the other at the horse. Both fired. Horse and rider fell. Twomey started like a deer for the officer. His comrade's courage failed. Over the four hundred yards in front, Twomey went like a deer.

The rebels were puzzled at the strange movement. Reaching the horse, Twomey fell flat alongside, pulled a water-proof overcoat from the dead officer, took a watch from his pocket, and a flask of whisky from his saddle-bags. Springing suddenly up, he ran back to the Union lines with his plunder, at the height of his speed, reaching them without a scratch, although at least a thousand shots were fired at him on his way back.

Twomey was afterward accidentally shot by a comrade, and disabled for life.

Colonel—Sion S. Bass, died of wounds received at Shiloh April 7, 1862.

Major—Orrian D. Hurd, promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

Adjutant—Edward P. Edsall, promoted Captain of Company F, and resigned October 10, 1862.

Quartermaster—Peter P. Bailey, resigned January 28, 1863.

Assistant Surgeon—Samuel A. Freeman, resigned December 28, 1861.

Sergeant Major—Nellis Bordon, promoted First Lieutenant Company F, and resigned November 5, 1864.

Quartermaster Sergeant—Marcue D. Kirk, promoted Captain of Company F, and resigned November 5, 1864.

Commissary Sergeant—William Ferguson, promoted Quartermaster.

COMPANY A.

Captain—George W. Fitzsimmons, promoted Major, and resigned July 21, 1864.

First Lieutenant—Henry W. Lawton, promoted Captain.

Second Lieutenant—Edwin R. Stribley, promoted First Lieutenant, and was killed at battle of Stone River December 31, 1862.

First Sergeant—Isaac Carter.

Sergeant—John Cogan; Henry Campbell, discharged February 6, 1863, for disability; Wall Stribley, died January 12, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River; John Sterling, promoted First Lieutenant.

Corporals—Thomas Lee, discharged September 9, 1862, for disability; Thomas J. Kennedy, veteran, promoted Second Lieutenant; Thomas Coleman, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps August 1, 1863; Nathan Tibury, discharged April 27, 1862, for disability; James Durbrow, veteran, killed June 23, 1864, in Atlanta campaign; Charles Lincoln, veteran; David A. Robinson, discharged April 23, 1864, for disability; J. O. Ferrell.

Musicians—Willis D. Miller, Ezra Alderman.

Wagoner—John D. Thompson, unaccounted for.

Privates—Ransom Allen, veteran; Joseph Badiao, veteran; John Brick, veteran; Michael Cronon, veteran; Alexander Coomer, veteran; Oliver Finkle, veteran; Simon Gilbert, veteran; Evan R. Hildebrand, veteran, promoted to First Lieutenant Company A, Thirtieth re-organized; Joseph Johnson, veteran; Lewis Jones, veteran; Chas. W. Ludwick, veteran; Reuben Myers, veteran; Thomas H. Notestine, veteran, promoted Quartermaster Thirtieth Regiment, re-organized; Charles Perry, veteran; Charles Stribley, veteran; Temma Stino, veteran, died May 16, 1864, of disease; Philip Schrum, veteran; Samuel Shaw, veteran; Joseph Vaughn, veteran, killed at Kennesaw Mountain, Ga., July 4, 1864; Cyrus W. Bennett, promoted Sergeant; Henry Cori, William Fredericksen, James L. Gandy; Philip Hines, promoted Corporal; George H. Hannon, Samuel Keefe, William Ludwick, John Miltenbaugh, Aaron Matthews, Eli Oide, David Ross, Gustavus Rupp, Emuel Rupe, Jacob Stemler, Martin Strauss; John Troutner, captured at Chickamauga, and not mustered out until May 30, 1865; Alexander J. Wilson.

Hiram Allen, discharged December 28, 1863, for disability.

James Evar, discharged August 13, 1862, for disability.

Julius Grojahn, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps August 1, 1863.

John Grimes, discharged March 2, 1863, for disability.

John P. Haynes, discharged January 26, 1864, for disability.

Edward Holcomb, unaccounted for.

Thomas Hollister, discharged June 30, 1862, for disability.

John Herdendorf, discharged February 2, 1864, for disability.

James Lockwood, unaccounted for.

Nathan Macon, discharged March 31, 1863, for disability.

Jacob McKeo, unaccounted for.

A. Prindle, discharged August 13, 1862, for disability.

Edward Rondall, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Ralph Southern, discharged August 12, 1862, for disability.

Arnold Stiltz, unaccounted for.

Thomas B. Toomey, discharged December 4, 1863, on account of wounds.

Ephraim Wright, unaccounted for.

Hiram Watson, discharged September 21, 1863, for disability.

Jacob M. Young, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

William Allen, killed at battle of Stone River December 31, 1862.

Charles Bourjoice, died at Nashville, Tenn., September 28, 1862.

John C. Burt, died at Fort Wayne, Ind., July 7, 1864.

William Dunlap, died at Andersonville Prison September 24, 1864.

John P. Eslestine, died at — March 19, 1865.

George A. Hany, died at Upton Station, Ky., December 6, 1861.

Francis Hutchinson, killed at Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 1863.

J. Hariseok, died in Andersonville Prison August 27, 1864.

E. Julian, killed near Atlanta, Ga., August —, 1864.

Isaac Klingler, died at Fort Wayne, Ind., January 25, 1863.

John Leatherman, died at Nashville, Tenn., November 14, 1863.

Jacob Lepper, killed in battle Stone River December 31, 1862.

Alexander McGready, died at Middletown, Ky., October 6, 1863.

Harrison Prindle, died at Nashville, Tenn., November 25, 1862.

J. Ploumer, died at Munfordsville, Ky., January 8, 1862.

H. W. Rider, died at — January 18, 1862.

Robert Southern, died at Bowling Green, Ky., October 18, 1862.

Jesse A. Sohous, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 16, 1863, of wounds.

Ebenezer Taylor, died at Whiteside, Tenn., November 17, 1863.

David Touney, died at Bowling Green, Ky., September 11, 1862.

P. Trumbull, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 29, 1862.

D. Trumbull, died at Andersonville Prison September 11, 1864.

Christian Winkler, killed in battle Stone River December 31, 1862.

Lawrence White, killed in battle Stone River December 31, 1862.

COMPANY B.

Captain—Joseph W. Whitaker.

First Lieutenant—Charles A. Zollinger, resigned February 1, 1863.

Second Lieutenant—Douglas L. Phelps, promoted First Lieutenant, killed in battle at Chickamauga September 19, 1863.

First Sergeant—George W. Bentley, promoted Second Lieutenant.

Sergeants—John M. Boecker, killed in battle of Shiloh April 7, 1862; George W. Bell, discharged February 4, 1863, for disability; Thomas Mead.

Corporals—James Harper, discharged December 27, 1862, for disability; Robert Bell, discharged July 7, 1864, for disability; Harrison R. Goddard, promoted to Sergeant; Jesse Adams, died April 21, 1862, of wounds received at Shiloh; Peter F. Dickinson, discharged August 21, 1862, for disability; Henry Kelley, missing in action at Shiloh, supposed to have been killed; Allen Goddard, Walton Bradford.

Musicians—Zachariah Miller, discharged March 29, 1864, for disability; John Shultz, killed in battle at Chickamauga September 19, 1863.

Wagoner—Thomas C. Hyde, died at home while on furlough.

Privates—Thomas Brooks, Peter Baltzell, Alfred Balser; Alfred R. Brown, promoted Corporal; Frederick Barnbrock, Ahmm Cockafair, James Dawkins, Jahu Eden, John Harper, John P. Horr, John Hatfield; John L. Harrod, veteran; George W. Leutheo, Marquis Marquart, Isaac Marquart, Lewis Matthews, Daniel Michael, Henry Miller, John W. Meeks; James M. Nesbitt, veteran; Mathias F. Nesbitt; Simon P. Pierson, veteran; George W. Pembroke, Henry Richard; Charles Roy, veteran; John Rulo, James Richard; Perrington Small, promoted Corporal; James E. Sowder; Robert W. Swan, promoted First Sergeant; Simon Vandoler, George W. Wilbur, Sylvanus Watson, Henry Wyatt, John Zoler.

Lewis L. Bowers, discharged September 30, 1862, for disability.

John Brooke, discharged July 19, 1862, for disability.

Peter Chamberlain, discharged December 4, 1862, for disability.

William M. Cutler, discharged March 21, 1863, for disability.

William T. Cress, discharged December 1, 1861, for disability.

Robert Carile, discharged July 30, 1862, for disability.

Henry G. Dawkins, discharged January 7, 1862, for disability.

Daniel Donovan, discharged August 5, 1862, for disability.

Cyrus Eike, discharged August 21, 1862, for disability.

Hiram Hutchinson, discharged November 10, 1862, for disability.

Asa C. Macon, discharged July 15, 1862, for disability.

James Nelson, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps May 18, 1864.

William Perrin, discharged September 1, 1862, on account of wounds.

Joseph Peters, discharged November 8, 1862, for disability.

Benjamin F. Ritter, discharged September 7, 1862, for disability.

John Smalls, discharged November 1, 1861, for disability.

William Shuman, discharged August 6, 1863, for disability.

Asa Turner, discharged August 2, 1862, for disability.

Martin Todd, discharged November 10, 1862, for disability.

Hercoe Wright, discharged November 29, 1862, for disability.

John Wells, discharged February 6, 1863, for disability.

Morris Zollinger, transferred to Fourth United States Cavalry December 26, 1862.

C. S. Bridgement, killed at Shiloh April 7, 1862.

James Buckfield, died at Upton Station, Ky., December 9, 1861.

Edward D. Bingham, died at Decker, Tenn., December 20, 1863.

William Fulton, died at Battle Creek, Tenn., July 24, 1862.

Aden Fredline, killed in battle at Kennesaw Mountain, Ga., June 28, 1864.

Tobias Fike, died in Andersonville Prison June 8, 1864.

Jacob Gresh, died at Upton Station, Ky., December 12, 1861.

Byron Holmes, died at Upton Station, Ky., December 18, 1861.

Daniel Humbecker, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 18, 1863.

John Hutchinson, died at Nashville, Tenn., November 27, 1862.

Marque Hill, died at Camp Nevin, Ky., November 28, 1861.

William Hatfield, killed in battle of Stone River December 31, 1862.

James H. Jameson, died in rebel prison at Donville, Va., March 23, 1864.

James Johnson, died at Camp Nevin, Ky., November 6, 1861.

Dennis Keefe, died at Louisville, Ky., April 2, 1864.

James J. Mitchell, died in Andersonville Prison, June 20, 1864.

Elias Miller, died at Louisville, Ky., January 14, 1862.

John W. Nesbitt, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862.

John B. Ritter, died at Annapolis, Md.

Jeremiah Scoles, died at Camp Nevin, Ky., November 10, 1861.

William Strong, killed in battle of Chickamauga September 19, 1862.

Homer Strough, died at Louisville, Ky., January 13, 1862.

Von B. Turner, died in Andersonville Prison.

Charles S. Wilbur, missing in battle of Chickamauga.

RECRUITS.

Robert Buckmaster, transferred to Thirtieth Regiment, re-organized.

William Brown, transferred to Thirtieth Regiment, re-organized.

David Copp, transferred to Thirtieth Regiment, re-organized.

John A. Johnson, transferred to Thirtieth Regiment, re-organized.

Andrew Klendins, transferred to Thirtieth Regiment, re-organized.

Martin Keeler, transferred to Thirtieth Regiment re-organized.

James M. Kerns, transferred to Thirtieth Regiment re-organized.

Andrew J. Luke, veteran, transferred to Thirtieth Regiment, re-organized.

William Perkins, transferred to Thirtieth Regiment, re-organized.

John T. Pollock, veteran, transferred to Thirtieth Regiment, re-organized.

William Shields, transferred to Thirtieth Regiment, re-organized.

Jervis Tibury, transferred to Thirtieth Regiment, discharged.

Marquis Tibury, transferred to Thirtieth Regiment, re-organized.

William Thayer, transferred to Thirtieth Regiment, re-organized.

Jonas H. Thorp, transferred to Thirtieth Regiment, re-organized.

James Wright, transferred to Thirtieth Regiment re-organized.

Edward Wright, transferred to Thirtieth Regiment re-organized.

William Webb, transferred to Thirtieth Regiment, re-organized.

David Kinnison, discharged January 7, 1863, for disability.

Joseph Devese, died at Nashville, Tenn., January 14, 1863.

Thomas Devese, died at Annapolis, Md., February 16, 1863.

Robert M. Sriver, killed in battle at Kennesaw Mountain, Ga., July 5, 1864.

John Smith, died at Louisville, Ky., April 20, 1864.

Myron Skinner, died in Chattanooga, Tenn., June 18, 1864.

William Schlandroff, killed near Kennesaw Mountain, Ga., June 20, 1864.

George Triterpo, died at Corinth, Miss., June 10, 1862.

COMPANY E.

Captain—Joseph M. Silver, resigned March 22, 1863.

First Lieutenant—Joseph Price, resigned January 31, 1863.

Second Lieutenant—Isaiah C. McElfrick, promoted captain, and resigned August 2, 1864.

Sergeants—Thomas Hogerth, promoted Second Lieutenant; Charles M. Jones, promoted First Lieutenant, and resigned June 12, 1863; Edward Holmes, died —; William W. Wheeler, veteran.

Corporals—Jacob Forhing; Christian Boserker, discharged March 26, 1863, for disability; Thomas Humphrey, died at Florence, S. C., December 4, 1864, in a rebel prison; Robert S. Murphy, transferred to Marine Brigade March 14, 1863; Hamilton Fulton;

Albert Knapp, veteran; Andrew Cunningham, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 2, 1862; Peter E. Hall, promoted Quartermaster Sergeant.

Musicians—Benjamin Blyler.
Wagoner—Ell Cramer, discharged February 6, 1862, for disability.
Privates—Joseph Bryant, veteran; James M. Boyd, veteran; Nicholas Duling, veteran; Charles H. Broughton, John Celler, Jacob Frazier, veteran; Charles V. Fair, Milton Fulton, William H. Fass, James Henderson, Frank Heraman, Frank Iten, John Lake, Joel Lipes; George E. Murphy, promoted First Lieutenant, and discharged on account of wounds; William O'Dair, veteran; Homer Robinson, Charles Roberts, James Ryan; Duane D. Scott, veteran; Amos Stally.

Jacob Farvinger, discharged March 1, 1864, on account of disability.
George E. Jardaor, discharged October 28, 1862, on account of disability.
Nicholas Huberty, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
James Huffman, discharged August 9, 1864, for disability.
William Isbuhl, discharged January 29, 1862, for disability.
Marion Isbuhl, discharged May 21, 1862, for disability.
Westley P. Johnson, unaccounted for.

James S. Kimberly, discharged August, 1862, for disability.
Martia Kessler, discharged October 14, 1862, for disability.
Edward Kiklinm, discharged March 80, 1868, for disability.
Samuel Kellogg, discharged September 9, 1862, for disability.
Simon Matone, transferred to Marine Brigade May 18, 1863.
Charles Murray, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Elmors C. Nelson, discharged November 17, 1862, for disability.
James Orin, discharged October 14, 1862, for disability.
John O'Dair, discharged March 20, 1862, for disability.
John H. Rhoads, discharged May 28, 1868, for disability.
Edward Strick, discharged in March, 1868, on account of wounds.
Josiah Smedley, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
John A. Stoby, discharged April 28, 1868, for disability.
James Swain, discharged ———, for disability.

Nash Wilson, discharged September 1, 1868, for disability.
John Whittem, killed at battle of Stone River January 1, 1863.
Robert Wytourn, transferred to Marine Brigade in May, 1868.
Robert Burk, killed at battle of Shiloh April 7, 1862.
Henry Bush, died at Fort Wayne, Ind., July 7, 1864.
William Berford, killed at Shiloh April 7, 1862.
William Bloomfield, killed at Shiloh April 7, 1862.
William Cooper, died at Fort Wayne, Ind., September —, 1861.
George Custer, died at Indianapolis, Ind., January 13, 1862.
Joseph H. Gardner, killed in battle at Dallas, Ga., June 2, 1862.
Alfred Harris, killed in battle of Stone River December 31, 1862.
Samuel Harshberger, died at ———.
George Johnson, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862.
Joseph Kelley, died at Annapolis, Ind., December 19, 1864.
Almond P. Lhopkin, died at Upton Station, Ky., December 18, 1861.
Peter McAlley, died ———.
William Papinaugh, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862.
Charles Ringwalt, killed at Shiloh April 7, 1862.
Nicholas Sangutnot, killed at Shiloh April 7, 1862.

COMPANY K.

Corporal—Joseph W. Cope, promoted Quartermaster of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT—(RE-ORGANIZED).

Lieutenant Colonel—Henry W. Lawton, promoted Colonel.
Quartermaster—Thomas H. Notestine.
Commissary Sergeant—William W. Wheeler.

COMPANY A.

Captain—Dennis J. Kennedy.
First Lieutenant—Evan R. Hildebrand.
Second Lieutenant—Reuben R. Myres.
Sergeant—Charles W. Ludwig.
Corporals—Oliver Fickle, promoted Sergeant; Michael Cronan, promoted Sergeant; Philip Schrumm, promoted Sergeant; Samuel Shaw, Ransom Allea, Lewis Jones, Charles Stridey, Charles Perry.
Privates—John Ake; Joseph Bodino, promoted Corporal; John Briok, Nethen W. Beavers, Thomas H. Burgess, Nathan L. Barber, Charles Crary, Samuel Hooser, Michael Hallberry; Joseph Johnson, discharged October 11, 1864, on account of wounds; John Kirtz, Charles Lincoln; George W. C. Moore, died at — November 1, 1865; William McMahon, promoted Corporal; William H. Patterson; William Schroeder, promoted Corporal; Patrick Murphy, discharged June 10, 1865; Michael Mason, discharged June 28, 1865; John McKee, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 22, 1865.

COMPANY O.

Privates—Robert S. Bailey, Nathan B. Moore.

COMPANY E.

Captain—George W. Bentley.
Sergeants—John L. Herrod, James M. Nesbit.
Corporals—David S. Henderson, Simon P. Pearson, Charles Roy.
Privates—William Brown; David Capp, promoted Corporal; Daniel Hilkey, Samuel Hill, Charles W. Hancock, Martin Kelsier, James M. Kerns, William Perkins, William Scheide; William Thayer, discharged May 11, 1865, on account of wounds; Jervis Tibbory, discharged June 28, 1865; Marquis Tibbory, discharged June 23, 1865; James Wright, discharged March 11, 1865, on account of wounds; Edmund Wright, discharged June 23, 1865; William W. Webb, discharged July 8, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Captain—Thomas Hogarth.
First Lieutenant—William W. Wheeler.
First Sergeant—Albert Knapp.
Corporals—William Iten, discharged June 23, 1865; Elijah F. Judkins.
Privates—Joseph Bryant, promoted Corporal; James M. Boyd, William Bailey; Nicholas Duling, promoted Corporal; William McCullough, Claudius D. Royce, Hemen Toby.
Charles R. Asber, discharged August 15, 1865, time expired.
Lindsey Boatman, discharged July 11, 1865, time expired.
Samuel Bodle, discharged June 28, 1865, time expired.
David Cooper, discharged June 28, 1865, time expired.
Henry C. Collins, discharged October 24, 1865, time expired.
Helfer Cramer, promoted Corporal; discharged June 28, 1865, time expired.
Walter F. Cox, discharged August 15, 1865, time expired.

James H. Cox, discharged August 15, 1865, time expired.
James Dodson, discharged October 24, 1865, time expired.
David Enriob, appointed Principal Musician; discharged June 28, 1865, time expired.

Samuel Farris, discharged June 23, 1865, time expired.
Jacob Fryar, discharged June 28, 1865, time expired.
George W. Franoe, discharged June 28, 1865, time expired.
George D. Frazier, discharged August 15, 1865, time expired.
Allon Huff, discharged June 23, 1865, time expired.
John M. Hendricks, discharged August 15, 1865, time expired.
Nicholes Kronoble, discharged October 24, 1865, time expired.
James F. Lanks, discharged August 15, 1865, time expired.
Edward A. Lane, discharged October 24, 1865, time expired.
Harrison Long, discharged September 27, 1865, time expired.
Enos Messmore, discharged July 27, 1865, time expired.
Amos W. Moore, discharged July 10, 1865, time expired.
Peter Muncy, Jr., discharged June 28, 1865, time expired.
Joel McAllister, discharged June 28, 1865, time expired.
Henry Mayer, discharged September 27, 1865, time expired.
James Nibart, discharged September 27, 1865, time expired.
Jefferson T. Nolen, discharged September 27, 1865, time expired.
Sidney S. Porter, discharged October 24, 1865, time expired.
John Pursinger, discharged June 28, 1865, time expired.
William Ricketts, discharged June 28, 1865, time expired.
David Reed, discharged June 23, 1865, time expired.
John M. Reynolds, discharged October 24, 1865, time expired.
William Stutler, discharged June 28, 1865, time expired.
James W. Stultz, discharged October 6, 1865, time expired.
Andrew Shanks, discharged October 25, 1865, time expired.
Joseph Smith, discharged August 15, 1865, time expired.
Lawrence Shaffer, discharged June 23, 1865, time expired.
Daniel Strinogle, discharged May 18, 1865, time expired.
Eli Tribbit, discharged October 24, 1865, time expired.
George M. Tipton, discharged June 22, 1865, time expired.
David Taylor, discharged June 22, 1865, time expired.
Andrew Wolf, discharged August 15, 1865, time expired.
Levi Wolf, discharged October 24, 1865, time expired.
Michael Wilkins, discharged June 23, 1865, time expired.
John Winbrough, discharged June 23, 1865, time expired.
Joseph Ward, discharged June 23, 1865, time expired.
Andrew Wallace, discharged August 15, 1865, time expired.
Amos P. Carr, died September 19, 1865, at Indianola, Tex.
Henry Kent, died March 7, 1866, at Huntsville, Ala.

COMPANY O.

Private—William Smitley, discharged October 27, 1865, time expired.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY—(FIRST GERMAN.)

The Thirty-second Regiment was organized at Indianapolis in August and September, 1861, through the exertions of August Willich, a distinguished officer of the German Revolution of 1848, who was commissioned as its Colonel.

In the latter part of September, the regiment was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and when the advance was made southward from there, soon after, the Thirty-second moved to New Haven, and from there to Camp Nevin, where it remained until December 9, when it, with the division to which it was attached, moved forward to Munfordsville, on Green River, arriving there December 16. The duty of picketing the south side of Green River and protecting the working parties engaged in repairing the railroad bridge across Green River was assigned to the Thirty-second. While engaged in this duty on the 17th of December, four companies were attacked near Rowlett's Station by the rebel Gen. Hindman, with a force of 1,100 infantry, four pieces of artillery and a battalion of "Texan Rangers," under Col. Terry. One company of the Thirty-second advanced and drove back the attacking party, until the infantry supports were discovered, when it fell slowly back, the enemy advancing upon it. Another company of the Thirty-second, still further to the left, was attacked at the same time. In the mean time, the two other companies hastened up, and the remainder of the regiment crossed to the south side of the river on a bridge constructed the day before by the pontoniers of the Thirty-second, and advanced rapidly to the scene of conflict, under command of Lieut. Col. Van Trebra.

Forming the regiment in line of battle, he advanced it steadily and drove the enemy back. The enemy's cavalry charged first the skirmish line, then the protecting companies and then the entire right wing.

Van Trebra quickly formed his regiment into a hollow square, upon which the Texans threw themselves, determined to ride it down. They were repulsed, severely punished, losing their commander. The whole infantry force of the enemy was then ordered up, and charged upon the invincible square, but was also repulsed with heavy loss, considering the force opposing them. The enemy then withdrew, leaving the Thirty-second in possession of the field.

The enemy's loss was 33 killed and 50 wounded, while that of the Thirty-second was 10 killed, 22 wounded and 8 missing. For its gallantry on this occasion, the regiment was highly complimented in general orders, and "Rowlett's Station" directed to be placed on the regimental colors.

In February, the Thirty-second moved with the rest of its division in the direction of Bowling Green and Nashville to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., reaching there on the morning of April 7, 1862, and taking a conspicuous part in the battle of Shiloh, in which it lost 6 killed, 93 wounded and 4 missing.

The siege of Corinth, that followed immediately after the battle of Shiloh, occupied the army until nearly the 1st of June, during which the Thirty-second had eight men severely wounded.

After the evacuation of Corinth, the Thirty-second, with the rest of Buell's army, moved eastward to near Bridgeport, Ala., and remained there until the succeeding 20th of August, when the rebel army under Gen. Bragg crossed the Tennessee River at Chattanooga, and started northward. Gen. Buell started at the same time, and a race between two great armies, of nearly 400 miles, commenced.

Buell won by a very few miles, reaching Louisville a little in advance, and, being strongly re-enforced there, immediately marched in pursuit of Bragg, who at once started southward again. The Thirty-second reached Nashville in November, where it lay until the commencement of the Stone River campaign. The regiment took an active part in the battle of Stone River, and lost 12 killed, 40 wounded and 115 missing.

After the battle, the regiment remained in the vicinity of Murfreesboro until the ensuing June, when the Tullahoma campaign commenced. The Thirty-second was engaged in the spirited action at Liberty Gap, Tenn., on the 24th of June. It participated in all the movements of its corps (the old Twentieth Corps) prior to the battle of Chickamauga, and in that bloody battle sustained nobly its well-earned reputation for bravery and soldierly conduct. The regiment lost in that battle 21 killed, 78 wounded and 17 missing. After the battle, the entire army felt back to Chattanooga, and the Thirty-second remained there until after the battle of Mission Ridge, in which it bore an honorable part.

The regiment then marched to the relief of Burnside, who was besieged at Knoxville, and after the siege was raised, remained in East Tennessee until about the commencement of the Atlanta campaign. It was then ordered to Chattanooga, and, with its division, marched in the direction of Atlanta. On that campaign, the Thirty-second could be found at any time by following the sound of the heaviest firing. It was particularly conspicuous at Resaca, May 15; at Dallas, May 27; at Kennesaw Mountain, and at Peach Tree Creek.

The non-veterans, immediately after the capture of Atlanta, proceeded to Indianapolis, and were mustered out on the 7th of September, 1864. On the succeeding 6th of October, the remaining veterans, with the recruits, were organized into a residuary battalion of four companies, under command of Lieut. Col. Hans Blume. Upon the return of the Fourth Corps to Tennessee, the battalion was left at Chattanooga, where it remained on garrison duty until about the 1st of June, 1865.

It was then transferred to New Orleans, joining the Fourth Corps at that place, and moved with Sheridan's army of observation to Texas, where it was placed on guard duty at Salado Creek. It remained there and in that vicinity until it was mustered out of service at San Antonio, Tex., on the 4th of December, 1865, and left for Indianapolis, arriving there on the 10th of January, 1866.

The Thirty-second was an honor to the State and the nationality it represented. A little incident that happened about the time of its organization will illustrate the spirit of Willich and the material the regiment was composed of.

The Baron, Henry Van Trebra, who had been a distinguished officer in the Prussian army, was living in Illinois at the commencement of the war. He heard that his old companion in arms, Willich, was raising a regiment at Indianapolis. He immediately repaired to that place and enlisted as a private soldier. A few days after, Willich had the regiment out on drill, and Gov. Morton rode up in a carriage with some other gentlemen, and looked on for awhile. The Colonel, after a little, rode out and saluted his distinguished guest, when he was introduced to Mr. — by the Governor as the future Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment. The gentleman had a German name, and was a politician of considerable local importance in the southern part of the State.

Willich at once dismounted and insisted on the prospective Lieutenant Colonel getting on to his horse and drilling the regiment. The offer was declined, for the reason that he could not, and knew nothing about military movements.

Willich turned to his command and, calling out Van Trebra, who was in the ranks, ordered him to mount and see what he could do. As Van Trebra, who was every inch a soldier, swung himself into the saddle, and gave the command, in a ringing voice, "Attention, Battalion!" it was evident that there was a man around that knew his business, and fifteen minutes after, and right there, Mr. — had absolutely declined the position, and Van Trebra was appointed Lieutenant Colonel. No ordinary man could fill a position as an officer in a regiment where a private soldier, called out of the ranks, could do what Van Trebra had done.

Surgeon—John M. Jones.

Principal Musician—John Orr.

Band—Valentine Schilling, discharged June 17, 1862, for disability; Lewis Nunn-gasser, mustered out August —, 1862, by order of War Department; August Friese, mustered out August —, 1862, by order of War Department; Elias Schilling, mustered out August —, 1862, by order of War Department.

COMPANY A.

Sergeant—Frederick Woehler, died at Fort Wayne, Ind., April 26, 1862.

Privates—Frederick Braun; Peter Colling, promoted Corporal; Ottman Ehinger, George Heesmaur, John Hilt; Richard Kolix, promoted Quartermaster Sergeant; Jacob Labinsky, Henry Welke.

Louis Schermeyer, captured at Chickamauga, and mustered out May 3, 1865.

William Bullerman, discharged May 19, 1864, on account of wounds.

John Hill, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 1, 1864.

Charles Christianson, died at Stevenson, Ala., July 15, 1862.

Loren Hauflage, died at Knoxville, Tenn., January 21, 1864.

George Ritzman, died at Nashville, Tenn., September 14, 1862.

COMPANY C.

Musician—Theodore Wittich.

Recruits—Stephen G. Brewster, John Blair, Elbert Broneon, Thomas Davideon.

The Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth and Forty-second Regiments and the Thirtieth were together or in the immediate vicinity of each other during their entire terms of service. A history of each would only be a repetition of all; so only a list of the men belonging to each that enlisted from this county is given.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

COMPANY I.

Privates—John A. Burt, Romulus Cloud, George Mesler, Philip Struok, William H. Teague, Nicholas Wycoff.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY E.

Privates—Edward Courtney, died at Helena, Ark., December 14, 1862; Henry Hartey, died at Helena, Ark., February 14, 1863; Jacob W. Roberts, died at Pass Cavallo, Tex., June 22, 1864; Harvey Wood, died at Carrollton, La., August 20, 1868.

COMPANY O.

Corporal—James H. Larimore, discharged for disability April 5, 1868.

Privates—John Austin; James E. Gatewood, discharged for disability September 10, 1863; Henry Griffith, discharged for disability September 8, 1868.

COMPANY H.

Columbus Howdyshol, veteran.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—(FIRST IRISH REGIMENT).

COMPANY D.

Private—Henry Downing, Henry Merring, William Pope, George Rentz; Adam Stoup, discharged June 6, 1865, for disability.

COMPANY O.

Corporal—Patrick Morrison, promoted to Captain.

Privates—Abraham Coleman, promoted to First Sergeant; Andrew Konney, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps May 1, 1864; John W. McCarty, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 28, 1863; Michael O'Leary, discharged September 25, 1863, for disability; Patrick Smith, died at Bardolow, Ky., February 28, 1862.

Recruits—Patrick Boyle, George Doan, Conrad Lower, Benjamin Lester, Joseph Heidrich; Harvey A. Jones, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps October 31, 1863; Martin Mills, killed at Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1864.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY E.

Recruits—Scott Arney; James Bartley, veteran; Otho W. Baber; Abram B. Cook, veteran; William W. Cutler, Cyrus Davis, Edwin Horn, August Lott, Joseph H. Nesbit, John H. Snider, George W. Shores, Thomas Stafford, Perival Spencer, Horace Wright, Benjamin F. Williams; George Williams, died at Nashville, Tenn., January 12, 1865.

COMPANY O.

Recruits—George W. Bromer, Richmond Briker, Leroy M. Burdick, John S. Burgess, Adam Coolman, Frederick Carter, John R. Dishong, George W. Gill, Samuel Kever, William Kramer; Charles Maxfeld, promoted Corporal; Allen Porter, Charles Sweet, Joseph Shaffer, George W. Wait, Warren W. Wait; George W. Walker, died at Atlanta, Ga., September 16, 1864.

COMPANY E.

James Eaton.

COMPANY H.

George H. Butler, William Carter, William Devlin, Henry Ever; Henry W. Frank, promoted Corporal; Oregon Haines, William Henry, Jacob Racine, William Zengefus, Charles Zengefus.

COMPANY K.

Recruits—Henry C. Anderson, promoted Sergeant; Mortimer Broughton, Forbes H. Broughton, Alonzo Kelley, Volney C. Leonard, William McDonald, James A. McDonald, John A. Pitty; Charles F. Weikko, promoted Corporal.

Jacob Hauserman, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., February 14, 1865.

Ashury McIntyre, died at Nashville, Tenn., February 10, 1865.

Garrett Rawlings, died at Raleigh, N. C., May 20, 1865.

FORTIETH REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Private—John B. Bowere.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

COMPANY E.

Joseph Ballester, Joseph Brislogh, Patrick Conan, William L. Cavanaugh, James D. Durer, John Gheggwil, James Harris, Charles Hunter, Marshall Jones, Rawling B. Richards, Jacob Swigert, William Tasker, John W. Waters, Samuel A. Wilson.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY—(THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

The Forty-fourth Regiment was the second regiment organized at Camp Allen, in Fort Wayne, and, during the period of its existence, had the names of 260 men upon its muster-rolls from Allen County, and was mustered into the service of the United States on the 22d of November, 1861, with Hugh B. Reed, of Fort Wayne, as Colonel. About the 1st of December after, it was ordered to Henderson, Ky. It remained in that vicinity until February, 1862, when it, with the brigade to which it had been assigned, ascended the Tennessee River, and participated in the attack on Fort Henry, which resulted in its capture on the 6th of February. From there, our troops crossed over to Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River, and laid siege to it, during which the Forty-fourth suffered greatly. The weather was intensely cold; no fires could be allowed, owing to the proximity of the rebels, and the regiment had an insufficient supply of blankets and clothing.

From the afternoon of the 13th to the evening of the 16th, the Forty-fourth was constantly under fire, and established a reputation for courage and good conduct before the enemy which it retained ever after. On the afternoon of the 15th, Gen. Buckner, in command of the rebel forces, made a desperate effort to escape from the fort by a sortie on the Union lines, hoping to break through them. He was met by the Eighth Missouri, and the Eleventh and Forty-fourth Indiana, and, after a desperate struggle, was forced back, the Forty-fourth charging up to his works, and, but for contrary orders, would have followed him into them.

After Fort Donelson was captured, the regiment went up the Tennessee to Pittsburgh Landing, where it remained in camp until the morning of the 6th of April, 1862, at which time the battle of Shiloh opened. All through the first day's disasters, with defeat staring all in the face from every quarter, the Forty-fourth fought steadily and coolly, and, on the morning of the second day, on the

7th of April, it took its place in the line as promptly as it would on parade, instead of what all knew would be a terrible battle. It is unnecessary to say that it performed its part bravely and well. It lost, in the two days, 33 killed and 177 wounded.

From that time until October 16, 1863, the histories of the Forty-fourth and the Thirtieth are almost identical. They were companions on the march, in camp and on the battle-field. During that time, the battles of Perryville, Stone River and Chickamauga occurred, and the Forty-fourth could have been found, at any of them, where the battle was raging hardest. On the 16th of October, 1863, the regiment was detailed for provost duty at Chattanooga, and it remained there until the 14th of September, 1865, when it was mustered out of the service.

The regiment re-enlisted as veterans in January, 1864, and was given a furlough of thirty days, reaching Indianapolis on the 26th of January. At the expiration of the thirty days, it returned to duty. The regiment, during its term of service, lost 350 killed and wounded and 68 by death from disease. In July, 1865, 360 remaining recruits of the Sixty-eighth and Seventy-second Indiana Regiments were transferred to the Forty-fourth, and were mustered out with it.

Colonel—Hugh B. Reed, resigned November 20, 1863.
Adjutant—Charles Case, promoted Major of Third Cavalry.
Quartermaster—William Bayless, died —, 1862.
Chaplain—G. C. Beeks, resigned December 1, 1862.

COMPANY A.

Private—Nelson A. Sowers, promoted Captain and dismissed May 17, 1862.
Recruits—Adam Clark, discharged February 15, 1863, for disability; Elias Cranshorn, Anderson Henderson, William H. Kesterson, George Kesterson, Jacob Malott, Francis P. McCutcheon, Daniel Sinks, David J. Wilborn, William Wilborn.

COMPANY B.

Privates—Thomas Manover, discharged October 28, 1862, for disability; Joseph Mosier, discharged September 19, 1862, for disability (old age); Henry Barnes, died in hospital at —, December 18, 1863; John Easton, killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; Henry Shook, died at — February 12, 1862.
Recruits—Asa Bills, William Tiffany, Thornton Van Buskirk, William Williams; Michael Baukhart, died at —, December 9, 1862.

COMPANY C.

Second Lieutenant—Philip Grund, promoted First Lieutenant, Captain and Lieutenant Colonel.

First Sergeant—Caleb Carman, discharged —, for disability.
Sergeants—Sodgwick Livingston, promoted First Lieutenant, died Jan. 26, 1864; John H. Strong, promoted Second Lieutenant, resigned October 18, 1863; William Riley, discharged for disability.

Corporals—Joseph Kinman, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; E. B. Sloom, died at Bridgeport, Tenn.; Jacob Kress, veteran, promoted Sergeant; Thaddeus Helm, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Musicians—Royal Dean, discharged for disability.
Wagoner—William Henderson, discharged for disability.

Privates—Joseph Day, veteran; George S. Deasy, veteran; James Eldridge, veteran, promoted to First Lieutenant; John Elzey, veteran, promoted Corporal; Christian Earmann, veteran; Henry Fry, veteran; Amos French, veteran; Jackson Hyser, veteran; Adam Hall, veteran, promoted to Captain; Patrick Hoban, veteran, promoted to Sergeant; Alexander Humbert, veteran; William N. Logan, veteran; Leander McGinnis, veteran, promoted Corporal; Marion McGinnis; Joseph Merioa, veteran; Isaiah McDowell, veteran, promoted Sergeant; William Nodding, veteran, promoted Sergeant; Alexander Ruel, veteran, promoted Corporal; Emri Sites, veteran; Milton Sites, veteran, promoted Corporal; Owen L. Shaw, veteran, promoted First Lieutenant, resigned March 27, 1865; Samuel Sweet, veteran, promoted First Sergeant; Joseph Smith, veteran; James Taylor, veteran; Alonzo Woodworth, veteran, promoted Corporal; William Weaver, veteran, promoted Corporal.

James Shaw, veteran, transferred to First U. S. Engineers August 15, 1864.
James Berry, unaccounted for.
John Crawford, discharged September 10, 1864, for disability.
Charles Devine, discharged November 4, 1864, for disability.
John Engle, discharged September 1, 1862, for wounds.
James M. Platter, discharged August 9, 1862, for wounds.
Michael Harrison, discharged July 30, 1862, for wounds.
John Keefer, discharged August 30, 1862, for wounds.
Jacob Luly, discharged February 9, 1863, for wounds.
George Meyers, discharged November 10, 1862, for wounds.
Willard Story, discharged June 26, 1864, for disability.
Christian Smith, died at St. Louis, Mo., May 18, 1862.
A. William Crawford, discharged —, for disability.
L. B. Carr, died —.

Hugh Dennis, unaccounted for.
John C. Dee, killed at Fort Donelson July 15, 1862.
Jacob Fogwell, died —, 1862, at —.
William Hyser, discharged —, for disability.
William P. Houderson, discharged —, for disability.
John Higgs, unaccounted for.
William Higgs, unaccounted for.
Charles Johnston, unaccounted for.
William McDermitt, discharged —, for disability.
James McDonald, unaccounted for.
Joseph Nicodemus, died from wounds (received at Shiloh) at Evansville, Ind., April 16, 1862.

George Perria, unaccounted for.
A. L. Robinson, unaccounted for.
Thomas Russel, unaccounted for.
Peter Stahl, killed April 7, 1862, at battle of Shiloh.
Jacob Smith, killed at battle of Stone River December 31, 1862.
Jacob Stalkofs, unaccounted for.

Joseph Sedgwick, unaccounted for.
William Woodford, unaccounted for.
Henry Wilkinson, discharged —, for disability.
William Waterhouse, discharged —, on account of wounds.
Recruits—Peter T. Bulgor, Thompson P. Burtch, Stephen Bounger, Joseph Bates, Ransom H. Bell, George W. Countryman, Thomas Comar, James M. Clark, John Cavanaugh, William Colter, Sylvester Dinkens, John W. Dodge, William Engle, John Engle, George Earl, William Guder, Raphael Gull, Adam Huffmyer, Robert Hamilton, Joseph Humbert, George W. Higgs, James N. Halstead; Joseph W. Hersh, veteran; Wesley A. Logan,

Noah S. Long, George A. Lewis, William Lyon, Napoleon B. Lyon, Harman L. Moyer, Eli Meiser, Joseph Manor, Corbin Murray, James L. Miller, Alexander Ormiston, August Perot, Joseph Parisot, Francis Provert, James S. Polts, John R. Phelps, Otho Reese; John Sloom, promoted Corporal; John W. Smith, John Swanson, Henry Sohrelver, Frederick Uhls, George W. Valentine, Martin H. Wright.

George W. Belcher, mustered out June 13, 1865.
William Blech, mustered out July 25, 1865.
Miles W. Beckett, mustered out June 13, 1865.
Joseph Belch, mustered out June 13, 1865.
George H. Fairhurst, mustered out July 25, 1865.
Wiley C. Hooper, mustered out July 17, 1865.
Gottlieb Katsel, mustered out July 25, 1865.
Peter Kutob, mustered out July 25, 1865.
Mordecai M. Kiger, mustered out August 19, 1865.
Presley Lemon, mustered out June 13, 1865.
Thomas Montgomery, mustered out June 13, 1865.
Walter W. McGeehe, mustered out June 13, 1865.
Hardin Metcalfe, mustered out July 25, 1865.
Thomas Paterson, mustered out June 13, 1865.
Edmond Polk, mustered out July 25, 1865.
Jonathan Postleweight, mustered out June 13, 1865.
John Shoff, mustered out July 25, 1865.
William H. Snellbaker, mustered out May 16, 1865.
Caleb Thayer, mustered out May 16, 1865.
Henry Tishendorf, mustered out July 25, 1865.
Gottlieb Tishendorf, mustered out July 25, 1865.
Charles Tegmire, mustered out July 25, 1865.
Samuel Wetsel, mustered out July 25, 1865.
Christian Winkleman, mustered out July 25, 1865.
Wallace Walker, mustered out August 17, 1865.
Wilson W. Young, mustered out July 25, 1865.
John W. Kress, transferred to Pioneer Corps August 15, 1864.
Joseph Daniel, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., April 10, 1865.
Nicholl Gobert, died at Nashville, Tenn., June 29, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Captain—Franklin K. Cosgrove, resigned September 5, 1862, on account of wounds. First Lieutenant—Charles H. Wayne, resigned January 18, 1863.

Sergeants—David K. Stoffer, promoted Second Lieutenant, died June, 1864; George Shell, promoted to Captain, mustered out January 26, 1865, term expired; Lafayette Perkins.

Corporals—George W. Squior, veteran, promoted to Captain and mustered out with regiment; Philemon Millington, discharged July 11, 1862; Thomas L. Stanley, discharged March 20, 1863; Sanford Worden, veteran, discharged May 27, 1865; John C. Casebeer, veteran, promoted Second Lieutenant; Burke D. Shaffer, killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Musicians—Joseph H. Eekles, died at Huntsville, Ala., July 12, 1862.

Wagoner—Joshua Lonsberry, discharged January 9, 1863, for disability.

Privates—Amos T. Britton, veteran; John W. Collier, veteran; George Endinger, veteran; Charles H. Higgins, veteran; Robert O. Price, veteran, promoted Sergeant; Francis Bartlett, John Farmer, Abramam Z. Foot, Albert Jackson, Martin H. Kester, Benjamin F. Williamson.

A. Anderson, discharged June 23, 1862, for disability.
Joseph Conway, discharged June 20, 1862, for disability.
Alfred Daugherty, discharged September 20, 1862, for disability.
Emanuel Deltrick, discharged September 6, 1862, for disability.
Horace Gustin, discharged June 20, 1863, for disability.
William H. Johnson, discharged August 6, 1862, for disability.
William M. Johnson, discharged August 20, 1862, for disability.
Henry Marklo, discharged November 14, 1862, for disability.
Joseph Shook, discharged April 29, 1863, for disability.
Cyrenius Saunders, discharged March 28, 1863, for disability.
Henry Wentworth, discharged December 31, 1862, for disability.
John Wentworth, discharged November 6, 1862, for disability.
Ezra Worden, discharged March 3, 1864, for disability.
David Worden, discharged February 23, 1863, for disability.
Nathan Rex, transferred to Fifteenth U. S. Infantry December 24, 1862.
Alfred Wilson, transferred to Fifteenth U. S. Infantry December 24, 1862.
Thomas Blackburn, died at Calhoun, Ky., February 16, 1862.
William H. Casebeer, killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
Ebenezer Conway, died at Evansville, Ind., March 25, 1862.
Samuel Hagerman, died at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 18, 1862.
James Hannon, died at Maysville, Ind., May 26, 1862.
Jerome A. Kenyon, veteran, killed at Chattanooga, Tenn., April 1, 1864.
Charles Morse, died in Allen County, Ind., February 8, 1862.
Lewis E. Shook, died at — January 10, 1866.
Platt J. Squiers, killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
Ira Worden, died in Andersonville Prison June 25, 1864.

RECRUITS.

Philip Baker, mustered out June 27, 1865.
John H. Bartholomew, mustered out April 1, 1865.
Thomas Clements, mustered out June 16, 1865.
Emanuel Deltrick, mustered out September 14, 1865, promoted Corporal.
Andrew Dunhour, mustered out June 13, 1865.
William Farmer, mustered out September 14, 1865.
Horace Gustin, mustered out September 14, 1865.
Oliver Gustin, mustered out July 3, 1865.
Charles T. Hickman, mustered out September 14, 1865.
William H. Hannon, mustered out September 14, 1865.
Norman Luoos, mustered out September 14, 1865.
Henry Luce, mustered out September 14, 1865.
James McBratney, mustered out September 14, 1865.
Louis C. Palmer, mustered out September 14, 1865, promoted Corporal.
John H. Wentworth, mustered out September 14, 1865.
John W. Gustin, died April 26, 1865.
Samuel Hartol, killed at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 13, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Privates—Henry O'Grady, discharged November 17, 1862, for disability; Aruna Bradley, died at Evansville, Ind., April 26, 1862.

COMPANY K.

Sergeant—George W. Gordon.
Privates—William F. Hinkle; Robert Douglas, unaccounted for, supposed to be dead; Charles M. Thomas, discharged August 9, 1862, on account of wounds.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—(THIRD CAVALRY).

Major—Charles Case, resigned July 19, 1862.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY—(THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

The Forty-seventh Regiment was organized at Anderson, Ind., on the 10th day of October, 1861, with James R. Slack as Colonel.

On the 13th of December, the regiment left for Kentucky, and was placed under command of Gen. Buell, where it remained until February 24, 1862, when it was assigned to the army under Gen. Pope, in Missouri, and, while in that army, was engaged at New Madrid, Fort Pillow and "Brown's Plantation," after which it went into camp at Helena, Ark., where it remained until March, 1863, when it took part in Gen. Quimby's expedition to Yazoo Pass. During the Vicksburg campaign, the Forty-seventh bore a prominent part, being engaged at the battle of Champion Hills, and the several assaults on the rebel lines, and lost heavily in killed and wounded, both men and officers.

At the close of the Vicksburg campaign, the Forty-seventh was ordered to New Orleans, where it remained until December, 1863, when the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and left for Indiana on furlough.

Upon its return to the field, it moved with Gen. Banks' army on the ill-fated Red River campaign, during which it lost heavily of its best and bravest men. In the spring of 1865, the Forty-seventh took a leading part in the operations which resulted in the fall of Mobile and the forts surrounding.

After the fall of Mobile, the regiment was ordered to Shreveport, La., and from there it took an active part in the campaign that ended in the surrender of the rebel army under Gen. Price.

On the 23d of October, 1865, the Forty-seventh was mustered out of the service at Shreveport, and left for Indianapolis, reaching there with 32 officers and 530 enlisted men.

COMPANY G.

Privates—James Cronan, veteran; Joshua Dury, Aaron Beker.

COMPANY E.

Sergeants—Sherman L. Ballard, promoted to First Lieutenant, Henry W. Zents, promoted to First Lieutenant, Colored Infantry.

Privates—Joseph Evans, veteran; Hiram Richards, veteran, promoted Sergeant; John Rine, veteran; Samuel W. Strik, veteran, promoted Second Lieutenant.

James T. M. Davis, discharged August 21, 1863, for disability.

Daniel Hatfield, discharged September 16, 1862.

Samuel N. Lookwood, died at Tiptonville, Tenn., May 5, 1862.

Joseph Poinsett, died at Milliken's Bend, June 8, 1863.

Wilmer T. Strik, died at Keokuk, Iowa, October 21, 1862.

Thomas W. Zents, veteran, died at Chicago, Ill., March 3, 1865.

William H. Bowman, veteran, died at Fort Wayne October 27, 1864.

COMPANY O.

Privates—Samuel Anderson, veteran; Joseph Foltz, veteran.

COMPANY H.

Corporal—David Larimore, killed at Champion Hills May 16, 1863.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY—(THREE MONTHS' SERVICE).

The Fifty-fifth Regiment was organized at Indianapolis, under special orders, and mustered into service, for three months, on the 16th of June, 1862, with John R. Mahan as Lieutenant Colonel, who continued to command it until its final discharge. It was assigned to the duty of guarding the Fort Donelson prisoners at Camp Morton, where it remained until August, and was then sent to Kentucky, with other troops, to resist the invasion of Gen. Kirby Smith. The regiment remained on duty in Central Kentucky until the expiration of its term of service, when it returned to Indianapolis and was mustered out. The company from this county was fortunate enough to meet no casualties.

COMPANY B.

Captain—Charles Emery.

First Lieutenant—Brutus A. Bourle.

Second Lieutenant—William L. Thompson.

First Sergeant—David W. Thomas.

Sergeants—Cyrus T. Mosier, Charles E. Thomas, William Brown, Francis A. Staplefoot.

Corporals—Jerome Evans, George W. Herrick, Henry H. Robinson, William S. Thomas, William Todd, Levi Pea, John T. Orhison, King Kistler.

Musicians—James Leroy, Abraham Talbot.

Privates—George W. Argo, Albert Alton, William Biokell, Edward Beans, William Beach, Benjamin Brown, James Borden, Benjamin Barnes, John Barnes, George Behrens, Joshua C. Coper, Frank Curtien, Samuel Cully, John W. Demorest, Isaac L. Depew, Washington Dale, Algernon L. Ferris, John L. Fitch, Daniel France, John H. Felter, Samuel Gill, Andrew Grandstaff, Charles W. Griswold, Miles Griswold, Nelson J. Gillam, Benjamin Hardman, Jacob Harst, John Hapenstine, Amos Hartman, John Haynes, Oregon Haynes, Perry Haynes, Knook Hoppeter, Samuel Jewel, Samuel Kile, Ambrose Kintz, Frederick King, Ivory Kimball, John T. Lines, Francis F. McClelland, Byron W. McLain, Henry McAkish, Simon P. Nichols, Owen Owens. Daniel Opliger, Luther M. Oliphant, William O. Osborn, Joseph T. Pool, Loumel J. Platter, Christopher Platter, August Pettyjohn, Andrew Pea, Austin M. Puett, John Rowland, William Radcliffe, George Roach, Marion D. Roberts, John Slocum, Thomas Shue, William Smitley, Benjamin Sharp, Andrew J. Steward, John P. Thomas, Liverton D. Thomas, Thomas L. Traul, Lloyd Upton, John W. Vance, Joseph T. Voorhis, Adam Wolf, George W. Wait, Elbridge G. Wheelock, William B. Ward, Michael Wann.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY—(THREE YEARS).

The Fifty-ninth Regiment contained thirty-six men from Allen County. They were all recruits that joined the regiment near the close of the war, and as the regiment saw but little if any active service after they joined, a history of the regiment is omitted.

RECRUITS.

Company A—Lorenzo D. Casteel, George Diok, William Kegg, William S. Watkins. Company E—John Horta, John G. Kinney, Henry Knarl, Robert Look, Henry Sumner, David Smith, Andrew Thime, George Wochoofolder.

Company F—Joseph Barrott, Thomas Flenigan, Thomas E. Kendall, William Nyeum, George P. Shafer, William M. Stewart; John Sann, died at Louisville, Ky., July 2, 1866.

Company K—David B. Anderson, John Bielsar, Martin Flatter, George Gullard, Michael Hoffman, Thomas Hart, Monroe Johnston, Henry Lashord, Allen H. Moore, William Meyer, Neil McNair, William McNair, John W. Pio, William J. Stephenson, Frederick Sherer, George M. Vandeverter, William Warntz.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Company A—private Phillip Green.

SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Company F—Sergeant Horace Gamble, promoted to Captain.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—(THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

The Seventy-fourth Regiment had upon its rolls the names of 112 men from Allen County, as officers and enlisted men. It was organized at Camp Allen, in Fort Wayne, and was mustered into the service on the 21st of August, 1862, with Charles W. Chapman as Colonel, and was ordered to Louisville, Ky., at once. On the 1st of October it marched, with the rest of the army, in pursuit of the rebel army under Gen. Bragg, and participated in all its movements, finally reaching Castilian Springs, Tenn., on the 4th of December, where it went into camp. The regiment had a sharp skirmish with the command of the rebel Gen. John Morgan, near Hartsville, Ky., on the 7th of December, and again on the 30th of December on the Rolling Fork of Salt River. A short time after, it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

It was engaged in the action at Hoover's Gap, Tenn., on the 26th of June, 1863, and in all the movements connected with the Tullahoma and Chickamauga campaigns, and performed every duty assigned it, to the entire satisfaction of its division and corps commanders.

At the battles of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, it lost heavily in killed and wounded, and acquitted itself well.

A short time afterward it was transferred to the Third Brigade, in its old division.

During the Atlanta campaign, which was one continuous series of skirmishes, rapid and hard marches, and hardly contested battles, the Seventy-fourth did its part bravely and well. On the 1st of September it, with the brigade to which it was attached, carried the enemy's works at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., capturing four pieces of artillery and over 700 prisoners.

After the battle of Jonesboro, the regiment fell back to Atlanta, and remained there until the 3d of October, when it marched, with its corps, in pursuit of Hood's army, that was trying to get northward.

After Hood had been deceived into thinking that he had effectually distracted Sherman's attention from any proposed movement to the south of Atlanta, Sherman, leaving Thomas to take care of Hood, suddenly wheeled around and commenced the "march to the sea." The Seventy-fourth participated in all the movements of the corps, on that campaign, and finally reached Washington, via Savannah, Columbia, Fayetteville, Raleigh and Richmond, on the 19th of May, 1865, and soon after was mustered out of the service.

It reached Indianapolis on the 16th of June, and its members separated to their respective homes, proud of the achievements of their regiment, whose honor was never tarnished by a single stain.

Quartermaster (pro tem.)—Lot S. Bayless, resigned October 6, 1862.

Assistant Surgeon—John M. Jossee, promoted Surgeon Thirty-second Regiment October 22, 1863.

COMPANY C.

Captain—Carl C. Kingsbury, resigned December 30, 1862.

First Lieutenant—Joel F. Kinney, promoted Captain and resigned August 9, 1864.

Second Lieutenant—Annania Davis, promoted First Lieutenant and died October 11, 1863, of wounds received at Chickamauga.

First Sergeant—William H. Anderson, promoted Second Lieutenant and resigned May 2, 1864.

Sergeants—John D. Olds, discharged August 27, 1862, for disability; Friesee T. Beck, promoted Captain August 10, 1864; Eli O. Anderson; William Darker, discharged January 15, 1863, disabled.

Corporals—Adam Lewis, discharged September 17, 1863, for disability; George A. Craw, promoted to First Lieutenant August 10, 1864; John Pettijohn, promoted Sergeant; Jeremiah A. Shorbe, discharged February 10, 1865, for disability; Richard W. Dickinson, James K. Bradley; William H. Bry, killed at Jonesboro September 1, 1864; Eli Layman, discharged February 28, 1863, for disability.

Musicians—Cyrus H. Barnes, died at Lavergho, Tenn., March 8, 1863; James Ray.

Wagoner—James T. Brown, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps October 29, 1863.

Privates—John W. Bowers, John H. Brown, Jonah Carson, William Fogwell, John Fitzgerald, William Gillend, John W. Hilton, George H. Kall, John Kridler, Isaiah Magner, Joseph Makins; Joseph Myton, promoted to Corporal; Lorenzo Nickerson, Joshua Nickerson, Benjamin W. Powell, Joseph Rulo; Joseph B. Reed, promoted to Sergeant; Daniel Van Tassel, Henry Van Tassel, Emanuel Wyers; Maria Wagner, promoted to Corporal; Jacob Wyers, Stephen Walton.

Samuel A. Bauserman, discharged February 6, 1866, for disability.

Michael Barrone, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps October 20, 1863.

Alexander F. Brown, discharged April 20, 1863, for disability.

Enoch B. Barnhard, discharged February 22, 1863, for disability.

Arnold C. Barnhard, discharged February 6, 1864, for disability.

Nicholas Dolan, discharged July 15, 1863, for disability.

George T. Edwards, discharged November 21, 1862, for disability.

John B. Gearhart, discharged February 24, 1863, for disability.

John Hallen, discharged February 24, 1863, for disability.

John W. Hathaway, transferred to U. S. Army November 28, 1863.

Adam Hass, transferred to U. S. Army November 28, 1863.

Benjamin Linnscott, discharged January 26, 1863, for disability.

Robert L. McCune, discharged January 26, 1863, for disability.
 John B. Magner, discharged May 1, 1868, for disability.
 Jacob W. Miller, discharged April 2, 1864, for disability.
 Jacob Maize, discharged November 21, 1862, for disability.
 John Magner, discharged May 1, 1863, for disability.
 William H. Moses, discharged February 6, 1863, for disability.
 John W. McMillan, discharged November 21, 1862, for disability.
 Thomas Quicksell, transferred to Engineer Corps August 28, 1864.
 Alfred Roach, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
 Adam Row, transferred to Company C, Twenty-second Regiment.
 John B. Richards, transferred to Company C, Twenty-second Regiment.
 John Swank, discharged February 23, 1863, for disability.
 Thomas Tansey, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 11, 1864.
 Andrew Van Horn, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 7, 1863.
 George Van Buskirk, transferred to U. S. Army November 28, 1862.
 James Watson, discharged April 21, 1863, for disability.
 Jacob W. Barahard, died at Monroeville, Ind., October 18, 1862.
 Samuel Duffen, died at Stevenson, Ala., November 10, 1863.
 Samuel Flutter, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 30, 1864, of wounds.
 Oliver J. Groneur, killed at Chickamauga September 10, 1863.
 Robert J. Goble, died at Lavergne, Tenn., May 17, 1863.
 George Linnecott, died at Chattanooga February 28, 1864.
 William C. Lewis, killed at Chickamauga September 19, 1863.
 Edward Leasure, died at Lavergne, Tenn., May 16, 1863.
 Eli Magner, died at Monroeville, Ind., December 1, 1862.
 Jacob W. Miller, died in Andersonville Prison May 27, 1864.
 Nelson H. Ora, died at Gallatin, Tenn., December 18, 1862.
 William Park, missing and supposed to be dead.
 John H. Simpson, killed at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864.
 Samuel Simonette, died at Gallatin, Tenn., February 9, 1863.
 Daniel Williams, died at Lavergne, Tenn., May 6, 1863.
 John Walton, died at Lavergne, Tenn., March 1, 1863.

RECRUITS.

Calvin A. Anderson, promoted to Second Lieutenant and transferred to Twenty-second Regiment.
 Jonathan C. Chasteau, discharged June 9, 1866, term expired.
 Clark F. Crocolius, discharged June 9, 1866, term expired.
 George J. James, discharged June 9, 1866, term expired.
 Andrew J. Mills, discharged June 9, 1866, term expired.
 John Peacock, discharged June 9, 1866, term expired.
 James Runaion, discharged June 9, 1866, term expired.
 Charles F. Redman, discharged June 9, 1866, term expired.
 David Shinn, discharged March 22, 1866, for disability.
 Silas Carson, transferred to Twenty-second Regiment June 9, 1866.
 Thomas J. Curtis, transferred to Twenty-second Regiment June 9, 1866.
 Joseph H. Dearborn, transferred to Twenty-second Regiment June 9, 1866.
 Benjamin Fennimore, transferred to Twenty-second Regiment June 9, 1866.
 David S. Hamilton, transferred to Twenty-second Regiment June 9, 1866.
 Nicholas Hookbon, transferred to Twenty-second Regiment June 9, 1866.
 Andrew J. Mills, transferred to Twenty-second Regiment June 9, 1866.
 Richard Mills, transferred to Twenty-second Regiment June 9, 1866.
 Edward W. Shadell, transferred to Twenty-second Regiment June 9, 1866.
 Thomas W. Smith, transferred to Twenty-second Regiment June 9, 1866.
 William J. Sibert, transferred to Twenty-second Regiment June 9, 1866.
 Francis M. Byfield, died at Texahla, S. C., March 2, 1866.
 Thomas Corson, killed at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864.
 George Josse, recruit Company D, transferred to Twenty-second Regiment June 9, 1866.
 Nathan Sanders, recruit Company D, transferred to Twenty-second Regiment June 9, 1866.

SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY—(THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

The Seventy-fifth Regiment contained forty-five men and officers that entered the service from Allen County. Its history and that of the Seventy-fourth are identical, as they were together in the same brigade a great portion of the time they were in the service, and were always in the same division and fought shoulder to shoulder.

COMPANY H.

First Lieutenant—William McGinnis, promoted Captain, and died a prisoner of war at Savannah, Ga., August 31, 1864.
 Sergeants—William Riley, promoted to First Lieutenant; Abner A. Kelsey.
 Corporals—Sylvester Strook, promoted First Sergeant; Peter Mulrine, killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863; George W. Iler, killed at Chickamauga September 19, 1863; Jonathan L. Wilkerson, promoted Sergeant.
 Musicians—Amos Earlywine, discharged February 16, 1863, for disability; James Ligget.
 Wagoner—Kyle Gaskill.
 Privates—James Biggs, promoted Corporal; William Barrot, Isaac Barnes, John Crow; Nathan Cloney, promoted Corporal; James Douglas, Andrew Garrett, David Hamilton, William Koontz, Ulrich J. Loop; Samuel Ligget, promoted Corporal; Benjamin F. Platt, James Robinson, Isaac A. Rinehart; Jackson Scott, promoted Corporal; John G. Thompson, Francis J. Wilson, Leroy Welob.

Henry Biggs, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 16, 1864.
 John W. Chaney, discharged March 8, 1863, for disability.
 Clark Dewitt, discharged January 6, 1864, for disability.
 Thomas L. Dewitt, discharged October 30, 1863, for disability.
 Michael Deunis, discharged March 8, 1866, for wounds.
 Isaac N. Kinnam, discharged April 6, 1864, for wounds.
 Daniel K. Shoup, transferred to Engineer Corps July 29, 1864.
 Hiram Slain, discharged June 29, 1864, for wounds.
 John Stew, discharged February 16, 1863, for disability.
 John Arick, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863, of wounds.
 Wesley Andrews, died at Frankfort, Ky., October 16, 1862.
 Henry C. Bowman, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1863.
 Robert B. Gatewood, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., August 12, 1863.
 John H. Lowman, died at Gallatin, Tenn., January 13, 1863.
 Joseph Robinson, died at Gallatin, Tenn., January 1, 1863.
 Isaiah Wilkerson, died at Scottsville, Ky., December 12, 1862.
 John W. Sargeon, died near Fairfax Seminary, Va., May 2, 1866.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEER (FOURTH) CAVALRY.

Farrler and Blacksmith—William F. Brown, promoted to Corporal; William H. Ferguson, discharged January 29, 1864, for disability.
 Privates—Hiram H. Hughes, promoted to Corporal; James Brown (Company I), transferred to United States Army.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY K—Samuel M. Hench.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

The Eighty-eighth Regiment was in part composed of 344 men and officers from Allen County. It was organized at Fort Wayne, and mustered into the service of the United States on the 29th of August, 1862, and was ordered at once to Louisville, Ky., arriving there the next day, and was immediately assigned to Gen. Rousseau's Division of the Army of the Ohio, and, on the 2d of October, marched with its division in pursuit of the rebel Gen. Bragg, who had been foiled in his attempt to capture Louisville. On the 8th of October, a part of the army overtook Bragg at Chaplin Hills, near Perryville, Ky., and a severe battle was the result. The brigade to which the Eighty-eighth belonged occupied the right of Rousseau's line, and was exposed to a terrific fire and a number of impetuous charges. But the regiment behaved as though every man was a veteran, and maintained its position. Its loss was very severe in killed and wounded, and the regiment was complimented, in general orders, for its steadiness and good conduct during the battle, by the commanding General. The enemy retreated the night after the battle, and the regiment, with its command, marched to Crab Orchard, and then retraced its steps to Perryville, and marched thence to Nashville, Tenn., via Bowling Green. The regiment remained at Nashville until the 26th of December, engaged in guard duty and drilling, varied by an occasional skirmish with the enemy, when the entire army moved in the direction of Murfreesboro. From that time until the 1st day of January, the regiment participated in the movements of the division to which it was attached, preliminary to the battle of Stone River, and on the 1st, 2d and 3d of January, with its brigade and division, distinguished itself by its gallant conduct in that hard-fought battle.

On the evening of the 3d, the brigade to which the Eighty-eighth was attached was ordered to make a charge in its front, near the Murfreesboro pike. The order was brilliantly executed. The enemy was driven from his cover and his entrenchments carried, and it was the final charge made during the battle. Before daylight the next morning, the rebels evacuated Murfreesboro. The regiment suffered severely in killed, wounded and missing. Col. Humphrey was among the wounded, he having received a severe bayonet thrust in the final charge.

The regiment remained in camp near Murfreesboro until the 24th of June, when the army moved southward, in the direction of Tullahoma, where Bragg was strongly fortified. The Eighty-eighth was engaged in a spirited engagement at Hoover's Gap on the 25th. Bragg evacuated Tullahoma without a battle, on account of a flank movement made by Gen. Rosecrans, and the Eighty-eighth moved on to Winchester, Tenn., where it remained until August 16, when it marched on, at the commencement of the Chickamauga campaign. Crossing the Tennessee River, it participated in a severe engagement at Dug Gap, Ga., with the rebel Gen. Polk, on the 11th of September. The division to which it belonged was the first one to get into action at the battle of Chickamauga, on September 19, and for two days fought gallantly, resisting the assaults of the enemy, and, after Rosecrans' right was broken and the army was forced back to Chattanooga, the Eighty-eighth formed a part of the rear guard. Many brave men and officers of the regiment were killed or wounded in the battle. On the 17th of October, Col. Humphrey resigned, on account of ill-health, and Lieut. Col. Briant was promoted to fill the vacancy. On the night of the 24th of November, the Eighty-eighth moved, with the command of Gen. Hooker, to the attack upon Lookout Mountain, and fought "the battle among the clouds."

On the following day, it took part in the battle of Mission Ridge and was one of the first regiments to plant its flag upon the works of the enemy. The regiment followed on in pursuit of the flying foe, and on the 27th was engaged at Graysville and Ringgold, capturing a battery at the last-named place.

On the 6th of May, the regiment, with its division, started on the Atlanta campaign and participated in the many battles, severe skirmishes and fatiguing marches that crowned that campaign with success, and resulted in the capture of Atlanta.

The Eighty-eighth, among other actions, was engaged at Tunnel Hill, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta (July 20 and 22) and Utoy Creek and Jonesboro.

On the 3d of October, Hood, having passed around Sherman's flank and started north with the intention of cutting Sherman off from his base of supplies, the army started in pursuit of him. The regiment joined in the pursuit and after marching over two hundred miles, halted at Kingston, Ga., leaving Hood to fall into the hands of Thomas' Veterans at Franklin and Nashville. From there the regiment returned to Atlanta, and on the 16th of November, with the rest of the army, commenced the famous "march to the sea," arriving at Savannah, Ga., on the 21st of December, with the loss of but one man, captured by the enemy near Sandersville, Ga.

On the 20th of January, 1865, the Eighty-eighth left Savannah, moving up the Georgia side of the Savannah River, by way of Springfield, and crossed the river with great difficulty, owing to the "bottom" being three miles in width. The command then moved on in a northerly direction, destroying railroads and everything that could be of advantage to the enemy, and reached Avershoro, N. C., on the 16th of March, and was engaged in the battle near that place. From there it moved on, and on the 19th, while marching in advance of its corps,

encountered the enemy in a strong position near Bentonville. Capt. Fred F. Boltz, with a part of the regiment, was ordered to reconnoiter the position of the enemy and report; it not being supposed possible that there was any force of the enemy in that vicinity to amount to anything. The duty was promptly and faithfully performed, and while troops were being placed in position, an overwhelming attack was made upon the Captain's command. The rest of the regiment, and a few other troops that happened to be at hand, were sent to his support and they held the enemy in check until the rest of its corps (the Fourteenth) could reach supporting distance. That was the last engagement in which the regiment took part, and it was one of the most severe. Its loss was very severe in proportion to the number engaged. From there it moved to Goldsboro, and, on the 10th of April, left there and marched to Cape Fear River, where it lay at the time of the surrender of Johnston's army.

From there it marched to Washington by way of Richmond, Va., where it was mustered out of the service on the 9th of June, 1865, and at once left for Indianapolis, where it arrived June 13, and the members dispersed to their homes.

The Eighty-eighth was one of the best regiments that went into the field from Indiana and came home with its honor untarnished by a single stain.

Colonel—George Humphrey, resigned October 17, 1863; re-entered the service as Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel—Cyrus E. Briant, promoted to Colonel November —, 1863.

Adjutants—Hartman B. DuBarry, resigned August 1, 1863; Allen H. Dougall, from First Lieutenant Company D, promoted to Captain of Company D.

Quartermaster—Ira Rupert, mustered out with regiment.

COMPANY D.

Captain—Charles S. True, mustered out with regiment.

COMPANY G.

Captain—Nelson P. Guffy, resigned February 17, 1863.

First Lieutenant—Phillip W. Silver, promoted Captain and resigned October 23, 1863.

Second Lieutenant—Louis Neill, resigned December 22, 1862.

First Sergeant—Charles A. Whitaker, promoted to First Lieutenant.

Sergeants—William B. Henderson, promoted to First Sergeant; Charles Davis, promoted to First Lieutenant Company B; Edward Kiokey, mustered out with regiment; William S. Jones, killed at battle of Stone River December 31, 1862.

Corporals—Dorsey Souder, died at Nashville, Tenn., January 27, 1863, of wounds; William C. Hillopeter, promoted to Captain of Company C, honorably discharged June 6, 1865, for wounds received in action; William Douglass, discharged February 21, 1863, for disability; John Jones, mustered out with regiment as Sergeant; James Waugh, discharged April 11, 1863, for disability; Lewis Sweet; Oscar S. Baraey, died at Louisville, Ky.; Julian Boquet, promoted to Sergeant, killed in battle at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865.

Musicians—Andrew Basak; John H. Cook, promoted to Corporal.

Wagoner—David H. Plunk.

Privates—William H. Baraas; Russell A. Copp, promoted to Corporal; Anthony Draker; John Douglass, promoted to Sergeant; Edwin Falts, John H. Flemmlug, Oliver C. Grayless, Jeremiah Gorham, Abraham Henderson; Elias Hior, promoted to Corporal; Samuel N. Ingraham, Frank Kiokey, Joseph Kiokey, Daniel D. Krebs; Robert T. Leper, promoted to Commissary Sergeant; John L. Lepper, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; Oeborn Mooney, Noah Nepper; Jacob H. Notestine, promoted to Sergeant; Adam Presser, Nicholas Rear; Charles R. Read, promoted to Corporal; Joshua Sweet, David Simons, William F. Waugh, William H. Wallace, Samuel Zimmerman.

Elbridge Burk, discharged March 31, 1863, on account of wounds.

Alfred A. Davis, discharged November 13, 1862, for disability.

John Deal, discharged December 17, 1862, for disability.

Joseph Forsythe, discharged April 9, 1863, for disability.

Martin Goodwell, discharged July 26, 1863, for disability.

Jeremiah Goodwell, discharged February 10, 1863, on account of wounds.

Marion E. Griswell, discharged April 4, 1863, on account of wounds.

John U. Henderson, discharged December 29, 1862, for disability.

Isaac Hull, discharged February 10, 1863, for disability.

William H. Hull, discharged January 6, 1863, for disability.

James Judge, discharged August 9, 1863, for disability.

James McCormack, discharged January 30, 1863, for disability.

James Morton, discharged February 14, 1863, for disability.

Eli Meiser, discharged November 24, 1862, for disability.

James Morris, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 15, 1864.

Frank McKinzie, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 26, 1863.

Martin Miller, discharged February 12, 1863, for disability.

Moses Paff, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps December 31, 1862.

John E. Pillars, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 15, 1864.

Frank M. Patterson, discharged March 31, 1863, for disability.

David Schoup, discharged.

Elijah Spenoer, discharged.

John Thorp, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

John Wisel, discharged December 26, 1863, for disability.

Edward Wilson, discharged March 26, 1863, on account of wounds.

Ellis Butterfield, died at Danville, Ky., June 1, 1863.

John Butler, died at Louisville, Ky., July 6, 1863.

Jacob Bricker, captured at Chickamauga September 20, 1863, and missing since.

John Bishop, died at Louisville, Ky., January 18, 1863, of wounds.

Samuel Knight, died at Nashville, Tenn., January 2, 1863.

Henry Diefendorfer, died at home April 1, 1863, of wounds.

Moses Salder, died at Gallatin, Tenn., January 25, 1863.

Alvin Thatchler, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 13, 1863, of wounds.

Hiram W. Thomas, died at Nashville, Tenn., January 28, 1863, of wounds.

Elijah Wells, died at Nashville, Tenn., November 11, 1863.

RECRUITS.

Allen Archer, transferred to Thirty-eighth Regiment June 7, 1865.
George H. Butler, transferred to Thirty-eighth Regiment June 7, 1865.
William Devlin, transferred to Thirty-eighth Regiment June 7, 1865.
Henry Evor, transferred to Thirty-eighth Regiment June 7, 1865.
Henry W. Fraaks, promoted Corporal and transferred to Thirty-eighth Regiment June 7, 1865.

Ezra Funk, transferred to Thirty-eighth Regiment June 7, 1865.

Hiram Ward.

William Zegenfus, transferred to Thirty-eighth Regiment June 7, 1865.

Charles Zegenfus, transferred to Thirty-eighth Regiment June 7, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Captain—Cyrus E. Briant, promoted Colonel.

First Lieutenant—Isaac Bateman, resigned August 14, 1863.

Second Lieutenant—Joseph D. Stopper, promoted to First Lieutenant and resigned January 2, 1864.

First Sergeant—Scott Swan, promoted Captain, and honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

Sergeants—Isaac A. Slater, promoted to First Lieutenant, and died April 25, 1865, of wounds received in battle; Aaron Notestine; Milton Thompson, promoted to Second Lieutenant.

Corporals—Daniel Shordon, promoted to Sergeant; Henry Shobe, killed at Peach Tree Creek July 20, 1864; Allen Dougall, promoted to Captain; Charles W. McKee, promoted to Sergeant Major; Thomas M. Stevens, discharged February 27, 1863; Herbert Bell, promoted to Sergeant; Benjamin F. Miller, discharged; Henry Wyatt, discharged December 28, 1862.

Musicians—Zacharius Miller, Erastus J. Godfrey, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 16, 1864.

Wagoner—Levi H. Miller, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 10, 1861.

Privates—Charles Bouquet, promoted to Corporal; George W. Bowers, Nicholas Broward; William Broward, promoted to Sergeant; Adam Bowers, promoted to First Lieutenant; Wilcox S. Bell, Matthias Conrad, Joseph Cummlaga, Lafayette Coomer, James Donaldson, Joseph Glatner; Milton Horn, promoted to Corporal; James Hall, David Halter; Amos Hilkey, William Johnson, Isaac Kendrick, James Kees, George Kolth, Isaac Nesbitt, Theodore A. Pates, Richard Price, Christian Parker, Joshua Parker, Henry C. Parker, Isaac Rhodes, Morris Rose, promoted Sergeant; Felix Rose, Isaac Salder; Sofara Salder, promoted Corporal; Alfred Salder, John C. Stafford; Joseph Stafford, promoted Corporal; George Shordon, James A. Wilkinson, Nathan Wyatt.

Scott Aracy, transferred to Thirty-eighth Regiment June 7, 1865.

David Broward, discharged December 28, 1863.

Hiram Button, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps July 21, 1863.

Benjamin F. Bosserman, discharged February 6, 1863, for disability.

George Brown, discharged April 14, 1863, for disability.

John Dingman, discharged October 21, 1862, for disability.

George W. Hilkey, discharged April 9, 1863, for disability.

Andrew Hettinger, discharged October 8, 1863, for disability.

Henry Hettinger, discharged January 1, 1863, for disability.

Uriah Johnson, discharged December 5, 1862, for disability.

Emanuel Kile, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 30, 1863.

James Lovell, discharged October 27, 1863, for disability.

Mosroe Lovell, discharged October 23, 1863, for disability.

James H. Mitchell, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps in 1865.

Isaiah Notestine, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps in 1865.

David W. Snider, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 17, 1864.

Joshua Snider, discharged May 22, 1863, for disability.

Milo Thompson, discharged March 3, 1863, for disability.

George F. Thorp, discharged October 28, 1863, for disability.

Alexander Votra, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 6, 1864.

Elisha Wilson, discharged December 28, 1863, for disability.

John Webb, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 13, 1863.

Henry Butler, killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 2, 1864.

Abraham Carine, died at Gallatin, Tenn., in February, 1863.

John Frateabergh, died at Louisville, Ky., December 29, 1863.

David Goig, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., February 8, 1863.

Isaiah Halfey, died at Louisville, Ky., December 19, 1862.

Joseph M. Henderson, died at Annapolis, Md., May 1, 1863.

Samuel Harsh, died at Spencerville, Ind., February 1, 1864.

John Hood, died at Nashville, Tenn., February 1, 1863.

Edward Johnson, killed in battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

Job Kenaisson, died at Louisville, Ky., November 13, 1863.

Joseph T. Marsh, died in Andersonville Prison June 28, 1864.

Amariah Parker, died at New Albany, Ind., December 8, 1862.

Washington Porkias, died at New Albany, Ind., March 12, 1863.

Cromwell C. Powers, died at Nashville, Tenn., August 13, 1863.

John Turner, missing while foraging in South Carolina, February 2, 1865, supposed to be killed.

William Ward, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 28, 1862.

Hiram Wise, died at Danville Prison, Virginia, January 19, 1864.

Eli Wise, died at Andersonville Prison June 10, 1864.

John B. Waters, died at Louisville, Ky., October 6, 1862.

RECRUITS.

William F. Alderman, transferred to Thirty-eighth Regiment June 7, 1865.

William M. Cutler, transferred to Thirty-eighth Regiment June 7, 1865.

Cyrus Davis, transferred to Thirty-eighth Regiment June 7, 1865.

Edwin Horn, transferred to Thirty-eighth Regiment June 7, 1865.

Joseph H. Nesbit, transferred to Thirty-eighth Regiment June 7, 1865.

John K. Sailer, transferred to Thirty-eighth Regiment June 7, 1865.

George W. Shores, transferred to Thirty-eighth Regiment June 7, 1865.

Howard Wright, transferred to Thirty-eighth Regiment June 7, 1865.

William Wyatt, transferred to Thirty-eighth Regiment June 7, 1865.

Sydney Ginter, discharged February 21, 1865, on account of wounds.

Joseph Heath, discharged as prisoner of war.

Jacob P. Bowers, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 1, 1864.

John R. Patterson, killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Captain—Chasacey B. Oakley, resigned December 15, 1862; re-entered service as Adjutant One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment.

First Lieutenant—Richard Williams, resigned January 27, 1868.

Second Lieutenant—John G. Gobeau, died January 17, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River.

First Sergeant—Augustus C. Brown, promoted Captain.

Sergeants—Elbridge G. Paigo, discharged April 28, 1863, for disability; Charles S. True, promoted to Captain of Company B; Jerry Heffelfinger, promoted to First Lieutenant; Henry Bender, discharged October 31, 1863.

Corporals—Harvey J. Kasis, promoted Sergeant, discharged March 12, 1863, for disability; John Hennig, promoted Sergeant; Sylvester Grist; Abasalom G. C. Benet; Henry M. Millor, promoted to Sergeant; Sylvester A. Carvia, promoted Second Lieutenant; James Heffelfinger, promoted Corporal.

Musicians—Warren M. Beard, discharged April 8, 1863, for disability.

Wagoner—William A. Kinade, promoted to Corporal.

Privates—Joseph Benet, William Carbaugh, John Croy, Milton W. Freeman, Robert L. Freeman; Amon Farmer, promoted to Corporal; George W. Pierstine, Eli Folkeberg; Harvey Geiger, promoted Corporal; Martin G. Heffelfinger, promoted Corporal.

Joseph Hood, John Hathaway, Joseph Hyndman, Simon P. Jones, John Jackson, Andrew Karriger, Samuel Karriger, Isaac M. Kise, John K. Lyon, Christopher McBride; William H. McClelland, promoted to Corporal; Alex. C. McCurdy, Samuel Reed, Enos Reed, George W. Robinson, Harvey W. Ross, Samuel H. Smith, William Snyder, Seth M. Sipe, Martin Schram, Timothy Tyler.

Henry Brown, discharged February 1, 1865, for disability.
John Ely, discharged May 2, 1863, for disability.
George Geiger, discharged November 8, 1863, for disability.
Charles Johnston, discharged March 8, 1863, for disability.
John Johnson, discharged January 11, 1864, for disability.
Samuel B. Irwin, discharged August 29, 1862, for disability.
Amos Myler, discharged December 11, 1862, for disability from wounds.
Henry C. McClelland, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
John Manning, discharged September 9, 1863, for disability.
James McBride, discharged May 6, 1863, for disability.
Smiley M. McCurdy, discharged February 19, 1863, for disability.
Thomas Neal, transferred to Engineer Corps July 28, 1864.
Samuel H. Shoaff, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 10, 1865.
Daniel Shurt, discharged January 15, 1863, for disability.
Peter J. Waterson, discharged February 8, 1863, for disability.
Robert K. Brown, died at Nashville, Tenn., January 11, 1863, of wounds.
Charles E. Duglay, died at Savannah, Ga., January 2, 1865.
Martin D. Green, died at Danville, Ky.
Solomon Johnson, died at —, November 20, 1862.
Robert Jones, died in Louisville, Ky., December 26, 1862.
John Kagle, killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 7, 1864.
John Maxwell, died at Fort Wayne, Ind., August 30, 1863.
Francis M. Mooney, died at Bowling Green, Ky., November 25, 1862.
Nathan McGuire, died at Indianapolis, Ind., August 12, 1863.
Herman McClintock, died at Bowling Green, Ky., November 19, 1862.
Elisha A. Richardson, died at Bowling Green, Ky., —.
David River, died at Bowling Green, Ky., December 17, 1862.
Jacob River, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1863.
Mahlon Sipe, wounded and missing at Stone River December 31, 1862.
Gottlieb Sumner, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., December 24, 1863.
David Stoner, killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 10, 1865.

RECRUITS.

William Carter, transferred to Thirty-eighth Regiment June 7, 1865.
John Curtis, transferred to Thirty-eighth Regiment June 7, 1865.
Moses Hammersly, transferred to Thirty-eighth Regiment June 7, 1865.
Oregon Hanes, transferred to Thirty-eighth Regiment June 7, 1865.
William Henry, transferred to Thirty-eighth Regiment June 7, 1865.
George Frata.

COMPANY F.

Captain—Isaac H. Le Fevre, died September 21, 1863, of wounds received at battle of Chickamauga.

First Lieutenant—John O'Connell, resigned January 25, 1863.
Second Lieutenant—Ferdinand F. Boltz, promoted Captain.
First Sergeant—Amos Sine, discharged February 1, 1863, for disability.
Sergeants—John D. Cartwright, promoted Second Lieutenant and resigned October 18, 1863; David Caston, promoted First Lieutenant, killed in action at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864; Paul F. King, promoted to First Sergeant, killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 7, 1864; George W. Stiles.
Corporals—James S. Tyler, discharged October 31, 1863, for disability; Josiah King, promoted First Lieutenant, resigned January 11, 1865; Anthony McCrone, killed at Kenesaw Mountain June 20, 1864; Robert W. Hops, promoted to Sergeant; John Close, died October 13, 1862, of wounds received in battle; David R. Palmer, discharged November 21, 1862, on account of wounds; Samuel H. Sturgeon, discharged February 15, 1863, on account of wounds; Peter Kiser, promoted to Sergeant.
Musician—Charles T. Morris; Frank M. Johnson, discharged February 1, 1863, for disability.

Wagoner—John McBride, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps December 8, 1863.
Privates—Martha Boggs, William H. Ball, Frank M. Braddock, William Boone, Charles Dolan, John A. Dolan; John H. Ferguson, promoted to Sergeant; John Y. Ferguson, promoted to Corporal; Michael Hass; Thomas Hood, promoted to Sergeant; Marcellus Justus, Peter King; George Krolgh, promoted to Sergeant; Patrick Molloy, promoted to Corporal; Gronville Powell, Amos Robert, Alfred Summers, Jebu Shannon, John Schuckman; Daniel Walters, promoted to Sergeant.

James M. Ball, discharged May 15, 1863, for disability.
William E. Bailey, discharged March 24, 1863, for disability.
Jacob A. Butler, transferred to Engineer Corps July 18, 1864.
Hugh B. Cottrell, transferred to Company H October 1, 1862.
Joshua Crawford, discharged April 6, 1863, for disability.
Nathaniel Duckworth, discharged February 15, 1862, for disability.
Thomas R. Davis, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 16, 1864.
Josiah Gell, transferred to Marine Brigade January 6, 1863.
Thomas Grey, discharged March 21, 1863, on account of wounds.
James W. Hood, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Wesley Higgs, discharged March 5, 1863, for disability.
Daniel Holycross, discharged May 16, 1863, for disability.
Thomas Kintz, discharged February 27, 1863, for disability.
Robert Lanning, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 11, 1864.
Volney C. Leonard, transferred to Thirty-eighth Regiment to make up time lost Isaac Miller, discharged December 26, 1862, on account of wounds.

EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Adjutant—Thomas Adelsperger.

COMPANY B.

First Sergeant—Martin V. B. Spencer, promoted Second Lieutenant, resigned January 15, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Sergeant—Sylvester L. Gorsline.
Corporal—Elias W. Coverdale, discharged June 11, 1863, for disability.
Privates—Charles Ebrman, Jackson E. Heavland, Perry McDaniel, George W. Riley, Daniel P. Reynolds, Benjamin H. Wood.
George Riley, supposed to have been lost on steamer Sultana, explosion.
David Warling, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 24, 1863.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT, FIFTH CAVALRY—(THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

This regiment contained one company from this, Allen County, and was organized at Indianapolis in the fall of 1862, with Felix W. Graham as Colonel. It

was sent at once to Kentucky, and the different companies stationed at different points in that State until the 11th of the ensuing March, when the regiment was consolidated at Glasgow.

During the spring and summer of 1863, it was busily employed in scouting the country, breaking up guerrilla bands and in pursuing John Morgan, who had undertaken his famous raid. At Buffington Island, Ohio, the Fifth Cavalry headed off the rebel force and attacked and routed it, capturing a battery and numerous prisoners; after which it returned to Louisville, Ky. Subsequently the regiment moved to East Tennessee, and remained there until the opening of the Atlanta campaign, in which it took part, and was engaged in the "Stoneman raid," to the rear of Atlanta, where the regiment, being surrounded and cut off from all assistance, was surrendered by Gen. Stoneman in the face of a protest from Col. Butler, commanding the regiment, against his doing so, Butler believing the regiment could out its way through.

After that, the regiment remained in the rear, doing guard duty, until January, 1865, when it was remounted and equipped at Louisville, when it left immediately for Tennessee, where it was engaged in scouting and doing courier duty until the close of the war, when, on the 16th of June, 1865, it was mustered out of the service at Pulaski, Tenn., and left for Indianapolis and home.

During its term of service, the Fifth Cavalry was engaged in twenty-two battles and numerous skirmishes, and captured from the enemy 640 prisoners and numerous pieces of artillery and battle-flags.

COMPANY D.

Captain—Harry A. Whitman.
First Lieutenant—William W. Angel.
First Sergeant—Andrew W. Stevens, promoted to Second Lieutenant, and honorably discharged March 11, 1863.
Company Commissary Sergeant—James Pippings, discharged March 20, 1863, for disability.

Sergeants—Albert S. Brownson, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., August 19, 1864; Calvin L. Thomas; Barney Hopper, promoted to Second Lieutenant; John Bangnot, discharged November 17, 1862, for disability; Warren Montgomery.

Corporals—Henry G. Frank, discharged May 25, 1863, for disability; Moses S. Niles, promoted to Sergeant; John Frass, died in Andersonville Prison December 24, 1864; Robert Keown, died at Annapolis, Md., December 12, 1864.

Buglers—William Sudbrink, Orion T. Thomas.

Farrier—Daniel Hill.

Privates—William H. Archer, David C. Bleam; David Crouse, promoted to Corporal;

Peter Demarty, William Eyrick, Samuel Foltz, Charles Fosslema; Frederick Hebring, promoted to Corporal; Henry Lankenaw; William Limecooley, promoted to Corporal; Ami D. Nettle; Harry Nill, promoted to Saddler; Thomas Reilly, Francis M. Sunderland, Frederick Weston; George Woodford, promoted to Sergeant; Lewis Young.

Frederick Blook, transferred to Seventeenth United States Infantry December 1, 1862.

Jacob Fink, transferred to Seventeenth United States Infantry November 19, 1862.

Hiram Graves, transferred to Seventeenth United States Infantry December 5, 1862.

Harrison Judoh, discharged April 21, 1863, for disability.

Calvin H. Jones, transferred to Seventeenth United States Infantry December 1, 1862.

Charles Lake, discharged December 16, 1862, for disability.

Thomas G. Reed, discharged December 22, 1863, for disability.

John Stilla, discharged November 11, 1864, for disability.

John B. Seinfort, transferred to Seventeenth United States Infantry December 5, 1862.

George M. Crouse, died at Annapolis, Md., December 3, 1864.

Frederick Ezenthal, died in Andersonville Prison June 25, 1864.

Wilson H. Johnson, died at Indianapolis November 18, 1862.

Philip Lasb, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 30, 1863.

Henry Relley, died at Knoxville, Tenn., December 21, 1863.

Christopher Search, died in Andersonville Prison June 8, 1864.

William H. Strickler, died at Pulaski, Tenn., March 8, 1865.

RECRUITS.

George Brooks, Buglar; James D. Brooks, Daniel Donovan, Henry Emrick, Jackson Holmes, Uriah W. Hinton, John Kimbol, Peter A. Lininger, Gustavus McClanahan, John Nebb, Cyrus A. Niles, Isaac Overly, Jr., Isaac Overly, Sr., Daniel Overly, William Overly, Thomas Overly, David C. Owens, Charles A. Paige, Perry O. Rice, Jacob Rine, Natbaaniel S. Risden, Christopher Swank; Calvin Thomas, promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant; Ransom Workman.

John Eley, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Caleb Falkenberg, discharged February 27, 1863, for disability.

Louis Gillion, discharged February 12, 1863, for disability.

William H. Hutchings, discharged April 16, 1865, for disability.

John Smaltz, died at Hillsboro, Ga., in 1864.

NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

The Ninety-first Regiment was organized as a three-years regiment, but when enough men had been recruited for seven companies, they were sent into the field—in August, 1862. In the summer of 1863, three companies of men who enlisted for six months were assigned to it, thus filling it up. After their time had expired, their places were filled, in December, 1864, with three companies of men enlisted for a term of one year. Two of these companies were from Allen County. These companies were with the Ninety-first but a short time, when they were transferred to other regiments—principally the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and the One Hundred and Fifty-second.

COMPANY H.

Captain—Charles Emory, transferred to Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment.

First Lieutenant—Marion G. Griswold, transferred to Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment.

Second Lieutenant—Nathan Krause, Jr., transferred to Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment.

First Sergeant—William J. Reed, discharged January 20, 1865, for disability.

Sergeants—William H. Alshouse, William P. Huff; Jerome Potter, promoted to First Sergeant; Andrew Middleton.

Corporals—John Baler, promoted to Sergeant; William H. Worden, Robert M. Lyward, Upton Noll, Daniel Frisby, Samuel Bacon; John L. Barous, died at Newbern, N. C., April 6, 1865; George W. Opliger, unaccounted for.

Musicians—Theodore F. McDougal, Thomas McCormick.

Privates—Samuel Allen, Jesso W. Brown, Lewis H. Bowers, James Brown, Francis Bischoff, Thomas Bradbury, Lewis Badio, Zyra A. Conley, Cornelius Cook, Thomas Cadwalader, John Donahoe, William H. Dougherty, William H. Eagy, James Essex, August Filterow, William Franco, James Fry, Samuel Falkenberg, Joseph George, George Grotalris, Taylor Grover, Jr., John Galley; Franklin Garbor, promoted to Corporal; Charles Gribler, George Hood, Anthony Holt, Christian Hondricks, Elijah Lamar, James McGangha, Conrad Mosser, David W. Marquet, Israel Magner, Matthias Mashamer, Ayets P. Nash, Henry Orstedt, Darlus M. Preble, Samuel Payne, Horatio Pool, Francis Parker, Frank Rudolph; Matthias Rohus, promoted to Corporal; Christian Rihards, William Russell, Joseph Sohrack, Joseph Shives, Frank Sherwood, Samuel Shert, Frank Savolt; Peter M. Smith, W. C. Vandewater, Jacob B. Williams, Henry Webka, Oliver P. Walters, George H. Wilson, Hiram Watson.

Loran Bethel, unaccounted for.
Andrew Grover, unaccounted for.
John Griffith, unaccounted for.
William Henderson, unaccounted for.
William A. Johnson, unaccounted for.
Lawrence Power, unaccounted for.
Joseph Stark, unaccounted for.
Charles Stuart, unaccounted for.
Peter Eokley, died in New-York City May 24, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Captain—Joseph H. Keever, transferred to Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment.

First Sergeant—William Myers, promoted to First Lieutenant and transferred to Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment.

Sergeants—Newcomb Rank, promoted to First Sergeant; William H. Hunting, unaccounted for; James S. Baker, unaccounted for; Ephraim Spangler, unaccounted for.

Corporals—William Frey, unaccounted for; Samuel D. Cole, unaccounted for; E. C. Godfrey, unaccounted for; John Albright, unaccounted for; Mark Herrington; Lewellen H. Pries; Amos Hartman, Jacob Smith.

Musicians—Caleb Zook; Henry Powers, died at Raleigh, N. C., May 16, 1865.

Privates—Fredorlok Beekman, Lafayette M. Bratten, Christian Bishop, Henry E. Brandenburg, Arthur M. Brockenridge, Oliver Blystone, Adam J. Bennett, George Carto, William I. Cress, Henry Champion, R. J. Dingman, Joseph Denner, Jackson Gibson, Elias Hoover, Caspar Hunkey, Elijah Hook, Thomas Hubbs, William R. Johnson, Jacob Johnson, Peter Long, Peter Lovine, David W. Miller; Henry M. Mason, promoted Corporal; William O. Payne, Patriok Ryan, Lewis Riding, Ephraim Redman, Henry Simon, William Shmon.

Philander Allon, unaccounted for.
David Chorpennig, unaccounted for.
Perry Davis, unaccounted for.

Albert M. Cassada, transferred to One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment February 20, 1865.

Samuel Ernsperger, transferred to One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment February 20, 1865.

Jeremiah Garl, transferred to One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment February 20, 1865.

George Houston, unaccounted for.

David Hoover, transferred to One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment February 20, 1865.

George Majors, transferred to One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment February 20, 1865.

Calvin C. Robbins, transferred to One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment February 20, 1865.

David Stewart, transferred to One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment February 20, 1865.

Jacob R. Thomas, transferred to One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment February 20, 1865.

Daniel Leary, unaccounted for.
Peter Lynch, unaccounted for.
William McAueneh, unaccounted for.
Frederick Mullenhour, unaccounted for.
John M. Swisher, unaccounted for.
James E. Thomas, unaccounted for.
William Thomas, unaccounted for.
Joseph Zorg, unaccounted for.
Hiram Ebming, died at Greensboro, N. C., July 20, 1865.
Lewis Regetz, died at Philadelphia, Penn., July 7, 1865.

Note.—There is no doubt that the men in this regiment that are marked "unaccounted for" have been regularly mustered out and discharged; but, through carelessness, the date is not given on the muster-out rolls. J. B. D.

ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

The One Hundredth Regiment was organized at Fort Wayne, in the month of August, 1862, and was mustered into the service on the 10th of September, 1862. Charles Case, of Fort Wayne, was commissioned as Colonel, but he declined to be mustered, and Sanford J. Stoughton was then appointed.

On the 11th of November, the regiment left for Memphis, Tenn., arriving there on the 16th. A short time after its arrival, it was assigned to duty at Collierville, guarding the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. It remained there until the 9th of the following June, when it was ordered to join in the movement on Vicksburg. From that time forward, its history is identical with the Twelfth Regiment (three years' service), as they were in the same division. It took an active part in the siege of Vicksburg, the movement against the rebel Gen. Johnson at Jackson, Miss., the battle of Mission Ridge, the Atlanta campaign, the "march to the sea," and the battle of Bentonville, in all of which it acquitted itself well. It was mustered out of the service at Washington June 9, 1865, and its members returned to their homes. The recruits, whose term of service had not expired, were transferred to the Forty-eighth Indiana, and they were finally mustered out with that regiment.

Colonel—Charles Case, declined to be mustered.

Adjutant—Edward P. Williams, promoted to Captain and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

COMPANY K.

First Lieutenant—Jeremiah M. Wise, resigned February 29, 1864.

First Sergeant—Henry Williams, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps June —, 1863.

Musician—Melvin M. Beals.

Privates—Jacob Allwine, Thomas Blokle, Matthias Cramer, William A. Logan, David N. Pugh, Moses N. Pugh, John T. Stouffer, Bartholomew Smith, Solomon Swisher. Columbus Duke, killed at Mission Ridge November 26, 1863.
John Kepler, died at Memphis, Tenn., October 15, 1863.
John K. Nerhood, killed at Mission Ridge November 26, 1863.

COMPANY A—RECRUITS.

Lemuel W. Moe, transferred to Forty-eighth Regiment May 30, 1865.

George S. Phelps, transferred to Forty-eighth Regiment May 30, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT.

COMPANY D.

Sergeant—Fonsaunon Harrison, died at Gallatin, Tenn., February 12, 1863.

Private—John W. Hunter.

COMPANY G.

Sergeant—Lorenzo D. Wilson, promoted to Captain.

Private—Jeremiah Smith, discharged April 20, 1864, on account of wounds.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment consisted in part of two companies from Allen County that were transferred to it from the Ninety-first Regiment, on the muster out of the remainder of that regiment.

The history of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth is identical with that of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, which is given in full, they having been together their entire period of service.

COMPANY A.

Privates—John Albright, Philander Allen, Joseph Denner; Llewellyn H. Pries, promoted to Corporal; Ephraim Spangler, promoted to Sergeant.

COMPANY D.

First Lieutenant—William Myers.

Privates—James S. Baker, promoted Sergeant; Frederick Bickman, Benjamin R. Glines, Henry C. Keever, William E. Martin, Ezra C. Tingle.

COMPANY G.

Captain—Charles Emory.

Second Lieutenant—Nathan Kraus, Jr.

Privates—Joseph Bartmas, Christian Conklin, Edward Geiger, Ambrose Kutz, Samuel R. McLain, Alvin V. Mitchell, David C. Slagle, Joseph W. Smith, Jacob Smith, Sins Tillison, Charles Fisher (died).

COMPANY D.

Privates—William Frey, promoted Corporal; Erastus C. Godfrey, promoted Corporal; George W. Opliger, promoted Corporal.

COMPANY E.

Second Lieutenant—Joseph H. Keever.

Privates—Peter Lynch, Peter Long, William McAueneh, John R. Miller, Patriok Ryan.

COMPANY F.

Privates—William C. Alahouse, Loran Bethel, Francis Bischoff, John Donahoe, Andrew Grover, John Griffith, George Houston, William Henderson, Frederick Mullenhour, William Thomas; Janvier B. Thomas, promoted to Corporal.

COMPANY G.

Privates—Samuel D. Cole, promoted to Corporal; John W. Swisher, promoted to Corporal.

COMPANY H.

First Lieutenant—Marion E. Griswold.

Privates—Albert Coats, promoted to Corporal; John Harris, William H. Johnson, James McConoughy, Milton Miranda, Francis Parker, Lawrence Powers, Levi Rhodes, Christian Richards.

COMPANY I.

Privates—William H. Hunting, promoted to Sergeant; Daniel Leary, promoted to Corporal Joseph Stark, Frank Saviot, Charles Stewart, William C. Vandewater, Julius C. Wood.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—(ELEVENTH CAVALRY).

Allen County was represented by forty-one men in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, which was organized at Indianapolis in March, 1864, with Robert R. Stewart as Colonel. About May 1, it was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., where it remained until the 1st of June, when it was assigned to duty along the line of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, with regimental headquarters at Larkinsville, Ala. It remained there until October 16, when it was ordered back to Nashville, where it was mounted, it having previously served as infantry, and sent to the front. In the campaign in Tennessee in November and December, 1864, the Eleventh Cavalry was actively engaged, and did good service, especially in the pursuit of Hood's forces after his defeat at Nashville. It remained on duty in Northern Alabama after the retreat of Hood across the Tennessee River, until the 12th of May, 1865. It was then ordered to St. Louis, Mo.; was there remounted and ordered to Rolla, Mo., and thence to Fort Riley, Kan., and from there to Council Grove, Kan., and was stationed along the Santa Fe route across the Plains, with headquarters at Cottonwood Crossing, where it remained until the 19th of September, when it was ordered to Indianapolis, where it was mustered out of the service on the 28th of September, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Privates—Perry Andrews, James W. Barnhart, Sylvanus Bolenbaugh, Mark M. Brown, John Bumgardner, John Burdgo, Thomas Clond, John Countryman; David Dellinger, promoted Second Lieutenant; William Golden, William Hilton, Jacob Horn, Moses McKinzie, promoted to Corporal; Henry Magner, Samuel Major, Thomas Major, Henry McCune, James McGrath, Riley J. Miller, James Mooney; Andrew Slacher, appointed Farrier; Theodore Summers, Wilson Tague, Riley Thompson, Arthur Watson, Samuel Wert, Gilbert Wilson.

Samuel M. Allen, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps June 2, 1865.
 Ethan Babcock, died at Larkinsville, Ala., September 24, 1884.
 Mardean Chitcoat, died at New Albany, Ind., February 27, 1865.
 Joshua Chitcoat, died at Kokomo, Ind., March 28, 1864.
 John W. Ely, died at Indianapolis March 30, 1865.
 Dudley Gifford, died at Eastport, Miss., March 11, 1865.
 George Johnson, died at St. Louis, Mo., February 2, 1865.
 Jonathan D. Kilne, died at Indianapolis March 29, 1865.
 William Lyach, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 28, 1864.
 John W. Ray, died at New Albany, Ind., May 20, 1864.
 William Slusser, died at Eastport, Miss., May 1, 1865.
 Herrod Wenz, missing in action at Franklin, Tenn., December 1, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Private—Thomas J. Shue, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

COMPANY K.

David Eggman.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—(TWELFTH CAVALRY).

COMPANY A.

Privates—Edward Burford; Andrew Kletz, promoted to Corporal.

COMPANY I.

Privates—James W. Garnor, James W. Nuttle, Valentino Power, Joseph Richart, Peter Russell, Ezra Van Tassel.
 Recruits—Irwin Kern, Edwin Turnock.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.

Private—Benjamin Purdue.

RECRUITS.

William S. Apple, discharged July 11, 1865, time expired.
 Patrick Broderick, discharged October 28, 1865, time expired.
 Jesso A. Cramer, discharged April 28, 1866, time expired.
 Isaac Golliday, discharged April 10, 1866, time expired.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment was composed partially, of 109 men and officers from Allen County. The regiment was partially organized at Kendallville, when it was removed to Michigan City and the organization completed there, on the 1st day of March, 1864, with Charles Case as Colonel, and Charles A. Zollinger as Lieutenant Colonel. On the 30th of March, the regiment left Michigan City for the front, and arrived at Nashville, Tenn., April 7, when it was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and, a few days after, marched to Charleston, East Tennessee, reaching there on the 24th of April. On the 3d of May, it moved with its command in the direction of Dalton, Ga., at the commencement of the Atlanta campaign. On the 12th, the regiment marched through Snake Creek Gap, and, breaking through a dense forest, took position near Roscan. On the 15th, a hard-fought battle ensued at that place. The enemy was defeated and driven across the Oostanaula River, and the regiment joined in the pursuit, until the enemy was found strongly entrenched at Cassville. On the 20th, the enemy was again defeated at that place, and driven across the Etowah River. On the 25th of May, the regiment, with its command, moved upon the enemy, who occupied a strong position at New Hope Church. Before reaching there, however, the enemy, after a severe engagement with another portion of our army, had been compelled to fall back to Lost Mountain. From that time until the 19th of July, the regiment was occupied in almost constant skirmishing with the enemy, and in rapid and arduous marching in a rough, broken country covered with a dense growth of underbrush, and intersected with small streams. During this time, to add to the discomfort of the men, rain fell almost continually and the roads were nearly impassable. A short extract from the diary of Capt. James Harper, of Company B, will give a slight idea of the condition of the country and the privations of the troops. Under date of June 19, the Captain says, "Left camp about noon; halted in the mud knee-deep and drew rations; crossed a muddy stream waist-deep; moved on through the mud two miles further and laid down in mud and water for the night." On the 15th of June, Lieut. Col. Zollinger was promoted Colonel, Col. Case having resigned.

On the 19th of July, the enemy was found in force at Decatur, a few miles east of Atlanta, and in the severe action that ensued, the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth lost heavily in killed and wounded; and, on the 6th of August, the regiment was again hotly engaged at Strawberry Run, losing twenty-five in killed and wounded.

On the 29th of August, the regiment, with its corps, marched around East Point, south of Atlanta, and struck the railroad running south from there, which it at once proceeded to tear up and destroy. On the 1st of September, at the battle of Jonesboro, the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, with its corps, was moved upon the left of the entire army, but was only slightly engaged. The next day, the entire army pressed on after the defeated foe to Lovejoy Station, where he was found strongly entrenched. Hot skirmishing at once commenced, and was continued until dark on the 5th, in which the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth did its full share, when orders were received to fall back to Atlanta. Capt. Harper's description of that night's march gives a faint picture of it. He says, "Received orders to move to the rear at 8 o'clock. Rained hard all the afternoon. Moved out very cautiously. The night was pitch-dark and the road was awful muddy and slippery. There were not a half-dozen men in the regiment but fell heels over head in the mud and water during the night. Marched side by side with the old Thirtieth. It was hard to keep the companies together, as the road was so crowded with men of different regiments. Halted at 2 o'clock in the morning and waited for daylight."

The next day, the march was continued, and on the 8th, the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, with its corps, went into camp at Decatur. On the 4th of October, the command moved in pursuit of the rebel Gen. Hood, who had cut Gen. Sherman's communications at Big Shanty, north of Atlanta, and was demonstrating on the garrisons that were guarding the railroad that formed our only means of supply. Moving rapidly in a northwesterly direction, the regiment reached Galesville, Ala., when the pursuit ceased. The Twenty-third Corps was then assigned to the army under command of Gen. Thomas, and the regiment marched with its corps to Chattanooga, and was transported thence by rail to Nashville, and thence to Johnsonville, Tenn., where it remained until the 20th of November. The regiment then moved to Columbia, and occupied the crossings of Duck River. For three days the enemy pressed our position at Columbia, and heavy skirmishing was carried on continually.

On the 29th, the regiment fell back across Duck River, burning the railroad bridge in its rear. The enemy's column having passed our flank, the regiment, with its corps, marched rapidly to Franklin, passing along immediately in front of, and close to the picket line of the entire rebel army, but was not disturbed, the enemy, in the darkness, supposing it to be a part of his own troops.

The next day, the enemy assaulted our position in great force. It was well chosen, and was defended with great determination. Assault after assault was made, and, at one time, the enemy actually gained a foothold in our works, but he was finally repulsed, with great loss. The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth acquitted itself with great credit at that battle, and lost heavily of its best men and officers in killed and wounded.

The Union army was then withdrawn to Nashville, and the regiment was placed in position near there, and at once erected a line of defensive works. On the 15th of December, the command moved, with the rest of the army, to an attack on the fortified position of Gen. Hood, and participated in the bloody two-days battle of Nashville, which resulted in the utter and entire defeat of Hood and the disastrous retreat of his army to the south side of the Tennessee River. The regiment joined in the pursuit until it was discontinued.

On the 5th of January, 1865, the regiment, with its division, embarked on steamboats at Clifton, on the Tennessee River, with orders to re-enforce Gen. Sherman, who was, at the time, in South Carolina. It went from Clifton to Cincinnati, thence to Washington by rail, and thence to Cape Fear Inlet, on the coast of North Carolina, by steamer, and thence to Morehead City, to re-enforce the column about to move from Newbern.

On the 6th of March, the regiment moved with the column from Newbern and marched along the railroad in the direction of Kingston, repairing the railroad as it advanced. On the 8th, the enemy encountered our advance and captured two regiments of Connecticut volunteers. Flushed with this success, he rapidly advanced his columns, and endeavored to check our farther progress, striking Ruger's division of the Twenty-third Corps, to which the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth was attached. Very heavy skirmishing at once ensued, the enemy making determined attempts to drive our line from its position. On the 10th, the enemy being heavily re-enforced, the skirmishing rapidly developed into a battle.

The enemy made several desperate assaults, all of which were met and repulsed with great loss to him, and, during the following night, he fled in great disorder, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. The engagement is known as the battle of Wise's Forks. The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth took an active part in it, and lost heavily in killed and wounded.

The way was now open to Kingston, and the regiment pushed on with the main column to that place, and thence to Goldsboro, reaching there on the 21st, and moved from there to Mosley Hill, where it remained until the 5th of April. It then rejoined its corps at Goldsboro, and marched to Raleigh, and from there the regiment moved to Charlotte, reaching there May 9, where it remained, engaged in provost duty, until the 29th of August, 1865, when it was ordered to Indianapolis. It reached there September 5, and was discharged, and its members returned to their homes, proud of the record they had made—as they might well afford to be.

Colonel—Charles Case, resigned June 1, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel—Charles A. Zollinger, promoted Colonel.

Adjutant—Herman C. Haha, discharged December 24, 1864.

Quartermaster—Joseph W. Cope, resigned March 28, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Captain—Charles A. Zollinger, promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

First Lieutenant—James Harper, promoted Captain.

Second Lieutenant—Naham Tibbery, promoted to First Lieutenant.

Sergeants—Benjamin B. Brown, promoted to First Sergeant; Owen Davis.

Corporals—Samuel F. Leard, Andrew Cramer; James F. McClure, promoted to Sergeant.

Musicians—John F. Tison, Andrew Treepe.

Privates—Jacob Beker, promoted to Corporal; Wesley Bilderback, Sebastian Barnard; Levi Bröllyer, promoted to Corporal; Casper Conrad, Francis M. Coleman, Albert Carter; John W. Dietrick, promoted to Corporal; William H. Dietrick, Michael Daugherty; David P. Dietrick, Henry Drear; Cyrus Fike, promoted to Second Lieutenant; John W. Frankenberger, William T. Garver, Joshua Hartzell; Elias Hartzell, promoted to Corporal; Ambrose Jones, George H. Kime, Isaac Kinger, Daniel Mercer, Frank McKinney; Dennis Menahan, promoted to Corporal; William B. McMakin, promoted to Corporal; Henry Myers, Joseph Peters, Christopher Platter, Adrian Rogers, John Rosenberger, John Rich; Isaac Sultz, promoted to Corporal; Ohio Smith, Lewis Standroff, Milo Thompson, Jasper Tibbery, Oliver H. Wilson, Joseph Warner.

John S. White, Sergeant, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Peter D. Bovie, discharged May 29, 1865, for disability.

James C. Judge, discharged June 19, 1865, for disability.

Amasa S. Knapp, discharged April 8, 1865, for disability.

Oscar T. Vannada, discharged May 19, 1865, for disability.

Elisha Wilson, promoted to Hospital Steward and discharged June 7, 1865, for disability.

John Seannell, Corporal, died at Franklin, Tenn., December 7, 1864.

William McDorman, Corporal, died of wounds May 15, 1864.
 Cyrus Her, died in Andersonville Prison August 22, 1864.
 George Coles, died at Louisville, Ky., July 4, 1865.
 Wesley J. Eastwood, killed at Franklin, Tenn., November 8, 1864.
 James M. Fletter, died at Charlotte, N. C., July 8, 1865.
 Frederick Felton, died at David's Island, N. Y., April 7, 1865.
 Willis Green, killed at Nashville, Tenn., December 15, 1865.
 Clark Hill, died at Knoxville, Tenn., August 17, 1864.
 Samuel Lowry, died at Jeffersonville, Ind., February 8, 1865.
 Michael Luoy, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., August 14, 1864, of wounds.
 James McConnell, died at Marietta, Ga., July 28, 1864.
 Josiah Saiter, died at Knoxville, Tenn., July 24, 1864.
 Joseph Shuler, died at Michigan City, Ind., March 2, 1864.
 Phillip Shaffer, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 80, 1864.
 Frank Vavler, died at Marietta, Ga., September 1, 1864.
 John W. Webster, died at Michigan City, Ind., April 2, 1864.
 Recruits—Thomas Cissell, Gabriel Dinkine, Patrick Doyle, John Drewoy, Albert Mosher, Samuel C. Scott, Raymond J. Spaulding.

COMPANY G.

Corporal—Benjamin F. Bethel.
 Privates—Stratton Bennett, promoted Corporal; Evans Bennett, promoted Corporal; Dlok Kreffe.

COMPANY D.

Privates—William Finney, promoted to Corporal; Isaac Grimes; George W. Krider, promoted to Corporal; Isaiah W. Sipe, James Sinclair, Thomas F. Spacy, Samuel W. Scott, Henry F. Smith.
 Charles Haskott, died at Nashville, Tenn., June 14, 1864.
 John W. Kline, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 80, 1864.
 John Snyder, died at Knoxville, Tenn., August 4, 1864.
 Recruits—William D. Clark; William Cochran, Ebenezer Rodenburger, George T. Soalee, John A. White.

COMPANY F.

Corporals—Francis F. McClelland, died at Rome, Ga., October 24, 1864; Uriah J. Shirts.
 Privates—Andrew I. Kimes, George Knies.

COMPANY I.

Privates—Whitmore Gardner, Henry Myres; Charles Wells, promoted Corporal; James A. Humphrey, discharged January 30, 1865, for disability.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

COMPANY E.

Corporal—Louie C. Gould.
 Privates—Augustus Hair; David Montgomery, discharged — 1865, for disability; William Todd, died at Fort Wayne, Ind., November 3, 1864.

COMPANY P.

Private—David Brown.

COMPANY O.

Corporal—Adam Wolf, promoted Second Lieutenant.
 Private—John Bear, promoted Corporal.

COMPANY H.

Privates—John W. Snider; Norris E. Melott, died at Johnsonville, Tenn., November 10, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT—THIRTEENTH CAVALRY.

The Thirteenth Cavalry bore upon its rolls the names of thirty-four men from Allen County, and was mustered into the service on the 29th of April, 1864, at Indianapolis, and left the next day, armed as an infantry regiment, for Nashville, Tenn., where it remained until May 31, at which time it was ordered to Huntsville, Ala., where it was placed on garrison duty. It remained there until the 30th of November, when the regiment, being mounted and equipped as cavalry, participated in the movements preparatory to and in the battle of Nashville.

In February, 1865, the regiment was ordered to New Orleans, and finally halted at Mobile, Ala., where it reported to Gen. Canby, and assisted in the operations that resulted in the capture of that place and the forts in its vicinity. From that time until its muster-out, on the 25th of November, 1865, the regiment was occupied in guarding railroads and scouting in Mississippi.

COMPANY Q.

Company Commissary Sergeant—Jeremiah Biggs.
 Sergeant—Zechariah Allerton.
 Corporals—Hamilton Harper, promoted Sergeant; Michael Denne; Ephraim Reynolds, discharged June 10, 1865, for disability.
 Farrier—James Bowles, discharged June 6, 1865, for disability.
 Wagoner—William Reynolds.
 Privates—Oscar Curtis, Abraham Crabbell, Alexander Dawkins, George W. Ferguson; Thomas A. Gilpin, promoted to Corporal; Charles A. Grueber, promoted to Corporal; Charles Hammond, Samuel Jones, John Lee; William H. Lophshire, promoted to Corporal; Samuel Morningstar, Nicholas Nemert, Samuel Sackett, Albert Shell, John Yeeger.
 Thompson Bronson, discharged July 11, 1865, for disability.
 Joseph Gibson, discharged August 22, 1865, for disability.
 Wyman Holmes, lost on steamer Sultana, burnt April 27, 1865.
 Thomas Henderson, died at Vicksburg, Miss., March 27, 1865.
 Barnum Hutobins, died at —, June 16, 1864.
 Recruits—Charles Bohls, John A. Cash, Benjamin F. Cavins, William Horton, James B. Parker, John Riley, Dennis Winkler.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENTS—(ONE HUNDRED DAYS' SERVICE).

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment was composed, in part, of forty-five officers and men, and the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth of eighty-seven officers and men from Allen County. They, with a number of other regiments raised at the same time, were designed to aid in making the campaign of 1864 successful and decisive, by relieving a large number of veterans from garrison and guard duty, and allow them to join their companions in arms, then about

entering upon one of the most active and important campaigns of the war. Their places were filled by the one-hundred days men as fast as the latter could be organized into regiments and sent forward to the camps of rendezvous.

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment was organized and mustered into the service at Indianapolis on the 27th of May, 1864, with Edward J. Robinson as Colonel, and was ordered at once to Tennessee.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment was organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Indianapolis, on the 8th day of June, 1864, with George Humphrey, of Fort Wayne, as Colonel, and proceeded immediately to Tennessee. Each of these regiments, on arriving at Nashville, was assigned to duty at different places along the lines of the Nashville & Chattanooga, Tennessee & Alabama and Memphis & Charleston Railroads, and, until the latter part of August, 1864, were kept constantly engaged in guarding the lines of transportation for supplies to the army of Gen. Sherman, then engaged in the Atlanta campaign. They both served more than the one hundred days for which they enlisted, when they returned to Indianapolis and were mustered out of the service.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—(ONE HUNDRED DAYS' SERVICE).

COMPANY E.

Captain—James Sewell.

First Lieutenant—John Riley.

Second Lieutenant—William A. Crawford.

Privates—Alexander W. Austin, Matthew B. Allen, Matthias W. Bohman, John Brundige, Wilson R. Brundige, Columbus Benhor, Benjamin Clark, John Crawford, Henry Coverdale, Isaac B. Dawes, Cyrus Dustman, James G. Foreman, James Foster, John W. Foughty, David Heathman, Judson Hyser, Elise B. Kore, William B. Kyle, Albert A. Knowlton, George H. Knowlton, Abraham Lennington, Abram J. Lophshire, John Ligger, John W. Lacey, Emanuel Matthias, Joseph Myers, Darius McGinnis, George W. Mills, George H. McLean, George Miller, Jesse Osman, John T. Pantorson, Frank A. Robinson, Samuel Roberts, Edward Roberts, Daniel Stump, James K. P. Shepler, Adam Smith, Albert Shultz, Lawrence Sewell, Jacob J. Todd, George W. Weaver.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT—(ONE HUNDRED DAYS' SERVICE).

Colonel—George Humphrey.

Adjutant—Chauncey B. Oakley.

COMPANY H.

First Lieutenant—George W. Boli.

Privates—Joseph P. Anderson, promoted Sergeant; Isadore A. Bryant, John L. Blok; John Benguet, promoted Corporal; Justice Burns, Henry Buer, Benjamin P. Botts, Henry Brubaker, George Brubaker, William H. Boyce, John Baber, Samuel Collier, Martin Crabbell, Willis W. Case, Philip S. Cartill, Winfield S. Clerk, Henry C. Clark, Winfield T. Durbin; Henry C. Durbin, promoted Corporal; Edward Dunnegan; William M. Durbin, promoted Corporal; William T. Ferguson, Emanuel K. Flory; John D. Fegler, appointed Musician; Samuel W. Fegler, Theodore F. Gordon, Levi Garrison, Daniel Grover, George W. Gregg; Michael Huston, promoted Corporal; Jacob Heffelfinger, John W. Hartley, George H. Hoynes; Darius K. Houghton, promoted Sergeant; George James, Enos Kuhlman, appointed Musician; Marshall Keernan, William W. Laehr, Franklin Lester, Alfred Martin, John W. Maley, James B. Marrs, Warren W. Martin, George W. Myers, Miles Nowby, Charles Overman, Drewery H. Oliver; Nelson Parker, promoted Corporal; Albert C. Pottet, James Provines, James B. Ramsey; Eugene B. Smith, promoted Corporal; David C. Stillwell, Samuel P. Saur, John W. Sellers, John T. Smith, John W. Shuster, Joseph Snodgrass, George Senkpiel; John C. Salmon, promoted Sergeant; George Stultz, Edward H. B. Seriven, Benjamin F. Stalker, Benjamin F. Spurgeon, George Smith, William Smith; Henry Smith, promoted Sergeant; Leonard Shull, William Spurgeon; Oliver Tatlock, Daniel J. Thurston, Frederick Trout, Albert Tucker; William S. Thomas, promoted Corporal; James R. Voss, Henry Walker, William H. Warden, Horatio Wood, Christian Wells, John Wells, William H. Withers, Hiram Weirich, George Wineland, James Williams; Rezin M. Youtz, promoted Sergeant; Levi Zumbrun, Charles E. Rush, died at Fort Jones, Ky., July 14, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY—(ONE YEAR'S SERVICE).

The One Hundred and Forty-Second Regiment was in part composed of about three hundred and fifty officers and men from Allen County, and was recruited under the call of July, 1864, at Camp Allen, in Fort Wayne, and was mustered into the service on the 3d of November, 1864, with John M. Compere as Colonel, and left almost immediately for Indianapolis, and left there November 18 for Nashville, Tenn. On its arrival it was assigned to garrison duty at that post.

During the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, the brigade to which the regiment was attached was in the reserve and occupied the inner line of defense, extending from the Cumberland River to Fort Negley.

After the battle, the regiment remained on duty at Nashville until it was mustered out. It reached Indianapolis on the 16th of July, and on the 23d was finally discharged.

Colonel—John M. Compere.

Lieutenant Colonel—Chauncey B. Oakley.

Adjutant—Percival G. Kelsey.

Quartermaster—Theodore S. Compere.

COMPANY A.

Frederick Jimey, George McClennahan, Robert McEwen, Jerome Perry, Frank Ringler, William B. Warren, promoted Second Lieutenant of Company C; James Parmeter, discharged July 14, 1865, for disability; Frederick Gobat, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 28, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Captain—Christopher Hettler.

First Lieutenant—William B. Warren, resigned April 11, 1865.

Second Lieutenant—Closson Warren, promoted First Lieutenant.

First Sergeant—Ernest M. Ryland, promoted Second Lieutenant.

Sergeants—Alfred Coolmar, promoted First Sergeant and discharged July 6, 1865, for disability; Charles W. Powell, David Miles, John Butt.

Corporals—Francis M. Sams, John L. Hanes, Rudolph Gripe, Tobias Rabus; John Allen, promoted First Sergeant; John A. Burkas, promoted to Sergeant; William O. Jones, Austin Lyons.

Privates—Franklin Arnold, John Auoh, Theodora Bley, John Boshet, Daniel Beer, Albert W. Beatty, James L. Black, Frank Carry, George Craven, John G. Clark, Alfred Comstock, Joseph Clodo, Samuel Dearstine, Antoine Donnis, William Dloey, Augustus Dourliok, Frederik Dirkas, Morris B. Dishong, Daniel Emorick, Charles Ehinger, Warner Ehinger, George Foster, John W. Farmer, Joseph France, Peter M. Griseley, Lewis Ouiliam, Frederik Grannaman, Philip Geissonger, William Gorden, Peter Gabe, George Hlesseaner, Henry Huffolster, David Kleindoust, John Kern, Frederik Kenneman; William Lang, promoted Corporal; Frederik Lower, Andrew Loeta, Frederik Moyer, George W. Moore, Dennis Madden, Anderson Martin; Gottlieb Muhlenhaoh, promoted to Corporal; William Miller, Peter Mettert, Samuel Nickles, John Nill, David H. Overly, Napoleon Pompey, Charles Piquhot, August Risslag, Timothy Ralliam; Henry Schroeder, promoted to Corporal; John Schulzler, Alexander Slater, John W. Shiris, Arthur S. Sisley, Ellem Saddlet; William Schoppman, promoted to Corporal; Lewis Tinkham, Zophiral Veiral, Henry Weldbrok, Ellis Wirt; Herman Walda, promoted to Corporal; Benedict Welton.

John Brown, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 8, 1865.
Michael Herring, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 25, 1864.
Casper Neep, died at Fort Wayne, Ind., June 25, 1865.
Henry Oerting, died at Fort Wayne, Ind., October 25, 1864.
Joseph Smith, died at Nashville, Tenn., February 25, 1865.
Julius Saviot, died at Nashville, Tenn., February 18, 1865.
John A. Slammer, died at Nashville, Tenn., February 10, 1865.

RECRUITS.

Harrison Chritohot, Christian Gable, William L. Gerard, Caspar Krook, Lewis Mehre.

COMPANY D.

Musicians—James Shewey.

Privates—Adam Ampsacker, John W. Bowman, James Balentine, Jonathan H. Bryan, John C. Cunningham, John Devillbiss, James Dunivan, M. V. B. Funk, Lewis T. Jones, Celestine Marette, Thomas D. Overly, Jacob Shewey, Joseph Smith, James H. Smith, Peter W. Sipo, Peter Walburn.
John Bailey, died at ———, January 17, 1865, of wounds.

COMPANY E.

Captain—David Howell.
First Lieutenant—George P. Shaffer, resigned January 24, 1865.
Second Lieutenant—Robert H. Parker, resigned January 14, 1865.
First Sergeant—Henry G. Taylor, promoted Second Lieutenant.
Sergeants—James Brown, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 23, 1864; Jeremiah Wallace; Richard Champion, promoted First Sergeant; William B. Drake.
Corporals—Bassom C. Anderson, Thomas J. Spurrillag, Joseph Killey, John Thomas; Augustus G. Boltz, promoted Sergeant; Henry Plover, died at Nashville, Tenn., June 24, 1865; John Waraor, died at Nashville, Tenn., January 10, 1865; Lemuel Baling.
Musicians—Henry A. Coburn; Jefferson Hollinger, promoted to Principal Musician.
Privates—William C. Bloomhuff, Frank M. Bloomhuff, William S. Besser, Henry C. Baker, Samuel Baker, Daniel Baker; Richard Bareus, promoted Corporal; Lewis Blyler, promoted Corporal; James I. Chiloato; John Connors, promoted Sergeant; Joseph Clemens; Jonathan Colmaas, promoted Sergeant; Henry Dearman, Clarence E. Doane, William R. Drake, Henry Dourliok, Solomon Derome, William Dreesler, Rufus F. Eby, Ira Friend, Frederick G. Hitzfield, Warren Hoke, Benjamin Haines, William Hight; John A. Heary, promoted Corporal; Henry Hill, Adam Iluff, James R. Howey; Ira Hardendorf, promoted Corporal; Thomas King; Joseph Klingsman, promoted Corporal; Gottlieb Kramer, John Kern, Henry Lophshire, John Lophshire, Edward Lewis, Asbury Moore, George Mitchell, John Meyers, Barney McKenna, Samuel Mahon, Alexander McDowell; John Nierdemar, promoted Sergeant; James Overly, Coraelius O'Connor, John M. Parker, Saaford R. Philley, Ezra Rank, Samuel Somers, William H. Somers, Peter Swager; Reuben Strout, promoted Sergeant; Henry Stendar, Edward H. Stein, Herman Stein, John Salder, George A. Simmons; Henry Story, promoted Corporal; George Thorp, James Threadgall, Lawrence Tilford, John W. Truitt, Eri Williams, Christian Wiakleman, Cornelius Weaver; Israel Young, promoted Corporal; John H. Young.
Samuel S. Browa, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 9, 1865.
Patrick Fitzsimmons, died at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 4, 1865.
Henry Hildebrand, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 15, 1865.
Elias Kline, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 25, 1864.
Leander P. Miner, promoted Corporal; died at Nashville, Tenn., July 8, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Captain—Alonzo Bigelow, resigned February 9, 1865.
First Lieutenant—Robert W. Swann, promoted Captain.
Second Lieutenant—William L. Westerman, promoted First Lieutenant and resigned May 1, 1865.
First Sergeant—Nelson Parker, promoted to First Lieutenant.
Sergeants—James Donaldson, Abram Lowroy; John C. Whitelather, died at ———, January 13, 1865; Elihu Reichelderfer.
Corporals—James C. Dutcher, promoted Sergeant; Alexander Kentner, William B. Daniels, Joseph Brudi; Joseph A. Berry, promoted First Sergeant; Thomas S. Truitt, William W. Labar, William Ort.
Musician—Chester C. Hollinger.
Privates—Samuel Albertson, Elwood J. Breeco, Francis C. Baasorman, Eloszer Briggs, Jonathan Bates, Jonathan G. Bonnett; Christian F. Brudi, promoted Corporal; Benjamin F. Breisford, John Banell, Isaac G. Copp, Matthias Conrad, Wheeler Cutler, Samuel H. Crozier, Robert Castle, John Dugant, Charles Driver; George R. Driver, promoted Corporal; David D. Driver, Nathaniel C. Dootor; John Day, promoted Corporal; Amariah Daniels, Samuel D. H. Daniels, Joseph Deutzel, John W. Driesback, Harvey B. Foote, Amos C. Fricce, Dennis Francis, Silas Felton, Martin Falk, Jacob Gable, William L. Gerard, Martin L. Henderson, Daniel Hatfield, Franklin Herriok, Porter Hill, John Hoover, Alfred Hollinger, William H. Hubeokor, John Jaynes, William Klingerman, John Kelley, Peter Le Claire, John Lalow, Joseph S. Martin, Jacob Martin, Jr., Joel W. Morse, Elza Marriette, Peter Mettert, John Myere, Uriah Mitten; Lyourgue S. Mill, promoted Second Lieutenant; Samuel Oberholzer, Henry L. Price, Lewis Perkins, Henry Powers, David R. Palmer, William Robinson, Jonathan B. Roberts, Scott Rugg, William A. Reichelderfer, Joseph D. Sweet, Sturgis C. Shaffer; Comfort Starr, promoted Corporal; Frederick Stamba, William Thomas, Ephraim B. Wartenbe, Samuel Walker, William J. Williams, James A. Whittington, William Wirobaugh, Isaac D. Warrington, William Walker.
Seth Adams, died at ——— January 6, 1865.
John Compton, died at ——— January 2, 1865.
Jerome Davis, died at ——— March 20, 1865.
Leopold Eward, died at ——— February 4, 1865.
James Milledge, died at ——— April 23, 1865.

Alonso O. Ober, died at ——— February 22, 1865.
Augustus A. Skinner, died at ——— March 5, 1865.
David Yoder, died at ——— January 24, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Corporal—John M. Maley, promoted Sergeant.
Musician—Arthur M. Walker.

Privates—Richard Beok, William L. Beok; Lewis Butner, promoted Corporal, William Coleman, John W. Crawford, Nathaniel Cook, Harvey Dyo, Henry Friend, John T. Fair, William Gaskill, Hugh Harter, Daniel Hourigan, Caleb M. Houdyshell, Skillman Houdyshell, John Hilttinger, Nathaniel Hilliard, Adam Hughes, Francis H. Johnson, Caspar Krock, Anderson Ponce, George H. Points, James H. Soovell, Henry Sweet, Daniel Sweet, Gilbert Shaw, Francis Stofel, Sidney B. Weeks, Jefferson Wurtembe, Levi Zumbrum, Daniel Zeliger.

COMPANY H.

Corporal—Theodore Helm.

Musician—Edmond Helm.

Privates—Royal Bighoo, Lewis Davis, John Ferguson, William Todd.

COMPANY K.

Captain—Andrew W. Stevens.

Privates—Hiram B. Derr, William Charles; William Turaor, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 15, 1864.

Recruits—William Dorr, John F. Mooney, John Jones, Francis McMahon.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY I.

Corporal—Lott Logan.

Musician—Joseph Ketohum.

Privates—Mathias Ghogle, John Heldendright, John Hohing, Charles McNair, Henry McNair.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY F.

Private—Constant Ehlo, Nicholas Rohhilt; Benjamin Ward, died at Cumberland, Md., April 8, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY—(ONE YEARS' SERVICE.)

This regiment bore upon its rolls 200 officers and men from Allen County, and was organized at Indianapolis March 16, 1865, with Whedon W. Griswold as Colonel. It left Indianapolis on the 18th of March, for Harper's Ferry, Va., and, on arriving there, was assigned to duty with one of the provisional divisions of the Army of the Shenandoah. It was stationed, for a short time, at Charleston, then at Stevenson Station, then at Summit Point, and was finally ordered to Clarkeburg, W. Va., where it remained until the 30th of August, when it was ordered to Indianapolis, and mustered out of the service September 1, 1865.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second performed post and garrison duty during its entire term of service, and thereby relieved older regiments, and those that had more experience, and enabled them to take an active part in the field. It would, without a doubt, have vied with the other regiments from this State if it had had the opportunity.

Lieutenant Colonel—Joseph W. Whitaker.

Surgeon—William H. Thacker, declined.

Assistant Surgeon—Homan H. Sherwin.

COMPANY B.

Privates—Alexander F. Brown, Daniel Murphy, Joseph L. Skianer.

COMPANY C.

First Sergeant—George H. Miniard.

Sergeants—Timothy M. Alhoo, John Raypole.

Corporal—John F. Wells.

Privates—Calvin Conklin, Leonard Cooper, Joel Delong, Albert A. Demonsay, Isaac M. Evans, George Gardner, John Julien, Winfield S. Kestler, George Kizer, David McGrady, William G. McBride, Andrew J. Miner; Amos Miller, promoted Corporal; Henry V. Miller; Ronald T. McDonald, promoted Sergeant Major; Reuben Rorick, George Sanders, Jacob Blytor, Charles D. Shyre, John W. Watterson, Samuel Watterson, James A. Watterson, Gardner Works, George Wilson.

COMPANY F.

Private—Jacob Marquardt, Isalah Magger.

COMPANY G.

Captain William A. Kelsey.

First Lieutenant—Orrin D. Rogers.

Second Lieutenant—Frank A. Robinson.

First Sergeant—Robert S. Armstrong.

Sergeants—John Nail, Daniel J. Rhoads, Matthew Schwarz, Milo H. Brooks.

Corporals—Enoch Clark; Henry Blackburn, discharged May 30, ———, for disability; George Rush, Robert W. Brundige, Benjamin Clark, Daniel C. Grover, William Clark, Matthias Holloper.

Musicians—John Fairfield, Jr., discharged June 20, 1865, for disability; John Theemler.

Wagoner—James B. Henderson.

Privates—Earl Adams, Thomas Ambler, Jonathan Byers, Luther Birely, Thomas Carroll, Peter Conrad, Jesse Crouse; John Craig, promoted Corporal; Levi Coleman, Henry Decker, William Dawkins, Abasalom Durbin, Joseph Davis, John Ehinger, Henry Elophe, Jacob Fouser, Samuel Fogwell, William Griebie, Patrick Golden, John C. Grover, Julius Grojohn, Frank Grojohn, Zohariah T. Garrett, Isaac N. Harper, John Helmshe, David Heinshe, James L. Hunter, David Harbaugh, Sidney Hatfield, James A. Holloper, John A. Ivy, Calvin Jones, Braden Johnson, Jacob Kanfman, Frank Laroway, Charles Mason, Israel Miller, Lewis Matthews, George Miller, Staelon McDonald, Christian E. Morse, Alexander McClure, Charles Noyer, John B. Parisot, Frank Paragay, Christian D. Parker, Isatiah Reddin, Gustavus Ross, Samuel Roberts, David Rhoads, Reuben Rouseau, Henry Serite, David P. Smith, William Shaugnessy, Henry Scott, Lewis Snider, Louis Schlandorff, Nathan W. Sedgley, John Smalls; Heman H. Sherwin, promoted Assistant Surgeon; John F. Sherwin, promoted Hospital Steward; Henry Vannardan, Joseph York.

John Ball, discharged May 12, 1865, for disability.
 William C. Steviok, discharged May 30, 1865, for disability.
 Asa Smith, discharged June 8, 1865, for disability.
 Hamilton Scott, discharged June 28, 1865, for disability.
 Asa Turner, discharged May 26, 1865, for disability.
 Herschel Herring, died at Summit Point, Va., June 24, 1865.
 Thomas Ogleston, died at Charleston, W. Va., August 12, 1865.
 Elmore Scribner, died at Cumberland, Md., April 1, 1865.
 Martin Stille, died at Indianapolis, Ind., April 21, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Captain—Marshall W. Wines.
 First Sergeant—Joseph E. G. Holman.
 Sergeants—William H. Foss, Samuel Gault, Lewis Clark.
 Corporals—John S. Schelk, Arnold Smith, Riley Ricketts, William H. Neal, Peter Soapet; Nicholas Kinger, died at Grafton, W. Va., April 20, 1865; Edwin C. Smoad.
 Musicians—Perry L. Baker.
 Privates—Amos Bass, Francis Bailey, Timothy Baldwin, Michael Brucker, Alexander Bailey, Newton Bayles, Lyon Burford, Adam Ogniet, Patrick Cunningham, Jacob Clark, Thomas Cutshall, Frank Englehart, Samuel Gohring, William Hazlet, Nathaniel Huggerty, Daniel Hallaner, Joseph Herchenreider, Marcus Herchenreider, Peter Handler, Jason Hobbs, Calvin P. Hauser, George P. Hilkey, Alexander Jobst, Amos Jobst, Thomas F. Kelly, Conrad Kuehman, James Knight, Gorchardt Lauer, John Lauer, Ernst Long, Peter Michaels, Benjamin Mups, Thomas McIntosh, Benjamin McIntosh, promoted Corporal; William Magner, Philip Nussdorfer, Charles Rohard, Owen W. Rummell, Florantius Ray, John Roudeshush, Peter Russell, Phillip Schuackmann, Nelson Smith, Christ Schranzer, John Schaffner, Charles Smalley, promoted Corporal; Randall B. Sprague, John Schneider, John I. Smithoy, Peter Scherschoel, Charles Starling, Samuel Tanner, Christian Youso.

George D. Baker, discharged June 10, 1865, for disability.
 William N. Kennoa, discharged June 3, 1865, for disability.
 Rudolph Schwartz, discharged June 12, 1865, for disability.
 John B. Sandford, drowned at Zanesville, Ohio, March 21, 1865.
 James A. Winwright, died at Charlestown, Va., August 3, 1865.

Corporal—William Phelps.
 Private—Thomas Bird.

COMPANY I.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY—(ONE YEAR).

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment was organized at Indianapolis and mustered into the service for one year on the 18th of April, 1865, with John M. Wilson as Colonel. There were eighty officers and men in the regiment from Allen County. On the 26th of April, it was ordered to Washington, and, finally, on the 3d of May, reached Dover, Del., where the regiment was assigned to garrison duty, detachments of it being sent to different points in the vicinity, and one company to Salisbury, Md. It was finally mustered out of the service August 4, 1865, at Dover, and reached Indianapolis August 10, from where the members separated and returned to their respective homes.

COMPANY D.

Captain—Joseph M. Silver.
 First Lieutenant—George R. Whitmore.
 Second Lieutenant—Richard H. Garland.
 First Sergeant—John H. Jacobs.
 Sergeants—Elbridge G. Paige, Omor Stater, Philip Sternier, John Whinnery.
 Corporals—Lewis H. Bowers, Oliver Herbert, Amos Prindle, Charles Smith, John West, David Walter.
 Privates—Peter Amstutz, John Barden, Frank Besancon, William Bryant, Oliver Benward, Joseph Besancon, George D. Beckman, Joseph Burohfeld, John N. Broom, Isaac D. Barous, John W. Calvert, Mahlon I. Connett, Jacob Cronmiller, Peter Dailey, Joseph Dame, Hiram Dingman, Charles Friese, George Ford, William S. Garhart, Thomas Gorloy, William R. Herriok, Arundo Horriok, Thomas Holt, David Hemderson, August Hartman, John G. Harshorn, Justice Humbert, Homer C. Hartman, promoted Sergeant Major of regiment; Henry Horr, Freeman James, Anton Kayser, Frederick Keras, James Kestler, George P. Lake, William Monroe, John Myers, Henry J. Mulholland, Samuel Mengus, Peter Mengus, Lyman O. Nye, William Putt, William H. Richey, Stephen Robinson, Franklin Reed, Jacob M. Snyder, William A. Snyder, Henry Smith, Salfedor Smith, Louis C. Shepherd, Peter Snowborger, Emil Swartz, William W. Tourgee, George W. Williams, Lewis Zollinger.

RECRUITS.

Eli Arnold, Lewis H. Barr, Strouse Benward, William D. Bloombuff, Jonathan Bowman, Jacob Fuir, John McNoll, Charles E. Nichols, James Slater, Adam Sohwezel, William Wolsimer.

FIFTH BATTERY—(LIGHT ARTILLERY).

The Fifth Battery had upon its muster-roll the names of twenty-six men from Allen County, and was mustered into the service November 22, 1861, with Peter Simonson as Captain. It left Indianapolis November 27 and went to Louisville, Ky., where it remained until the 20th of December, when it was ordered to join Gen. O. M. Mitchell's division of Buell's army, stationed at that time at Bacon Creek, Ky. It remained there until the 9th of February, when the battery, with its division, moved to Bowling Green, and thence to Nashville, Tenn. During the month of March, the division moved south from Nashville, and finally occupied Huntsville, Ala., on the 11th of April, capturing at that place a large quantity of stores, and, what was a greater loss to the enemy, three railroad trains. Two guns of the battery were at once placed, by order of Gen. Mitchell, on platform cars and run ahead of locomotives each way for seventy miles on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. On the return, the bridges on the railroad were destroyed.

That happened to be about the only instance of a reconnaissance by railroad, with artillery, into the enemy's lines, being successful on record. The command remained at Huntsville until the 10th of June, when Capt. Simonson was ordered to take one-half of his battery and proceed, under command of Col. Turchin, who commanded a brigade in Mitchell's division, to Bridgeport, Ala., where he remained until the 1st of August, when the other half of the battery joined him.

On the 24th of August, the battery was ordered to Stevensen, to cover the removal of Government stores of all kinds from that place, the Union troops being about to evacuate that position.

On the morning of the 31st, the enemy, in strong force, attacked the post, and an artillery fight at once commenced, which was maintained, with a great deal of obstinacy on both sides, until afternoon, when the enemy was forced to retire. Everything being in readiness, the troops were withdrawn without further molestation.

The battery marched from there to Nashville, and thence to Louisville, Ky., with the army under Gen. Buell, reaching there on the 29th of September. On the 1st of October, it marched, with the army, in pursuit of Bragg, who had been foiled in his effort to capture Louisville, overtaking him, on the 8th of October, at Chaplin Hills, near Perryville, Ky. The Fifth Battery was hotly engaged with the enemy for six hours, and was highly complimented by the General commanding for its gallant conduct.

The battery lost 2 men killed, 18 wounded, 32 horses killed and crippled, and 1 ammunition-wagon blown up by an explosion of one of the enemy's shells. From Perryville the army moved into Southern Kentucky, and thence to Nashville, Tenn., via Bowling Green, arriving at Nashville November 9. On the 24th of December, it was assigned to the Second Division of the Twentieth Army Corps. On the 26th, the movements preliminary to the battle of Stones River commenced, the battery, moving with its command, participating in the skirmishes that took place while the army was getting into position.

Early on the morning of the 31st, the right of our army was fiercely attacked by a vastly superior force, and was driven back nearly two miles, losing heavily in men and material.

The Fifth Battery suffered severely, losing three men killed and sixteen officers and men wounded, one mortally. Thirty-two horses and two guns were lost. The division commander, in his official report, said, "Capt. Simonson managed his battery with skill and courage, and with it did good execution. He lost two guns, but not until the horses had been killed and the guns disabled." During the remainder of the battle, the battery, with the four guns it had left, did effective service.

The battery remained at Murfreesboro until the 24th of June, 1863, when the army moved south with the intention of attacking Bragg at Tullahoma, a place which he had strongly fortified. The battery was engaged in the action at Liberty Gap, on the 24th, and, in the skirmishing which occurred on our advance, up to the 2d of July, when the enemy evacuated Tullahoma, and it was occupied by the division to which the battery was attached. On the 16th of August, the army moved forward again, and opened the campaign which terminated after the battle of Chickamauga. The battery participated in these movements, and, with the rest of its command, joined the main army on the morning of the 19th of September. About noon on that day, the battery became engaged and fought till after dark, losing one gun and several horses. The battle was renewed early the next morning, and the battery remained in position hotly engaged until after two o'clock in the afternoon, when it was ordered to fall back, in doing which it lost another gun. On the 22d, it retired to the lines around Chattanooga, having lost one man killed, nine wounded and two prisoners; twenty-six horses and two guns were also lost.

In November, the battery was ordered to Shell Mound, Tenn., to guard the river and road from Chattanooga to Bridgeport. To reach that point, it had to cross the mountains bordering the Tennessee River, called Waldron's Ridge, up which the men were obliged to draw the guns and caissons with ropes—100 men being required to haul one gun. The ascent of three miles was thus made in one and a half days. The battery remained there until February, 1864, when it moved to Blue Springs, Tenn., where it was assigned to Stanley's (First) Division of the Fourth Corps. It moved with its division, at the commencement of the Atlanta campaign, on the 3d of May, and occupied a constant position in the advance. It participated in the following named engagements during that campaign: Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston, Cassville, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, New Hope Church, Hurst's Station, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta and Jonesboro. At Pine Mountain, while placing his battery in position, Capt. Simonson was instantly killed. A more gallant officer or braver man never lived, and his death was a great loss to our army. The shot that killed Lieut. Gen. Polk, of the rebel army, at Pine Mountain, was fired from one of the Rodman guns of the Fifth Battery.

In January, 1864, fifteen men belonging to the battery had re-enlisted as veterans. On the 20th of September, the battery turned over its guns, horses and equipments to the Government. The veterans and recruits whose time had not expired were transferred to the Seventh Battery, with which organization they served until the 20th of July, 1865, when they were mustered out of the service. The non-veterans reached Indianapolis November 18, and were finally discharged on the 26th.

The total losses to the battery during its term of service were—killed, 9; mortally wounded, 3; wounded, 48; died of disease, 21; prisoners of war, 3; total, 84. It lost in battle four guns and expended over sixty thousand rounds of ammunition. It renewed its armament three times during its term of service.

For efficiency and good conduct, the Fifth Battery was surpassed by no command in the army.

Second Lieutenant—William L. Hulse.
 Sergeants—James Fullerton, discharged November 12, 1863, for disability; Samuel P. C. Freeman.
 Corporals—Josephus Armook, discharged November 18, 1862, for disability; William G. Robertson.
 Buglers—Clad C. Miller, discharged for disability; William L. Hulse, promoted to Second Lieutenant.
 Privates—William L. Armstrong, promoted to Corporal; George Acker, Isaac Barr, Harrison Orumer, David Cool; Daniel Culver, veteran, transferred to Seventh Battery.

Samuel Culver, Jacob C. Clark; John E. Douglass, promoted to Corporal; Joseph Davis; Harrison Imbody, veteran, transferred to Seventh Battery; Louis T. Vigna, veteran, transferred to Seventh Battery.

Nicholas Brue, discharged November 14, 1862, for disability.

Thomas Cole, discharged January 6, 1863, for disability.

Otis Heath, discharged for disability.

Anthony Kramer, discharged for disability.

Patrick Nay, discharged January 19, 1863, for disability.

Alonzo K. Beale, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 8, 1863.

Michael McCarty, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30, 1863, of wounds.

Arthur Peabody, died at Louisville, Ky., February 5, 1862.

ELEVENTH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY—(THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

The Eleventh Battery was recruited at Fort Wayne, almost entirely, and bore upon its muster-roll the names of 222 men and officers from Allen County. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Indianapolis, December 17, 1861, with Arnold Sutermeister as Captain. Soon after its organization, the battery moved to Louisville, Ky., and thence, with Gen. Buell's army, to Nashville, Tenn., reaching that place on the 26th of February, 1862. The battery was armed with four four-and-a-half-inch Rodman guns, intended for a siege battery. They were heavy to handle, and hard to move on the march, but they were the only arms at hand at the time, and the Captain took them with an understanding that he was to have lighter guns as soon as possible. The battery moved with the rest of the army to Columbia, Tenn., and thence to Savannah and Pittsburg Landing, to re-enforce Gen. Grant. On account of the bad condition of the roads and the weight of the guns, it was impossible for the battery to keep up with the other troops, and, consequently, it did not take part in the battle of Shiloh. Arriving immediately afterward, it was moved to the front, and took an active part in the siege of Corinth, until it was evacuated by the enemy. In June, 1862, the battery marched across Northern Alabama to Stevenson, where it was placed in position in the works, erected at that place for the protection of the large amount of stores that had been collected there. When the army marched northward in August, in order to prevent, if possible, Bragg's invasion of Kentucky, the battery accompanied it to Nashville, where it remained to assist in guarding that post. The battery remained there on duty, posted in Capitol Square, until February 10, 1863. The heavy guns of the battery were then exchanged for a lighter armament, consisting of four twelve-pound Napoleon guns and two three-inch rifled Rodman guns, and was ordered to Murfreesboro, and remained there until the 24th of June, when the forward movement on Tullahoma took place. After the evacuation of that place by Bragg, the battery was stationed along the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, in important and exposed positions, until the 16th of August, when it, with its command—Lytle's Brigade, Sheridan's Division of McCook's (Twentieth) Army Corps—moved in the direction of Bridgeport. Shortly after, it crossed the Tennessee at that place and moved southward, in the movements preliminary to the battle of Chickamauga. On the 19th, it got into position in our lines at Chickamauga, but was not actively engaged. On Sunday, the 20th, about 10 o'clock, the whirlwind of battle struck the battery, and it was manfully resisted, losing nearly one-fourth of its entire number of men in killed and wounded, and the two Rodman guns. Before the guns were abandoned, fifteen of the twenty-four men that had charge of them were killed or wounded, including four out of the six drivers, while ten out of the twelve horses were shot.

Lieut. Williams was also wounded by a rifle ball through his right wrist. Col. Silas F. Miller, of the Thirty-sixth Illinois, who succeeded to the command of the brigade after Gen. Lytle was killed, on the same day, in his official report, says: "The rifled section of the battery in charge of Lieut. Williams, after doing splendid execution, had to be abandoned. The caissons were brought off, and the remainder of the battery was saved, only through the almost superhuman efforts of Capt. Sutermeister and his men."

The battery fell back to Chattanooga with the army on the 22d of September, and was soon after placed in charge of ten siege guns, in Forts Sheridan and Bracon, and did good service up to, and including the battle of Mission Ridge, on the 25th of November. It remained there until the 3d of May, when it took an active part in the Atlanta campaign, participating in many of the actions that were fought during the next four months, and was conspicuous for its splendid execution during the siege of Atlanta, where it had charge of eight siege guns.

After the capture of Atlanta, the Eleventh Battery returned to Chattanooga, where it remained until November 21, 1864, when the non-veterans were ordered to be mustered out, but they were not finally discharged at Indianapolis until January 7, 1865.

During the month of March, in 1864, a number of members of the battery had re-enlisted as veterans. On the 21st of November, they and the recruits of the battery, whose terms of enlistment had not expired, were transferred to the Seventh and Eighteenth Batteries; each of those organizations remained at Chattanooga until they were ordered to Indianapolis for final discharge, the Eighteenth Battery being discharged June 30, 1865, and the Seventh Battery on the 11th of July following.

Captain—Arnold Sutermeister.

First Lieutenants—Henry Tons, resigned March 25, 1863; William Green, appointed December 20, 1862; resigned May 29, 1862; John Otto, appointed March 26, 1863; Henry M. Williams, appointed May 30, 1863, resigned November 23, 1863; John H. Jacobs, appointed March 1, 1864.

Second Lieutenants—John Otto, promoted First Lieutenant; Henry M. Williams, promoted First Lieutenant.

First Sergeant—Chas. R. Scott, promoted Second Lieutenant and died January 5, 1864.

Quartermaster Sergeant—John H. Eblers, promoted Second Lieutenant.

Sergeants—George Thompson, died at Huntsville, Ala., July 21, 1862; John McKelley, promoted Second Lieutenant, H. H. Bickell, Eli Rank, Walter Stratton; George Wahnman, discharged October 21, 1862, for disability.

Corporals—D. H. M. Phillabaum, promoted Sergeant; Richard Biddick; T. C. Gilcock, promoted Sergeant; George Kreig, promoted Sergeant; Francis Keller, died at

Chattanooga, Tenn., September 16, 1864; John D. McGrady, discharged June 10, 1863, for disability; Charles Dudley, died at Annapolis, Md., December 10, 1863, of wounds; Peter Campbell, discharged June 26, 1862, for disability; Albert Totten, discharged November 21, 1862, for disability; John J. Conklin.

Buglers—William L. Andrews, promoted First Sergeant; William Edmonds.

Artificers—Christian Seiler, John F. Crow; Michael D. Ryan, discharged April 27, 1863, for disability.

Wagoner—John Gratham, died at Kingston, Ga., July 24, 1864.

Privates—Henry W. Caldwell, veteran, transferred to Eighteenth Battery; William M. Chapman, veteran, transferred to Eighteenth Battery; Ephraim Goodwill, veteran, transferred to Eighteenth Battery; Jacob Sobmittly, veteran, transferred to Eighteenth Battery; James Ballard, veteran, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 27, 1864, of wounds; Lewis Bowley, Nathaniel Blane, Louis H. Bowers, Henry M. Brown, Samuel M. Cairns; Wellington Clossen, promoted Corporal; John Clear, John Corcoran, Henry I. Darling, Philip Fellers, Robert Gill, Samuel Grider, Francis Grojohn, George Hussart, James B. Henderson, William Hobbs, John Hahbs, John W. Hoke, Dallas P. Holbrook, Hiram F. Jarvis, Theodore Johnson; John Keller, promoted Corporal; Gottlieb Kerchner; John Kröns, promoted Corporal; Adolph Lamont, Joseph Lapshire, Henry Laner, Francis Levaway; John W. Morehouse, promoted Corporal; Stacy McDonald, William McGrady, Patrick McMahon, Philip Miller, John L. Moore, Daniel O'Grady, Christian Ouk, Adam Phillabaum, Charles Quant; Fabius Ruppel, appointed Bugler; Lorenzo Sobuler, William Sobuler, John Sobuler, John Shofer, James Shofer, William Sheban, George Stall, Jeff. H. Thompson, Jacob Waggener, Jacob Wilhelm, J. C. Williams, promoted Corporal.

George W. Ainsworth, discharged June 18, 1862, for disability.

Loren Bethel, discharged December 25, 1862, for disability.

Warren Clossen, discharged January 28, 1862, for disability.

John P. Dugan, discharged July 30, 1862, for disability.

John Eikoff, discharged January 13, 1863, for disability.

James Godfrey, discharged June 5, 1862, for disability.

William Graver, discharged September 1, 1862, for disability.

Robert Green, discharged October 12, 1863, for disability.

Elias Hobbs, discharged July 30, 1862, for disability.

D. W. Johnston, discharged August 18, 1863, for disability.

Samuel Jones, discharged June 25, 1862, for disability.

Jackson Jones, discharged June 25, 1862, for disability.

Isaac Landers, discharged June 5, 1862, for disability.

Jasper Ludwig, discharged June 30, 1862, for disability.

Rudolph Lusber, discharged ———.

John W. Mortisalf, discharged April 20, 1862, for disability.

Robert McKee, discharged February 5, 1863, for disability.

Thomas Robbitt, discharged June 25, 1862, for disability.

David Ritter, discharged ———.

Samuel Sboaff, discharged June 5, 1862, for disability.

Thomas Van Dusen, discharged June 25, 1862, for disability.

William H. Warfield, discharged July 30, 1862, for disability.

Jacob Watson, discharged February 5, 1863, for disability.

Charles I. Willis, discharged April 27, 1863, for disability.

Clark L. Wilcox, discharged March 24, 1864, for disability.

James Johnson, unaccounted for.

James W. Kilpatrick, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

David Flock, died at Louisville, Ky., August —, 1863.

Thomas J. Devlin, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 20, 1863.

James K. Regan, died at Tusculum, Ala., June 17, 1862.

William Ring, died at Columbia, Tenn., April 3, 1862.

Philander Sprague, died at ———, January 23, 1862.

RECRUITS.

Christian Annan, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

Ferdinand Ballou, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

Henry Beamer, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

Edward Bears, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

James Boden, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

Alexander Bowser, transferred to Seventh Battery.

John Balmer, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

A. J. Cotterel, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

William H. Cutshall, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

Hiram Congleton, transferred to Seventh Battery.

John Carls, transferred to Seventh Battery.

Samuel Dougherty, transferred to Seventh Battery.

Henry F. Drews, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

Elijah Dolloff, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

Richard Ehle, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

John Englert, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

Daniel D. France, transferred to Seventh Battery.

Charles S. Ferris, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

Orville B. Ferris, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

Jacob Felgar, transferred to Seventh Battery.

Almond H. Flint, transferred to Seventh Battery.

William Glenn, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

Lewis H. Gardner, transferred to Seventh Battery.

Jacob Good, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

Peter Gresley, transferred to Seventh Battery.

William Grotton, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

Gottlieb Gribi, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

John Harner, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

John Howenstein, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

John Hahn, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

Perry Haines, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

Rudolph Iseli, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

Charles Ismor, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

Jeremiah Irvin, transferred to Seventh Battery.

Alexander Irvine, transferred to Seventh Battery.

Joseph P. Jerot, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

Isaac Johnson, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

John Joner, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

Samuel Kolker, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

William P. Kimball, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

Charles Leibriz, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

Jasper Ludwig, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

George Lampman, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

George W. Laden, transferred to Seventh Battery.

John McIntosh, transferred to Seventh Battery.

Hugh McBratney, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

James McNally, transferred to Seventh Battery.

Addison McGuire, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.

William Millard, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.
 Martin Monamith, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.
 Herman Michalls, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.
 John A. Mason, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.
 Frederick Myers, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.
 Elisha Marshall, transferred to Seventh Battery.
 Henry J. Newcomer, transferred to Seventh Battery.
 Herman Otto, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.
 George Rank, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.
 Charles E. Rogers, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.
 Martin L. Randall, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.
 Leban J. Riley, transferred to Seventh Battery.
 Edward Sobell, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.
 John Shore, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.
 Jacob Smith, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.
 James A. Snyder, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.
 Patrick A. Stokes, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.
 John Stratton, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.
 Albert Smed, transferred to Seventh Battery.
 Elisha J. Smith, transferred to Seventh Battery.
 Joseph Sunderland, transferred to Seventh Battery.
 Wesley H. Sawtell, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.
 John Telly, transferred to Seventh Battery.
 William B. Tynor, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.
 Gottlieb Uellschi, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.
 John W. Vordermark, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.
 Lewis Voss, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.
 David Walters, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.
 Henry Weber, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.
 Julius Young, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.
 Andrew J. Zeak, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.
 Henry Zollinger, transferred to Eighteenth Battery.
 Daniel Barr, discharged April 10, 1868, for disability.
 William W. Ford, discharged February 26, 1868, for disability.
 Barney Flinnagan, discharged.
 Alfred Gardner, discharged February 18, 1868, for disability.
 John Hobbs, Sr., discharged June 26, 1862, for disability.
 William Holmes, discharged April 15, 1863, for disability.
 Valentine Seitz, discharged January 21, 1863, for disability.
 Henry Slater, discharged February 17, 1863, for disability.
 Thomas Stokes, discharged June 10, 1863, for disability.
 James M. B. Snyder, discharged December 2, 1863, for disability.
 A. J. Bird, died at Evansville, Ind., September 16, 1862.
 Henry Blaze, killed at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863.
 George W. Brooks, died at Aokworth, Ga., June 7, 1864.
 William J. Colos, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., December 16, 1863.
 Benjamin C. Challis, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 20, 1863.
 John W. Demerest, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 11, 1864.
 Lovetus A. Forris, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 11, 1864.
 Daniel Oplinger, died at New Albany, Ind., July 10, 1864.
 Thomas Stafford, died.
 James W. Kilpatrick, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
 John Adam, unaccounted for.
 Adin Black, unaccounted for.
 James Brown, unaccounted for.
 Thomas Smith, unaccounted for.

TWENTY-THIRD BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY—(THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

Allen County was represented by sixty-one men and officers, in the Twenty-third Battery, which was organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into the service

on the 8th of November, 1862. It remained there on duty, assisting in guarding the rebel prisoners confined in Camp Morton, until in September, 1863, when it was ordered to Easton, Ky., where it was assigned to Gen. Wilcox's division and accompanied that command to Knoxville, and participated with it in its campaign in East Tennessee, during the winter of 1863-64, including the engagements fought at Knoxville and vicinity under Gen. Burnside. In May, 1864, the battery was assigned to the Twenty-third Army Corps, under Gen. Schofield, and with it took part in the Atlanta campaign. After the capture of Atlanta, it was moved northward with its corps, and did good and effective service at the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and, after Hood's defeat, followed in pursuit of his army to Clifton, on the Tennessee River. From there it proceeded with the Twenty-third Army Corps to Wilmington, N. C., and from there to Goldsboro, Raleigh and Greensboro, participating in the campaign made by Schofield's forces in that State. After the surrender of Johnson's army, the battery was ordered to proceed to Indianapolis, to be mustered out, and, on the 24 of July, 1865, the officers and men were discharged from the service and returned to their homes.

Captain—James H. Myers.

First Lieutenants—Luther S. Houghton, resigned August 16, 1864; Aaron A. Wilber.

First Sergeant—John G. Bright.

Quartermaster Sergeant—John Knappenberger.

Sergeants—Hiram C. Slator, Joseph C. Bowers, Osborn Treep, Freeman L. Bell; John L. Nichols, died at Knoxville, Tenn., February 3, 1864.

Corporals—William Sheehan, promoted Sergeant; Charles M. Gillett, promoted Sergeant; William T. Bright, Lafayette S. Nail.

James H. Coleman, died at Indianapolis February 18, 1838.

John K. Holmick, died June 4, 1868.

John L. Minniok, died July 2, 1863.

Artificers—Harvey Crovison, Joseph Gillingham.

Wagoner—Daniel Perkins.

Privates—Joseph Baldwin, Eugene Boone, James C. Chamberlain, John Cline; Wallaco C. Corbett, promoted Corporal; Albert A. Dormus, Jacob Freeze, Joseph Grulser, Hiram Henny; Warren Jump, promoted Corporal; John Kaylor, George W. Murquere, Anson Miller, Daniel Mailen, William Ringwalt, Mannassa Rupert, promoted Corporal; Abraham L. Stonor, promoted Sergeant; Joseph Warner.

William Dickerson, discharged February 26, 1863, for disability.

Jacob Murquere, discharged September 19, 1864, for disability.

Isaac Patterson, discharged September 10, 1868, for disability.

Henry Upsal, discharged April 4, 1863, for disability.

Daniel Volkert, discharged ———, by civil authority.

William G. Carothers, transferred to Eighteenth United States Infantry December 8, 1862.

George W. Hunt, transferred to Eighteenth United States Infantry November 24, 1862.

William Rhodes, transferred to Eighteenth United States Infantry December 8, 1862.
 Charles J. Smith, transferred to Eighteenth United States Infantry, November 24, 1862.

Alfred Baldock, died at Decatur, Ga., October 1, 1864.

Leonard Burrier, died at home February 23, 1864.

Alfred Bueche, died at Tazewell, Tenn., December 14, 1863.

Jehiel Gastin, died at Indianapolis April 19, 1863.

Jacob Gorrell, died at Indianapolis March 8, 1868.

Levi Needler, died at Knoxville, Tenn., March 20, 1864.

Elza Roberts, died January 23, 1863.

John Swann, died November 1, 1862.

Joseph Treep, died December 13, 1868.

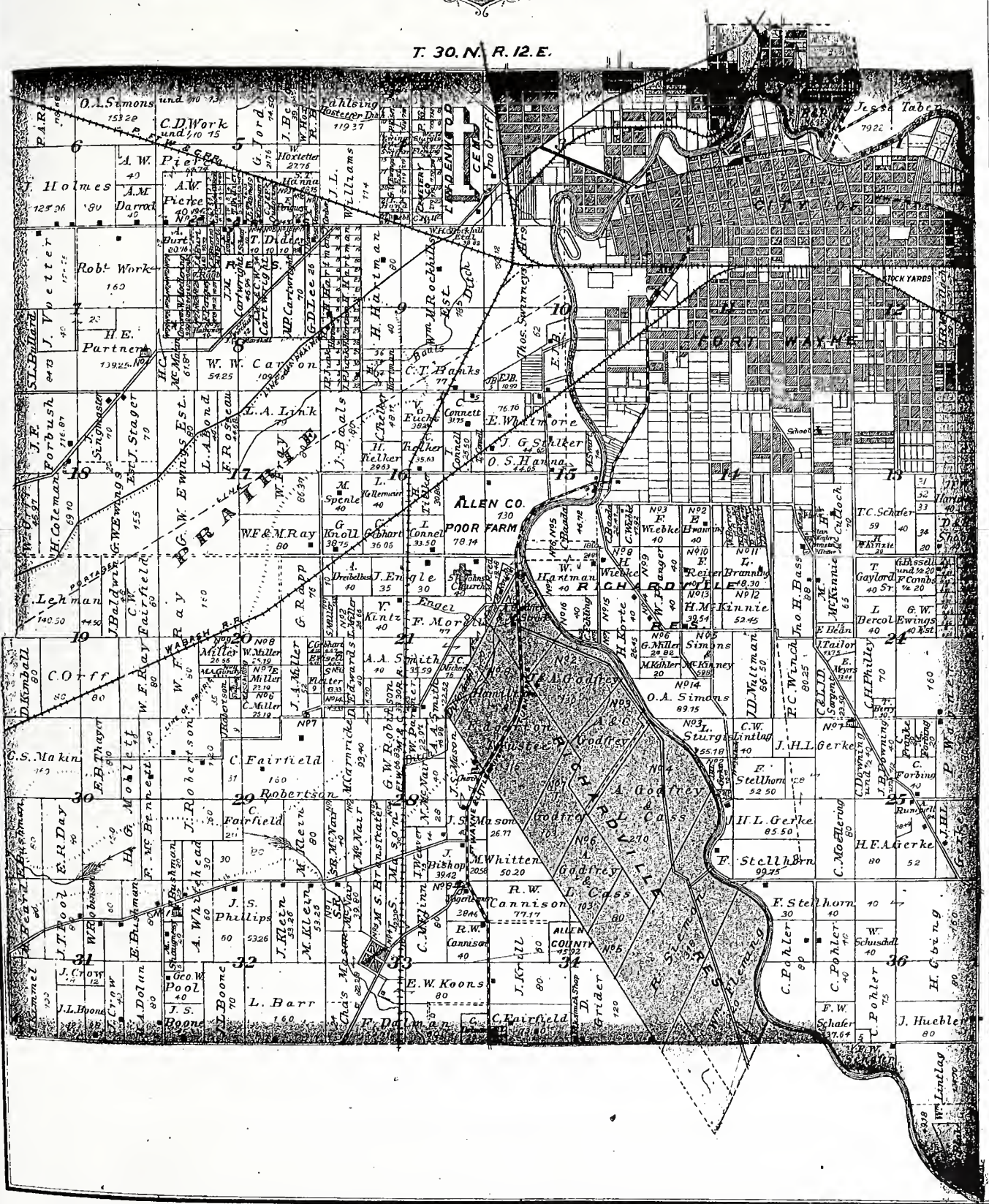
Recruits—William Bowers, veteran; George W. Darnol, Daniel Francoe, William Harnish, Harris Ruth.



GOVERNORS.

FROM.	TO.	NAME.	FROM.	TO.	NAME.
		Jonathan McCarty.....	1858	1860	Charles Caro.....
1848	1850	William Rockhill.....	1862	1864	Joseph K. Edgerton.....
1852	1854	Samuel Brenton.....	1874	1878	Andrew H. Hamilton.....
1856	1858	Samuel Brenton.....	1878	1880	Walpole G. Colerick.....

T. 30. N. R. 12. E.



NAMES OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF FORT WAYNE, FROM ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1840, UP TO THE PRESENT TIME

COMPILED BY COL. J. B. DODGE

Date.	MAYOR.	CLERK.	TREASURER.	ATTORNEY.	CITY CIVIL ENGINEER.	CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT.	MARSHAL.	STREET COMMISSIONER.	CAPTAIN POLICE.	ASSESSOR.
1840	George W. Wood.	F. P. Randall.	George F. Wright.	F. P. Randall.	Samuel Edsall.	Samuel S. Morse.	Jos. H. McKim.	Robt. E. Fleming.		
1841										
1842	Joseph Morgan.	William Lytle.	Henry Cooper.	Oehmig Bird.	William L. Moon.	Bradford B. Stevens.	Henry Lotz.	S. M. Black.		
1843	Henry Lotz.		Oliver W. Jeffers.	Lucien P. Forry.	John Cochran.	James Crumley.	William Stewart.	Robt. E. Fleming.		
1844				Samuel Bigger.	Thomas Priohard.	William Stewart.		William Rockhill.		
1845	John M. Walhee.	O. P. Morgan.		John W. Dawson.	S. M. Black.	W. B. Wilkinson.		S. M. Black.		
1846	M. W. Huxford.	William Lytle.				C. S. Silver.	S. M. Black.	William H. Price.		
1847		John B. Dubois.	Oliver P. Morgan.					Joseph Morgan.		
1848		Oliver P. Morgan.	N. P. Stockbridge.			T. J. Price.		Samuel Stophel.		
1849	William Stewart.				John B. Coanour.	Sam'l C. Freeman.	Sam'l C. Freeman.	Chas. G. French.		
1850				Wm. W. Carson.						
1851			Thos. D. McKay.						Henry R. Colebrook.	
1852	P. G. Jones.			F. P. Randall.		Benj. H. Tower.	Morris Cody.			
1853	Charles Whitmore.					Sam'l C. Freeman.	William Fleming.	Edward Smith.		
1854		W. E. Ellis.	Charles Mühler.	Charles Case.	Lewis Wolke.	F. J. Frank.	B. Hucker.	William Lannin.		
1855	William Stewart.	R. N. Godfrey.	C. A. Reekers.	Wm. W. Carson.	E. McElfatrick.	J. B. Teller.	P. McGee.	John Greor.		
1856		A. C. Probasco.		Charles Forbes.	S. C. Freeman.			J. Randondorf.		
1857	Samuel S. Morse.	Christian Tressett.	Conrad Nill.	John J. Glenn.	George Humphrey.		C. Cook.	Henry Christ.		
1858		J. C. Davis.	W. H. Link.		L. T. Bourie.		Charles Baker.	James Howe.		
1859	E. P. Randall.	Moses Drake, Jr.	William Stewart.		George Humphrey.	Joseph Price.	Henry Towns.	James Price.		
1860								H. H. Bosser.		
1861		L. T. Bourie.	W. S. Smith.	Oehmig Bird.	Orrin D. Hurd.	P. McGee.				
1862										
1863		E. L. Chittenden.	John Conger.	Jos. S. Franco.	John S. Mower.	L. T. Bourie.		C. W. Linding.		
1864									S. C. Freeman.	
1865	James L. Worden.			F. P. Randall.	W. S. Gilkison.	M. Van Gelson.		P. Falahee.		John B. Reekers.
1866										
1867	Henry Sharp.		C. Piepenbrink.	R. S. Robertson.	C. S. Brackenridge.	Joseph B. Fry.	William Lindeman.	W. H. Briant.		George Fisher.
1868										
1869	F. P. Randall.	S. P. Freeman.		Allen Zollars.		Thomas Mannix.	P. McGee.	B. L. P. Williard.	F. R. Limecooly.	E. C. Pens.
1870									P. McGee.	
1871			J. A. Droegemeyer.				Charles Uplegger.		D. Meyer.	
1872									M. Singleton.	
1873	Chas. A. Zollinger.			L. Nowberger.		Frank B. Vogel.	Christopher Kelly.	Henry Trier.		
1874		John M. Godown.	Charles M. Barton.			Thomas Mannix.				
1875				Allen Zollars.	John Ryall.	Frank B. Vogel.		Conrad Baker.		
1876									H. M. Diehl.	
1877		John H. Trentman.		Henry Colarik.				Dennis O'Brien.		
1878									E. B. Smith.	
1879					C. S. Brackenridge.		H. M. Diehl.			

BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF FORT WAYNE.

1840	William Rockhill.	Thomas Hamilton.	Madison Sweetser.	Samuel Edsall.	W. S. Edsall.	William M. Moon.
1841	H. T. Dewey.	Henry Sharp.	C. G. French.	Philo Rumsey.	A. S. Johns.	
1842			Henry Cooper.	Joseph Scott.	Philo Rumsey.	
1843	F. P. Randall.	Hugh McCulloch.	L. Williams.	J. B. Coanour.	P. H. Taylor.	M. W. Hubbell.
1844	Morgan Lewis.	Sam'l H. Shoff.	H. Williams.	C. S. Silver.	John Cochran.	J. B. Dubois.
1845	S. M. Black.	Philo Rumsey.	H. W. Jones.	James Humphrey.	Charles Figo.	
1846	J. B. Hanna.	Henry Sharp.	Rich Mcullen.	James P. Munson.	Samuel S. Morse.	Charles Fink.
1847	Jauch Lewis.		John Cochrane.	John Coanour.		
1848	Charles Mühler.	John Conger.		Henry Sharp.		A. Modunkin.
1849		P. P. Bailey.	James Humphrey.	M. Hedekin.	B. W. Oakley.	
1850	Henry Sharp.	W. H. Bryant.		C. Anderson.		
1851	O. W. Jeffers.	James Howe.	D. P. Hartman.	Oehmig Bird.	Peter Kaiser.	Robert Armstrong.
1852	Robert McMullen.	H. R. Colerick.	James Humphrey.		Jonas W. Townley.	
1853	John J. Trentman.	Milton Henry.	John Drake.	James Vande-griff.	F. Nirdlinger.	Henry Drover.

Date.	FIRST WARD.	SECOND WARD.	THIRD WARD.	FOURTH WARD.	FIFTH WARD.
1854	W. Berger.	F. Aveline.	J. M. Miller.	N. Drake.	L. Louforty.
1855	E. Boslio.	F. P. Randall.	H. Baker.	P. Hoagland.	C. Fink.
1856	Thomas Stevens.	J. Ormiston.	M. Hedekin.	H. Nierman.	J. D. Worden.
1857	H. N. Putnam.	W. Berger.	C. D. Bond.	J. Orff.	C. Orff.
1858			J. M. Miller.	J. Foellinger.	E. Vordermark.
1859	J. Bart.	J. Trentman.	M. Cody.	B. H. Tower.	H. Nierman.
1860					B. D. Miller.
1861		E. Sloom.			J. Humphrey.
1862					D. Nestel.
1863	H. Monning.				A. C. Beaver.
1864					B. H. Kimball.
1865		W. Waddington.			
1866					
1867	W. T. McKean.		J. C. Bowser.	B. W. Oakley.	
1868					
1869	A. H. Carrier.		M. Hedekin.		
1870					
1871			B. H. Tower.	J. Bull.	
1872					
1873	W. T. McKean.	H. N. Putnam.	M. Hamilton.	O. P. Morgan.	
1874					
1875			J. B. White.		
1876					
1877	C. Kiese.		M. Cody.		
1878					
1879		W. T. McKean.	M. Hamilton.		
1880					

Date.	SIXTH WARD.	SEVENTH WARD.	EIGHTH WARD.	NINTH WARD.
1867	J. Merk.	M. Hogan.	G. Jacoby.	G. De Wald.
1868				
1869	T. Hogan.	N. C. Miller.		C. Tremmel.
1870				
1871		J. Schopf.	J. S. Goshorn.	
1872				
1873			G. Jacoby.	J. Item.
1874		N. De Wald.	C. Tremmel.	
1875			C. Tam.	
1876		D. B. Strop.		J. Holmes.
1877			J. E. Graham.	
1878				
1879	J. Welch.		J. Mohr.	
1880				

Robert Lowry was elected City Recorder in 1844, to fill vacancy.

* December 2, 1879, J. G. Noll elected to succeed A. T. Dryer, deceased.

LIST OF OFFICIALS.

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TRUSTEES OF THE SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS OF ALLEN COUNTY FROM 1859 UP TO THE PRESENT TIME, 1880—Continued.

Yr.	LAKE.	JEFFERSON.	BEEL RIVER.	OSCAR CREEK.	ADAMS.	ADOTT.	PLEASANT.	SOPIO.	LA PATETTE.	JACKSON.
1859	John Crofford.....	Wm. Harper.....	Henry Brown.....	D. E. O'Herrin.....	B. Sohnelker	Lott S. Bayles.....	Jacob Smith	Abram Jackson.....	Henry L. Riley.....	Jacob Mooney.....
1860	Milton Waugh.....	John Nail.....	"	William Rider.....	Elleha W. Green.....	"	Jacob Fleher.....	"	"	Thomas Moades.....
1861	Wm. Ross.....	F. A. Roy.....	"	John Doyor.....	Charles H. Smith.....	John Sprankle.....	"	Jamee Ireland.....	John McLare.....	Rioh'd Castleman.....
1862	"	"	"	"	"	John Harper.....	"	"	Michael Crow.....	"
1863	"	G. W. Rlitter.....	"	James McCrory.....	"	John Sprankle.....	"	"	"	Joshua Diokereon.....
1864	A. G. Tyler.....	"	Thos. S. Heller.....	"	"	"	John Ring.....	"	A. Johnston.....	"
1865	"	"	"	"	"	J. W. Cartwright.....	"	George W. Sohell.....	John Alken.....	"
1866	"	"	"	"	"	Wm. Hamilton.....	"	"	"	William T. Cress.....
1867	"	"	John M. Taylor.....	John Schoerepf.....	"	"	Jacob Emorlok.....	Adam Burier.....	Wm. Branstetter.....	"
1868	Joseph Rockhill.....	Frank Gladio.....	"	"	B. Sohnelker	"	John Dalman.....	"	Jacob Lawronce.....	"
1869	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	L. Blackburn.....	J. M. Young.....	S. W. Bolyard.....
1870	"	"	"	James McCrory.....	Herman Sohnelker.....	"	"	"	"	"
1871	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1872	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1873	W. Goheen	"	"	Louie Nettlehorst.....	"	William A. Kelsey.....	John M. Shiro.....	"	"	"
1874	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1875	"	Charles M. Joly.....	"	D. E. O'Herrin.....	Henry C. Zollinger.....	William Glenn.....	"	"	"	William N. Keller.....
1876	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1877	"	"	"	"	"	"	John Dalman.....	"	John Liggett.....	Hiram Roberts.....
1878	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Charles Noyer.....	"
1879	J. G. Clapsentle.....	"	C. L. Groenwell.....	H. C. Hureh.....	"	"	"	Henry C. Shull.....	William Scott.....	"

NAMES OF COUNTY OFFICERS FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF ALLEN COUNTY, IN 1824, UP TO THE PRESENT TIME, 1880. COMPILED BY COL. J. B. DODGE.

Yr.	JUDGES.						PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.			CLERK.
	CIRCUIT.	ASSOCIATE.	ASSOCIATE.	PROBATE AND COMMON PLEAS.	CRIMINAL.	SUPERIOR.	CIRCUIT COURT.	COMMON PLEAS COURT.	CRIMINAL COURT.	
1824	Bethuel F. Morris.....	Samul Hanna.....	Benj. Cushman.....	"	"	"	Calvin Fletcher.....	"	"	Anthony Davie.....
1825	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1826	Niles G. Eggleston.....	"	"	"	"	"	Amos Lane.....	"	"	"
1827	"	"	William N. Hood.....	"	"	"	Oliver H. Smith.....	"	"	"
1828	"	Benj. Cushman.....	"	"	"	"	David Wallace.....	"	"	"
1829	"	"	"	"	"	"	Marlin M. Ray.....	"	"	"
1830	Charles H. Test.....	"	"	W. G. Ewing.....	"	"	Jamee Porry.....	"	"	Robert N. Hood.....
1831	"	"	L. G. Thompson.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	Allen Hamilton.....
1832	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1833	Gustavus A. Evarle.....	"	"	Hugh McCullooh.....	"	"	William J. Brown.....	"	"	"
1834	"	Wm. G. Ewing.....	"	"	"	"	Joha B. Chapman.....	"	"	"
1835	"	"	David Rankia.....	"	"	"	Samuel C. Sample.....	"	"	"
1836	Samuel C. Sample.....	Peter Huling.....	"	Thomae Johnson.....	"	"	"	"	"	"
1837	Charles W. Ewing.....	"	Michael Shiras.....	Luolan P. Forry.....	"	"	Joseph L. Jernegan.....	"	"	"
1838	"	Nat'l Coleman.....	Marshall S. Winns.....	"	"	"	Thomas Johason.....	"	"	"
1839	Henry Chase.....	"	"	"	"	"	{ J. W. Wright }	"	"	"
1840	John W. Wright.....	"	"	Reuben J. Dawson.....	"	"	{ W. Wright..... }	"	"	Phillip G. Jones.....
1841	"	"	J. H. McMahon.....	Samuel Stophlet.....	"	"	Lucian P. Ferry.....	"	"	"
1842	James W. Borden.....	"	"	"	"	"	Wm. H. Coombs.....	"	"	"
1843	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1844	"	"	"	"	"	"	L. C. Jacoby.....	"	"	"
1845	"	R. Starkweather.....	"	George Johnson.....	"	"	Robert L. Douglas.....	"	"	"
1846	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1847	"	"	Andrew Mezgar.....	Moleon McLain.....	"	"	Elza A. McMahon.....	"	"	Rob't E. Flemlag.....
1848	"	"	"	"	"	"	Jos. Breckenridge.....	"	"	"
1849	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1850	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1851	Elza A. McMahon.....	Nat'l Coleman.....	"	"	"	"	James L. Worden.....	"	"	"
1852	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1853	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1854	"	"	"	James W. Borden.....	"	"	"	"	"	Joseph Sinclair.....
1855	James L. Worden.....	"	"	"	"	"	Edward R. Wilson.....	"	"	{ 1. D. G. Nelson..... }
1856	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1857	"	"	"	"	"	"	S. J. Stoughton.....	Wm. B. Spencer.....	"	"
1858	Reubea Dawson.....	"	"	Jos. Breckenridge.....	"	"	"	William S. Smith.....	"	"
1859	Ed. R. Wilson.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	John Colerick.....	"	"
1860	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1861	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Joseph A. Francoe.....	"	"
1862	"	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. A. Chapin.....	D. T. Smith.....	"	"
1863	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1864	"	"	"	"	"	"	James H. Schell.....	D. Colerick.....	"	"
1865	Robert Lowry.....	"	"	James W. Borden.....	"	"	"	"	"	William Fleming.....
1866	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1867	"	"	"	"	"	"	Robert S. Taylor.....	"	"	"
1868	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Edward O'Rourke.....	{ Robert S. Taylor }	"
1869	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	{ Edw'd O'Rourke }	"
1870	"	"	"	"	"	"	Joseph Daily.....	"	"	"
1871	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1872	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1873	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1874	"	"	"	Samuel E. Sinclair.....	"	"	"	"	"	William S. Edsall.....
1875	"	"	"	"	"	"	J. R. Bittenger.....	Joseph S. Francoe.....	"	"
1876	W. W. Carson.....	"	"	James W. Borden.....	"	"	"	"	"	"
1877	Edward O'Rourke.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	Samuel M. Hench.....	"	Frank H. Wolke.....
1878	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1879	"	"	"	"	"	"	Allen Zollers.....	Jas. F. Morrison.....	"	"
1880	"	"	"	"	"	"	Robert Lowry.....	"	"	M. V. B. Spencer.....

HISTORY OF ALLEN COUNTY, INDIANA.

NAMES OF COUNTY OFFICERS FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF ALLEN COUNTY, IN 1824, UP TO THE PRESENT TIME, 1880.
COMPILED BY COL. J. B. DODGE.

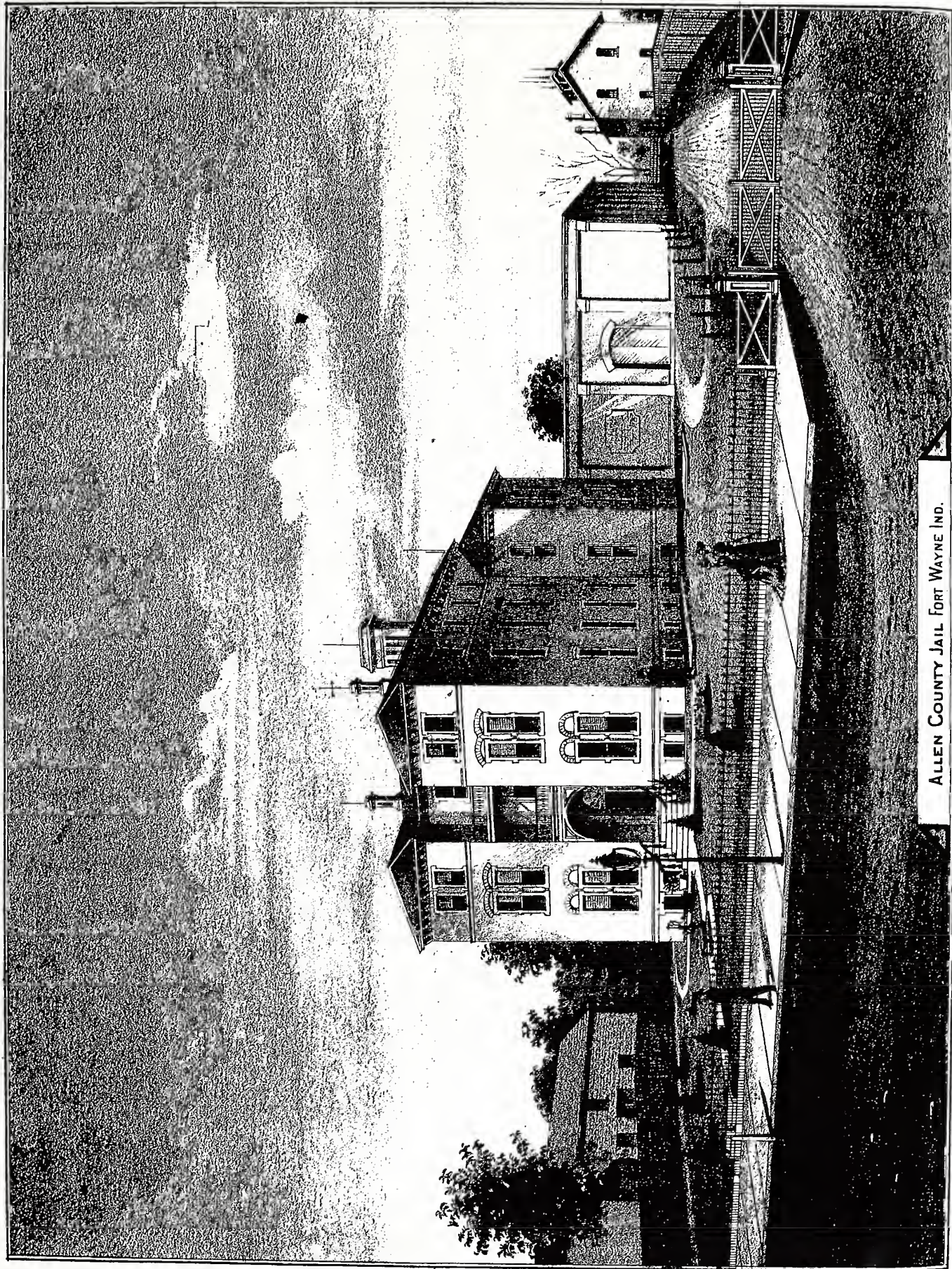
Date.	AUDITOR.	TREASURER.	SHERIFF.	RECORDED.	SURVEYOR.	CORONER.	COUNTY CLERK. OF SCHOOLS.	BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.		
								FIRST DISTRICT.	SECOND DISTRICT.	THIRD DISTRICT.
1824	Anthony L. Davis.	Joseph Holman.	Allen Hamilton.	Anthony L. Davis.				William Rookhill.	James Wynan.	Francis Compton.
1825	"	William G. Ewing.	"	"				* See note at bottom of page.		
1826	"	Thomas Forsythe.	Cyrus Taher.	"						
1827	"	Moses Thorp.	Abner Gerard.	"						
1828	"	"	"	"						
1829	"	{ John Forsythe. L. G. Thompson }	"	"				Nathan Coleman.	William Caswell.	James Holman.
1830	Robert N. Hood.	"	"	Robert N. Hood.				"	"	"
1831	Allen Hamilton.	"	David Pickering.	Allen Hamilton.				Francie Alexander.	"	"
1832	"	Denj. Cushman.	"	"				"	"	"
1833	"	Joseph Holman.	"	"				"	Abner Gerard.	"
1834	"	Thos. W. Swinney.	Jos. L. Swenney.	"				David Archer.	Joseph Burkey.	Nathan Coleman.
1835	"	"	"	"	Rouhen J. Dawson.			"	{ L. S. Bayless. }	{ John Rogers. Jos. Townsend }
1836	"	"	"	"	"			"	"	"
1837	"	"	John P. Hedge.	Robert Fleming.	S. M. Black.			"	"	"
1838	"	"	Joseph Berkey.	"	"			"	"	Horace D. Taylor.
1839	Phillip G. Jones.	Samuel Hanna.	"	"	"			Christian Parkor.	"	"
1840	"	George F. Wright.	"	"	"			"	R Starkweather.	"
1841	Samuel S. Morse.	{ Theo. K. Breckenridge }	"	"	"			David McQuiston.	"	"
1842	"	"	Brad. B. Stevens.	"	"			Robert Briggs.	"	Joseph Hall.
1843	"	"	"	"	"			Nelson Molain.	F. D. Lasselle.	"
1844	"	"	"	Edward Colerick.	"			"	"	"
1845	Henry W. Jones.	"	"	"	"			"	"	Zerue Patten.
1846	"	"	Samuel S. Morse.	"	Henry J. Rudieill.			Rufus McDonald.	Jas. S. Hamilton.	"
1847	"	S. M. Black.	"	"	"			William M. Parker.	"	Henry Rudieill.
1848	"	"	"	"	"			"	"	"
1849	"	"	"	"	{ J. M. Will. }			Noah Clem.	William Robinson.	"
1850	R. Starkweather.	Thomas T. DeKay.	Wm. H. McDonald.	"	"			Simeon Biggs.	"	"
1851	"	"	"	"	"			"	"	"
1852	"	Oehmig Bird.	"	"	"	C. E. Goodrich.		"	"	Peter Parker.
1853	"	"	"	"	"	"		Henry Dickerson.	"	"
1854	"	"	Wm. McMullin.	"	"	John Johnson.		"	F. D. Laeselle.	William T. Daly.
1855	"	"	{ Wm. Fleming. }	Platt J. Wico.	Wm. A. Jackson.	"		"	"	"
1856	"	Alexander Wiloy.	"	"	"	W. H. McDonald.		"	"	"
1857	{ John B. Blue. Francois L. Furet }	"	"	"	Wm. McLaughlin.	"		"	"	T. M. Andrew.
1858	"	"	"	"	"	John P. Waters.		"	Michael Crow.	"
1859	"	"	"	"	"	"		John Shaffer.	"	"
1860	"	Olivor R. Jeffers.	Joseph A. Strout.	"	"	"		"	"	Isaac Hall.
1861	G. F. Stinobomb.	"	"	"	J. W. McArthur.	"	R. D. Robinson.	"	"	"
1862	"	Alexander Wiley.	William T. Pratt.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1863	"	"	"	Clemont A. Reckere.	"	"	"	"	"	David H. Lips.
1864	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1865	Henry J. Rudieill.	"	"	"	Nathan Butler.	"	"	William Long.	"	"
1866	"	Henry Monning.	John McCartney.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1867	"	"	"	"	J. S. Goehorn.	"	James H. Smart.	"	"	"
1868	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	John Begue.	"	"
1869	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1870	"	John Ring.	Chas. A. Zollinger.	"	Wm. H. Gosborn.	"	"	"	Jacob Hillegas.	John C. Day.
1871	"	"	"	John M. Koch.	"	"	"	"	"	"
1872	"	"	Joseph D. Hance.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1873	William S. Abbott.	"	"	"	"	"	J. Hillegas.	"	"	Henry K. Turner.
1874	"	Michael Schmetzer.	"	Joe. Mommer, Jr.	"	Augustus M. Webb.	"	Frank Gladie.	"	"
1875	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1876	"	"	{ Platt J. Wise. C. Munson. }	"	"	William Gaffney.	"	"	Jacob Goegloin.	"
1877	Martin E. Argo.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1878	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1879	"	John M. Taylor.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Timothy Hogan.

TRUSTEES OF THE SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS OF ALLEN COUNTY FROM 1859 UP TO THE PRESENT TIME, 1880.

COMPILED BY COL. J. B. DODGE.

Date.	WAYNE.	WASHINGTON.	SPRINGFIELD.	ST. JOSEPH.	PERRY.	MADISON.	MONROE.	MARION.	MAUMEE.	MILAN.
1859	Clemens A. Reckers.	Jas. M. Hamilton.	Ammon Fox.	G. W. Breckenridge.	Jacob Hillegas.	George Shookman.	John Freidline.	David H. Lips.	George H. Ashley.	Ira C. Whitten.
1860	"	"	"	Daniel Eby.	"	"	Henry Barnee.	J. Vaughan.	Ambrose Ashton.	J. W. Liden.
1861	"	"	"	"	"	Asbury B. Todd.	"	"	Jacob Saylor.	Wm. Alderman.
1862	"	"	"	"	"	"	James Laughlin.	"	"	Ferd. McLean.
1863	Isaac W. Campbell.	"	"	"	"	"	"	Morgan Harrod.	"	"
1864	John McQuiston.	"	"	Joe. Chorpensing.	"	"	J. G. Mariotte.	"	Josiah Smith.	Alvin Hall.
1865	"	"	"	"	"	"	Martiu E. Argo.	"	"	John Pickett.
1866	"	"	William H. Harter.	Daniel Eby.	"	"	"	"	J. Fredericksen.	Leroy Sprague.
1867	John G. Maier.	"	"	Daniel Shordon.	"	"	"	"	Jacob Saylor.	"
1868	John Archer.	"	"	Daniel Eby.	Joseph Hunter.	John Flaugh.	"	"	"	John Spalding.
1869	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1870	"	"	"	"	"	Asbury B. Todd.	"	"	Thomas Hood.	Sol. Bennet.
1871	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1872	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1873	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1874	John E. Hill.	"	"	"	Jacob Kell.	"	Daniel Manahan.	"	J. Knappenberger.	Leroy Sprague.
1875	John Hamilton.	"	Daniel Shutt.	"	"	John Fry.	Thomas S. Heller.	Fredk. Zollinger.	Frank M. Schirm.	Albert W. Brown.
1876	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1877	"	"	"	"	Jerome D. Gloyd.	"	"	"	"	"
1878	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1879	{ J. Hamilton. J. Lingard. }	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Frank M. Johnsen.	"

* From 1825 to 1830, the business of the County was transacted by the Board of Justices, composed of the Justices of the Peace of the County.
 † John Hamilton died September, 1879, and Joseph Lingard was appointed to fill the vacancy.



ALLEN COUNTY JAIL FORT WAYNE IND.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

PREFATORY.

It has become the custom in these latter days, in the arrangement of historical matter, to treat the facts presented topically, and certainly with great show of propriety. The more rational process, considered with reference to the method of a half-century since, would seem to accord essentially with the plan of treating each topic as an entirety, instead of arranging a series in chronological order, giving disconnected facts in the order of their occurrence. It has been the purpose, in the preparation of this department, to appropriate to each township a complete review of its separate or individual history, embracing in its boundaries primitive and successive settlements; the career of the pioneer men traced from actual standpoints, from the lonely cabin in the wilderness, in the progress of years, to the stately mansion; from the unbroken forest to the broad and generously cultivated fields. Incidentally thereto, the reader will be able to discern the changes which time has wrought in the methods prescribed by necessity, whence have proceeded the grand scale of improvement on exhibition to-day. Indeed, it has been contemplated to make the history of each township complete in itself, with its individual relation to the county as a whole. To accomplish this work satisfactorily, the aid of numerous persons resident in these several civil jurisdictions has been brought into requisition and their information utilized in analyzing and digesting the material essential to a correct and reliable local history. It is believed that by such means only can we expect to produce a work which will in the future be recognized as authentic and complete.

Below are recorded the names of those in the several townships who have rendered essential service in the collation of the material embodied in what has been written under appropriate heads. To these especially, and to many others generally, the editor herewith tenders his grateful acknowledgments. They are those who have rendered the most efficient assistance in the preparation of the township histories of Allen County, and are as follows:

Perry Township—Horace F. Duntun, William T. Hunter, Jacob Hillegass, T. M. Andrews, Dr. E. G. Wheelock.
Cedar Creek—Peter Notestine, John Pring, John Dever.
Springfield—Isaac Hall, Estes Howe, John D. Reiboldt, Dr. F. K. Cosgrove, Sr.
Scipio—Robert Dorsey.
Maumee—Jacob Saylor.
Milan—Alvin Hall, Charles Shrinier.
St. Joseph—Hon. Christian Parkor, William McClure, Adam Pettit.
Monroe—Noah Clem, John Friedline, J. B. Niezor, Dr. W. A. Connolly.
Jefferson—Alanson Whitney.
Adams—L. M. Rogers, O. D. Rogers, Henry Burgess, Dr. M. F. Williams.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized on the 31st of May, 1824, and its boundaries, at that time, embraced the whole of Allen County proper, and was only reduced to its present limits after the settlement and organization of the other townships. The settlements in this township were, technically, the primary settlements of Allen County, of which Fort Wayne was the common center and the attractive point of history. Properly, then, it may be said that the settlements in Wayne Township, as such, should only be considered from the date of its organization, since, prior to that time, the area was known and designated by the generic title of Fort Wayne, or primitively, Ke-ki-on-ga. It might, also, with propriety be said, on the other hand, that the history of those points, anterior to the date of their organic existence, should be alike applicable to all together. Hence, we refer, first, to

THE FIRST EARLY DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

In 1798, C. F. Volney, the French philosopher, in his route to Detroit from Vincennes, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Frankfort and Lexington, Ky., evidently, came by way of Fort Wayne. In his "Indian Character," he describes a route which leaves but little doubt of his presence here. In conversation, however, with Little Turtle, at Philadelphia, through Wells, an interpreter, he elicited many facts showing his wonderful sagacity and astonishing penetrative powers, as well as the remarkable whiteness of his skin, i. e., "While talking to Mr. Wells, I was not inattentive to the chief. Not understanding English, he took no part

in the conversation, but walked about, plucking out his hairs from his chin, and even from his eye-brows. He dressed in the American style—in a blue suit, with round hat and pantaloons. I desired Mr. Wells to ask him how he liked his clothes. 'At first,' said he, 'they confined my limbs unpleasantly; but I have got used to them, and, as they defend me against THE HEAT and the cold, I now like them well enough.' Tucking up his sleeves, he showed me a skin, between the wrist and elbow, whose whiteness surprised me. It differed not at all from my own; my hands were as much tanned as his. His skin was as soft and fair as a Parisian's." "As to your numbers," said the chief, "your increase is quite inconceivable. More than two lives, supposing eighty years to each, have not gone by since the whites first set foot among us, yet already they swarm like flies, while we, who have been here nobody knows how long, are still as thin as deer." Finding his thoughts going in this track, I asked him why they did not multiply as fast. 'Ah,' said he, 'our case is very different. You whites contrive to collect upon a small space a sure and plentiful supply of food. A white man gathers from a field, a few times larger than this room, bread enough for a whole year. If he adds to this a small field of grass, he maintains beasts, which give him all the meat and clothes he wants, and all the rest of the time he may do what he pleases; while we must have a great deal of ground to live upon; a deer will serve us but a couple of days, and a single deer must have a great deal of ground to put him in good condition. If we kill two or three hundred a year, 'tis the same as to eat all the wood and grass off the land they live on, and this is a great deal. No wonder the whites drive us every year further and further before them, from the sea to the Mississippi. They spread like oil upon a blanket; we melt like snow before the sun. If things do not greatly oblige, the red men will disappear shortly.'

On November 24, 1819, Capt. James Riley, having left his surveying-grounds in Ohio, visited Fort Wayne, which he describes with much minuteness. In speaking of the location of the fort by Gen. Wayne, he says:

"At every step in this country, every unprejudiced mind will, more and more, admire the movements and achievements of the army conducted by this veteran and truly wise and great commander, by occupying Fort Wayne, the communication between Lake Erie and the Ohio, through the channel of the Maumee and the Wabash, which is the shortest and most direct water route from Buffalo to the Mississippi River, was cut off or completely commanded."

Portage Canal.—He also spoke of a canal across the portage from St. Mary's to Little River:

"Through a part of the above-mentioned swamp, which is very extensive, a canal might very easily be cut, six miles long, uniting the Wabash to the St. Mary's a little above its junction, and, from what I saw and learned from others, it is my opinion that the swamp might afford water sufficient for purposes of canal navigation."

Prospects and Surroundings.—He says further:

"The country around Fort Wayne is very fertile, the situation is commanding and healthy and here will arise a town of great importance, which must become a depot of immense trade. The fort is now only a small stockade. No troops are stationed here, and less than thirty (30) dwelling-houses, occupied by French and American families, form the settlement. But as soon as the land shall be surveyed and offered for sale, inhabitants will pour in from all quarters to this future thoroughfare between the East and the Mississippi River."

On the 14th of November, 1820, in a letter to the Hon. Edwin Tiffin, Surveyor General, Capt. James Riley said:

"I was induced to visit this place for curiosity, to see the Indians receiving their annuities and to view the country. While here at that time, I loved the portage-ground from the St. Mary's to Little River, and made some practical observations, as aftertime has shown them to be."

He writes that the St. Mary's has been almost covered with boats at every freshet for several years then past. He describes this as "a central point, combining more natural advantages to build up and support a town of importance, as a place of deposit and trade and a thoroughfare, than any point he had seen in the Western country." He said at this time there were assembled about one thousand whites from Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and New York, to trade with the Indians during payment, and that they brought whisky in abundance, which they dealt out to the Indians and kept them continually drunk and unfit for business. Horse-racing, drinking, gambling, debauchery, extravagance and waste were the order of the day and night, and the Indians wore the least savage and more Christianized, and the example of those whites was too indelicate to mention."

This he thought could be remedied by "a speedy survey of the lands, and, thereafter, a quick sale from the mouth of the Maumee to Fort Wayne, and thence down the Wabash, by which a speedy settlement would take place and give a spur and energy to agriculture, commerce and manufactures." He also suggested "that it be laid out in lots and sold, and the money applied by the President, and give a place and lands on which to erect buildings of a public character for 'THIS FUTURE EMPORIUM OF INDIANA.'" In 1820, this same pioneer purchased at the land office at Piqua, Ohio, several tracts of land at the "Rappids of the St. Mary's," or "DEVIL'S RACE-GROUND," and there, in June, 1831, removed his family. In 1822, he built a grist-mill, and laid off a town (Wiltshire), in honor of a friend. During this year (1824), he surveyed for the United States all this region of country on both sides of the St. Mary's, in Indiana, including Fort Wayne; also about twenty townships between the Maumee and St. Mary's Rivers.

About 1821, the Rev. Ismael McCoy, of the Baptist Missionary Society, here established a school for the education of Indian children—the first school ever kept at Fort Wayne.

In the month of June, 1822, Lewis Cass and H. R. Schoolcraft, the historian, having left Detroit in a canoe, navigated their way down the lake to the mouth of the Maumee River and then up to Fort Wayne, and, staying a day or two here, hired their canoe to be hauled on wheels across the portage to Little River, descended that downward to the Mississippi, then up, on an exploring expedition, to its source.

SOCIETY OF THE FORT.

Maj. Whistler, commander, and his two daughters; George Hunt and his brother, John E. Hunt, a clerk to George, who was Sutler; Mrs. Laura Sutton-field and husband, Col. William Suttonfield; Lieut. Curtis and the soldiers.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

In 1814 came Dr. Daniel Smith, from Lancaster, Ohio, and with him returned, from Cincinnati, Ohio, John P. Hodges.

In 1815 came Robert Forsythe, afterward Paymaster in the United States Army, then on his way from Detroit, via Fort Dearborn, accompanied by Chond-nai, an Indian chief. Mr. Forsythe was en route for West Point. At this point, they, with William Suttonfield, took Chief Richardville, then a hostage here (and hold) to Wapakonnetta, and thence to the treaty of Greenville. This chief was reluctant to go. Maj. Whistler, however, ordered them not to leave him until delivered at Greenville.

FORT REBUILT—DESCRIPTION.

In 1815, Fort Wayne was rebuilt, the timber being cut off the grounds now occupied by the residence of Samuel Hanna, deceased, and to the north of same. The timber was hauled by oxen. Ropes instead of chains were used. Raised by the troops, into officers' quarters, Commissary Department, block-houses, etc., etc.

The pickets were twelve and one-half feet long, and were put in sets of six, with a cross-piece, two feet from the top, let in and spiked. A trench, two and one-half feet deep, was dug to let them in, which made them stand ten feet high. A part of the old pickets were replaced by new ones.

LOCATION.

The fort was located on the bank of Maumee River, at about where now is the crossing of Clay and Main streets. The tract around the fort, called the "Military Tract," embraced all of what is known as Taber's Addition, but took in all grounds extending north to the river, the east line of Taber's Addition north to the Maumee, the west line north to the St. Mary's. (See Historical Map.)

CITY OF FORT WAYNE.

The original plat of the city of Fort Wayne was laid out by John T. Barr and John McCorkle in August, 1822, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Randolph County, of Winchester, and subsequently in Recorder's Record A, page 316, of the records of Allen County, containing 118 lots, with three streets running north and south on a variation of 3°, 30' west of magnetic north, namely, Calhoun, Clinton and Barr; five streets running at right angles to same variation, namely, Wayne, Berry, Main, Columbia and Water streets. The public square was laid off in this plat, with Court street on the east side of the same. This plat, which was recorded on the 16th day of August, 1833, was surveyed by Robert Young, of Piqua, Ohio.

COUNTY ADDITION.

This addition was laid out by the Commissioners and recorded in Recorder's Record A, page 315, containing seventy lots and fractional lots. Its position is immediately east of and adjoining the original plat. The lots were laid off on either side of La Fayette street, between Berry street and St. Mary's River, containing Water, Columbia, Main and Berry streets from the original plat. Recorded August 16, 1833.

TABER'S ADDITION.

This addition was laid out by Cyrus Taber, and recorded in Recorder's Record A, page 452, and contains forty lots including all of the military tract lying between the south boundary of said tract and the canal. Main and Berry streets were continued through from the County Addition.

EWING'S ADDITION.

Note.—This plat has been separated from the book and probably lost.

This addition was laid off by G. W. & W. G. Ewing, and recorded in Recorder's Record B, page 199.* The addition, however, contains thirty-four blocks or fractional blocks, 278 lots, including all fractional lots.

Cass, Ewing and Fulton streets were laid out to run north on a magnetic bearing of 15° 30' west. Jefferson, Washington, Wynno, Berry, Main and Pearl streets continued west from the original plat. Lewis street was laid out south of Jefferson and parallel with Lewis street.

HANNA'S ADDITION.

Hanna's first addition was laid out by Samuel Hanna, and recorded in Recorder's Record B, page 447; and contains 299 lots, including the fractional lots. Clinton, Barr, Clay, Monroe and Hanna, with a continuation of La Fayette street, were laid out on a magnetic bearing of north 15° 30' west. Wayne, Washington and Jefferson streets were continued west from the original plat. A street named Madison was laid out north of and parallel with Jefferson street, running from Barr street west.

ROCKHILL'S ADDITION.

This addition was laid off by William Rockhill, and recorded in Recorder's Record C, page 464, containing 182 lots, including fractional lots.

Rockhill, Jackson, Van Buren and Market (now Broadway) streets, were laid out to run north 15° 33' west of magnetic north. Washington, Wayne, Berry, Main and Pearl streets were continued west from Ewing's Addition. The lots were laid off to the berme bank of the canal; a space on either side of Market, between Main and Berry, was left for a market space.

In September, 1829, when Fort Wayne had made considerable progress in improvements, and the accumulations, incident to a new town eligibly situated, possessed of many of the elements of prosperous growth, and, withal, well to do in the self-respect of her citizens, had been developed, the provident people of the locality, hethought themselves of the propriety, at least, if not the advantages of incorporation. Hence, pursuant to a notice to that effect, an election was held on the 7th of September, 1829, to determine whether Fort Wayne should then and there be incorporated. The result of that election is set forth in the following certificate:

I do hereby certify that, at a meeting of the citizens of the town of Fort Wayne, on Monday, the 7th day of September, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, there was a majority of two-thirds of the persons present in favor of incorporating said town of Fort Wayne, in the county of Allen, and State of Indiana.

Given under my hand and seal, this 28th day of September, 1829.

Attest: JOHN P. HEDGES, Clerk of said Meeting. WILLIAM N. HOOD, [SEAL] President of said Meeting.

In furtherance of the object contemplated, an election for town officers was held on the 14th of the same month, which resulted in the choice of the following, as set forth in the accompanying certificate:

At an election held in the town of Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana, at the house of Abner Gerard, Esq., in said town, on Monday, the 14th day of September, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, we, the President and Clerk of said election, do hereby certify that Hugh Hanna, John S. Aroher, William G. Ewing, Lewis G. Thompson and John P. Hodges, were duly elected said Trustees for one year ensuing, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Given under our hands this 26th day of November, 1829.

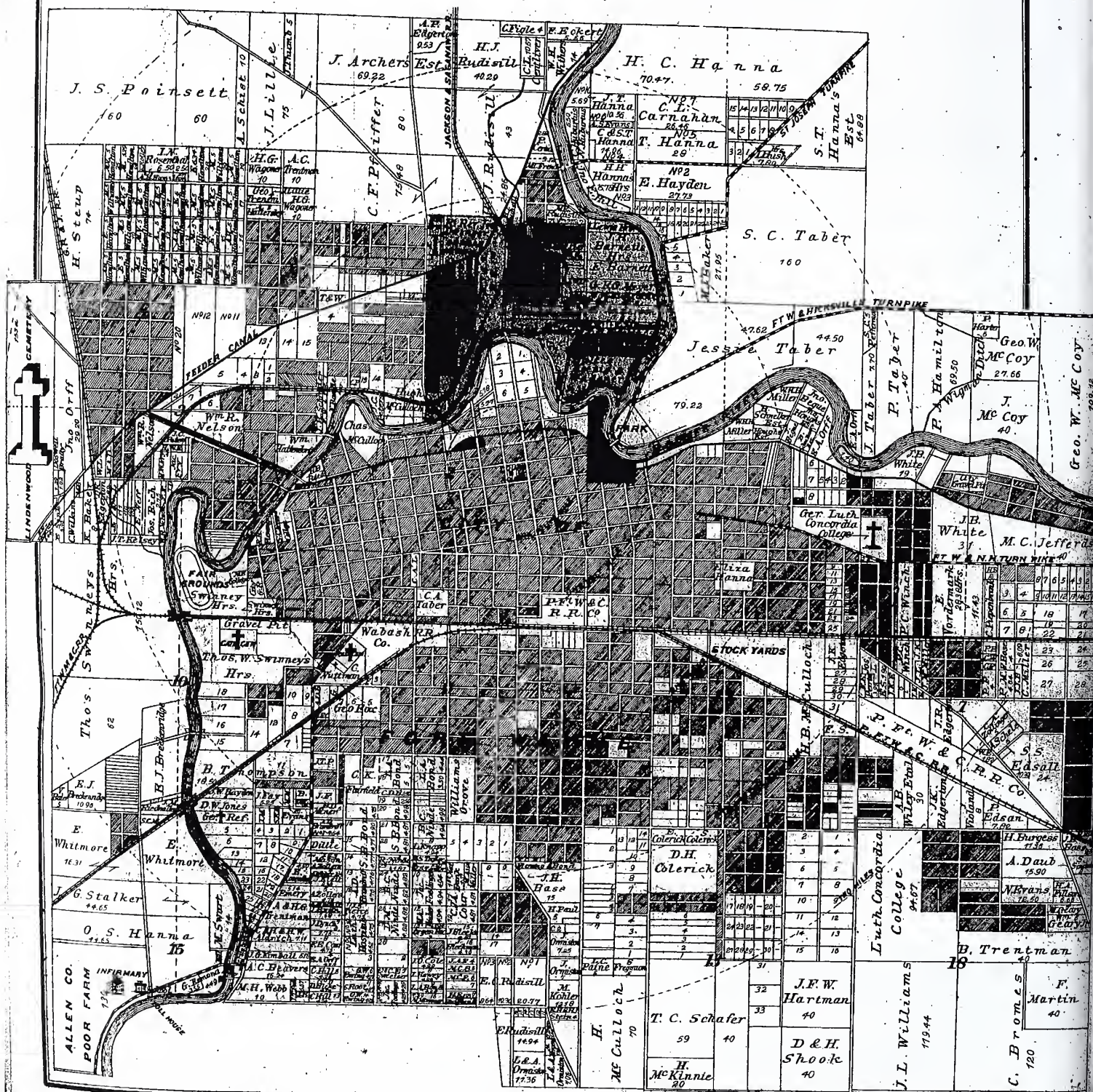
Attest: JOHN P. HEDGES, Clerk of P. Election. BENJAMIN ARCHER, President of said Election.

This organization took effect from and after the election and qualification of the officers chosen pursuant to the law governing such incorporations. Fort Wayne, under this system of government, succeeded, as most other towns similarly situated, increasing in area and in population, in a measure satisfactory to the governors and the governed, except, perchance, the few who were little disposed to regard the rights of others, and, in consequence, were subject to the penalties of violated laws. For many years, the status of public improvement was not the most commendable. Of public buildings there were few, and the streets were little better than the ordinary thoroughfares of the country. Notwithstanding this apparent drawback, there was a fair show of prosperity, as shown by the following review of the prospects and probable future of Fort Wayne in 1838:

[FROM "DAWSON'S TIMES," 1860.]

"About the 6th of March, 1838, as we neared the town of Fort Wayne and, rounding the turn of the Piqua road at a rise in the ground about 160 rods south of the present crossing at the Union Railroad Depot, we beheld the steeple of the old brick Court House, which stood on the spot where now is dug the foundation of a new and spacious one on the public square, our feelings were delightful. Friends were to be greeted, and we were to enter on the highway of life, and do for ourselves, though early in our eighteenth year, and with only \$10 and a horse to begin with; yet, better than all, a thorough English rudimental education. We could not see the town, but a few folds near by, the estate of the road, the spire, were evidences of a settlement. Indeed, the town was not visible until we reached the high ground at the curve in the Piqua road; just west of Allen Hamilton's residence, in front of the residence of the late Col. Spencer, a few rods south of where the Catholic Cathedral now stands. There was nothing seen except the old and unfinished Catholic Church and parsonage hard by, which stood where the Cathedral is, and which is yet standing near by, a relic of the past, and in whose walls is some of the munificence of Francois Compaere and John B. Bourie, both long since deceased, and who, though Frenchmen, were as

Ft. WAYNE AND VICINITY

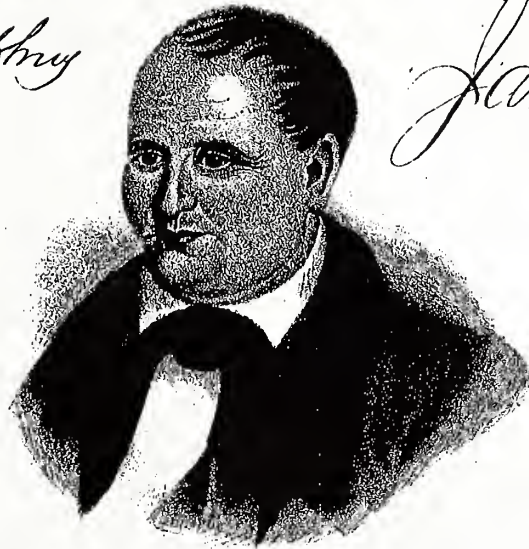




George Humphrey



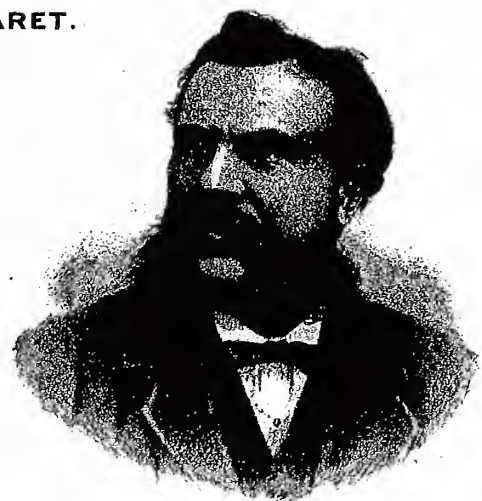
James Harper



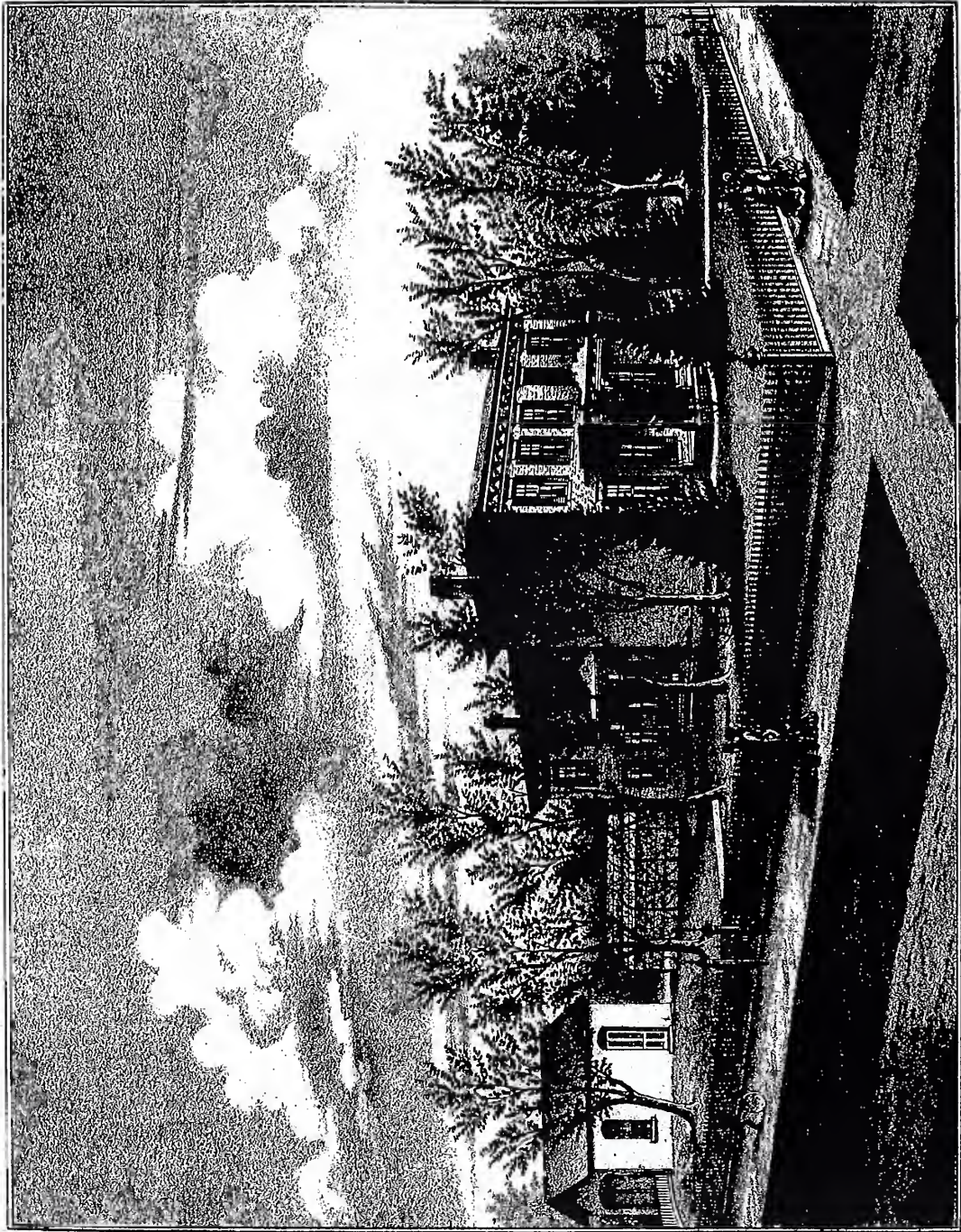
FRANCIS COMPARET.
(DECEASED.)



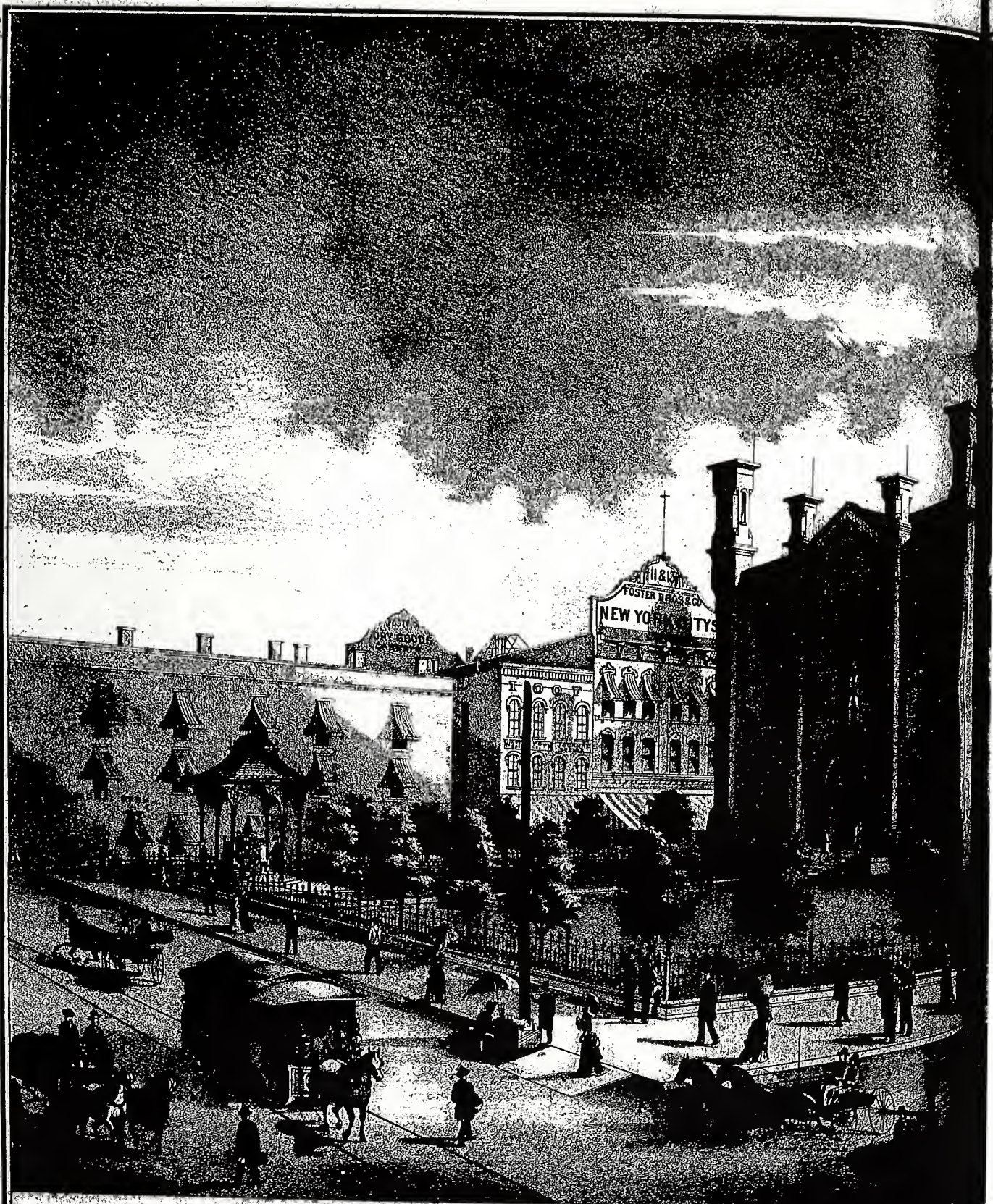
H. C. McDowell, M.D.
ARCOLA, IND.



DENNIS O'BRIEN
Street Commissioner.
FT. WAYNE.



RES. OF HON. ROBERT LOWRY, JUDGE OF SUPERIOR COURT.
CORNER OF EDGALL ST. BETWEEN MAINE & BERRY, FT. WAYNE, IND.



FRANCIS GLADIEUX, COMMISSIONER.
JACOB GOEGLIN, "
TIMOTHY HOGAN, "
MARTIN E. ARGO, AUDITOR.

COUR
FORT



HOUSE

WAYNE

DRAWN BY C. H. RADDITT,
BLAIN, ILL.

M. V. B. SPENCER.
JOHN M. TAYLOR.
CHAS. MUNSON.
JOSEPH MONMER JR.
W. H. GOSHORN.

CLERK.
TREAS.
SHERIFF.
RECORDER
SURVEYOR



RES. OF JOHN DALMAN.
PLEASANT, T.A. ALLEN, CO. IND.

pure patriots as the city ever afforded. The latter we knew intimately for many years, a candid friend, a hospitable and enterprising citizen.

"Looking to the right of Calhoun street from the Catholic Church, we could see a large plat of ground, just laid off by Judge Henua, the shrub-oak of which then had been but recently a large quantity, and just cut down, leaving multitudes of stumps, so thick as to make horseback riding unsafe through the plat. The first house to the left was what Dr. C. S. Smith now lives in, on Lewis street, west of Calhoun, south side, occupied then by Zenas Henderson, but, in two or three days thereafter, as the residence of Col. Spencer, who, with R. J. Dawson, both now deceased, had purchased it. Just east of the residence of Capt. Robert Brackenridge, now also deceased, and in which he lived from and including that year, until he died, in May, 1859. The whole space north and to the left of Col. Spencer's new home was a field with fence standing around it, but just for the first time turned into a common, and leaving Col. S.'s residence far in the country.

"The first house on the east of Calhoun street was a low, black frame, exactly north and on the corner across Wayne street from where the Mayer House now stands. The first on the left was a like frame, just opposite and next where Sully's store now stands [northwest corner of Wayne and Calhoun streets], and no house between either of these and the respective corners north.

"On the southeast corner of Berry and Calhoun streets stood a low frame occupied by a Frenchwoman, Mrs. Minnie, and west across the street, where Lassmen's grocery just burned down [1860] stood a large two-story log, occupied by John P. Hedges. Where the Recorder's office now is, the southwest corner of the public square, was the county jail, a small, insecure structure, inclosed with a high board fence, and a jailer's house attached, in which Joseph Berkley, Sheriff, lived. At the northeast corner of the public square lived Col. Spencer on a leasehold, and in a pretty good frame house, attached to which was his Receiver's office, he then being Receiver of Public Moneys of this place. But this house Col. S. in a few days vacated, and removed to his country residence above alluded to, and his old house was at once turned into a tavern, and kept by Amos Compton, from Willshire.

"To the right of the public square, on the lot now occupied by Reed's livery stable [present site of Foster Brothers' store], and that north of it, now owned by the Odd Fellows [the post office], were two old frame buildings, both tenanted, and at the old well now lately honored with a pump, was the old-fashioned well-sweep, used to draw water from the earth, and then gave as pure a beverage as now.

"On the corner of Berry and Calhoun, where Miller's brick is [McDougal's Block], was a row of shed-roofed yellow shanties, 51½ feet on Calhoun and 170 on Berry; these were built by Henry Work, now of Plymouth, Ind. [deceased in 1879], and rented to obscure families, and who often made the neighborhood offensive by their quarrels and uncleanness. * * * On the southeast corner of Main and Calhoun stood a low frame, used then as a blacksmith-shop by Philip C. Cook. At the alley south, where Kiser's store stands, was a butcher-shop, kept by Peter Kiser, then, as now, a plain, blunt man, but of much liberality. Across the alley was a blacksmith-shop, kept by Louis Wolkie, now Maj. Wolkie. On the corner of Columbia and Calhoun (the southeast corner), where Moehring's store is, stood a low frame, in which was a large grocery, kept by Benjamin Smith, now deceased. Next and east of Smith, was a log house, in which Tom Moore, the harber, kept. Where Jacobs' shoe-store is now (the southwest corner of Columbia and Calhoun), stood the same building, and in it Taylor, Freeman & Co. kept a very large dry-goods store; the firm was composed of Philo Taylor, now deceased, Samuel C. Freeman and Royal W. Taylor. On the corner where Reed's drug store is (northwest corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets), stood a two-story brick store, the best in the place, in which Capt. John B. Bourie and John Peltier kept a large store. To the west of this were some small frames, and where Gray's leather-store is, stood a large frame, lately before occupied by Col. Hugh Hanna, now of Wabash, Ind. And to the west, where Hill & Orhison's warehouse is (now Smick's agricultural depot), stood the Masonic Hall, a two-story brick, in which was kept the *Sentinel* office, and in which lived a family or two. Opposite stood, as now stands, the old brick, then a tavern, called the Franklin House, kept by Mills & Taylor; to the west, a leather-shop, belonging to the tannery then carried on by Paige & Fry. This tannery was located on the southeast corner of Columbia and Harrison. To the east stood the present frame occupied as a part of the American House, then the residence of Francis Comparet. To the east stood a cabinet-shop, kept by Freeborn Tinkham. Between the southwest corner of Columbia and Calhoun and where Evans' corner is, were no buildings, except an old frame, where the *Sentinel* office is, opposite where P. Kiser is now, the lower story used as a warehouse and the upper for a summer school, and in which we spent a term that summer, under a Mr. A. Campbell and Alexander McKunkin.

"Passing east along Columbia street, on the northeast corner, where Townley's Block now is (northeast corner of Columbia and Calhoun), stood the old brick 'Mention House,' then kept as a hotel by Col. J. H. McKeken, now deceased; next and east, and where Sharp's hatter-shop is, stood a little frame building, we think, kept either by Laffin & Webster as a grocery, or by Carter & Porter as a hat-shop. East of this stood a large brick, covering the front ground now occupied by Meyer & Bro.'s drug store, Falk's liquor store and Lusferty's clothing store, north side of Columbia, between Calhoun and Clinton; this was occupied by James Post, an old citizen, and was long known and still remembered as the 'Post House.' Across the alley and east of the 'Post House,' was a frame store, occupied by John E. Hill & Co., and in which the County Recorder's Office was kept. And where now A. D. Brandriff keeps store, on the next lot, standing a few feet back from the street, was a low frame, in which the post office was kept for many years, by Capt. Henry Rudisill, and as forming a part of that venerable spot, we associate the name of Capt. Oliver Fairfield,

whose industry and accommodation were proverbial among all our people. Next and adjoining was another low frame, in which Dr. Haxford kept an excellent drug store. On the east of this were some inferior buildings, among which were several groceries, one kept by Oliver & Ainsworth. Near the corner (northwest corner of Columbia and Clinton), stood a business house, a store, owned by Hamilton, Taber & Co., the firm being Allen Hamilton, Cyrus Taber and Thomas Hamilton. On the corner opposite (the northeast corner of Columbia and Clinton), was erecting Barnett & Hanna's Block, afterward known as the *Times* Building, since burned down, the most spacious house, then, in all the Northwest. In the little old brick now standing east of the then new block, lived W. H. Coombs, attorney at law. A small tinshop was kept next by Lewis & Marsh, and then a drug store. On the spot where Cottrell's saloon is, the proprietor of this store was Dr. Lewis Beecher, now dead, a learned medical practitioner, a hunt man, but carrying a big heart, which never grew obdurate. His widow and family yet survive him. On the next lot east was a low frame, in which Lyman A. Bellamy kept a shoe store. Where Colerick's Hall is, was a frame, where the Stapleford's kept store. Next east was a log house, once the residence of Gen. Jonathan McCarty, but then occupied by John Jamison as a clock-shop. Near this, on the east, G. F. Wright and John B. Dubois kept a dry-goods store, and on the corner, Barnett and Hanna (perhaps Barnett & Sinclair). On the northwest corner of Barr and Columbia, across Barr street, or on the northeast corner, was Wines & Farrand, who kept a store in a log house, then and before called the 'Suttonfield House.' Passing up to where the canal basin is now, was a boatyard, kept by James W. Deneal, and among the noted men who worked there was Capt. John Whitaker, now Governor of Oregon, and we imagine him now in the boatyard sawing on his old fiddle the 'Arkansas Traveler.' On the west side of Columbia, close to the canal then being dug, was a dwelling, occupied by James W. Deneal. Crossing to the southwest corner of Columbia and La Fayette, we found the beginning of a row of low shanties, which extended west to the east corner of Barr, where was a log house in which Lane & Stevens kept store, and where Hedekin's store now is. The shanties were poor indeed, and in most of them lived a hard crowd; in one of them, Michel Hedekin kept a grocery and provision store, and in another we kept the Canel Land Office, M. F. Berber, Clerk. On the southeast corner of Columbia and Barr, was the Washington Hall, the distinguished hotel of all the North, then kept by Samuel Sowers, and kept well, too. It was at these corners where the principal business was then done, and where it continued for many years. Passing west, we found a row of frame shanties in which were tailor-shops, whisky-shops, etc.; and back of where Mongest's brick is now was the old ballroom, to reach which was not a pleasant task in the night. It stood alone, and when the company had reached it, it answered a most excellent purpose. Next to and east of the Wells Building, which lately burned down, on the south side of Columbia, between Barr and Clinton about midway, and which was then being built, stood a low storeroom in which Thomas Pritchard kept a grocery. Pritchard was an Englishman of refinement and benevolence, and now a princely merchant of Portland, Oregon. The Wells Building was that year put up, and was a most capacious affair, and well kept as capacious. A ballroom was prepared in the upper story thereof, which at once supplanted the old one. This house was called the 'Saloon,' a name which, at that time and at that place, attained use in the town of Fort Wayne, the proprietors of which were Thomas J. Lewis and John Embury. Across the alley and to the west, stood a small office, in which Lucien P. Perry had a law office. And next stood a large frame, the property of the Hon. C. W. Ewing, now deceased. This was marked by being shaded by a very large apple-tree which stood on its east side. This building was burned in August, 1845, and with it our law library and effects, and by which fire the apple-tree was killed. In the building lately burned down, and west of that now owned by Mr. Waggoner, S. & W. S. Edsall kept a large dry-goods store; and on the west lot stood the log house recently burned down, which was W. G. Ewing's residence; and on the corner west stood a large frame store, recently occupied by D. Lancefort as a saddler's shop, but then as a store, kept by (southeast corner of Clinton and Columbia) Madison Sweetzer. On the opposite corner west (southwest corner of Clinton and Columbia), was a low frame, in which Anthony Lintz lived and kept a small shoe-shop. West of this, were some groceries and shops carried on by 'T. Hoagland, Draper and Taylor,' as the sign read. Next to it, and where Maier's new brick and Nachtreih's hat store are, was kept a billiard-room and grocery, by D. Lasselle. From that west to the alley was, first, the trading-house of Francis Comparet, generally overrun with Indians, and a small law office occupied by Thomas Johnson, attorney. Back of Comparet's store, was his fur-room, where, in the summer of 1838, Indian 'Bob' etshbed White Raccoon, the best-looking Indian we ever saw. It was in this illness that we saw in Raccoon's squaw (wife) an affection and devotion which would do credit to humanity in the most refined society and in the best ages of the world. It was womanly; it was done as angels it seemed only could do it. 'Lo, the poor Indian!' Next this, and between that and the alley, was a low brick at the time (March, 1838), spoken of, used as the rooms of the Branch of the State Bank. Across the alley was a bake shop, kept by Daniel McGinnis; and next west, a large frame, in which Dr. Lewis G. Thompson and O. W. Jefforde kept a drug store, and which was afterward burned down. Dr. Thompson died in 1844 or 1845, one of the most lamented men. * * * His residence then stood back of the drug store, in a small brick. Some other buildings, but unimportant, stood between that and the southeast corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets, and on this street it was that the Magistrate dealt out justice (J. B. Dubois, J. P.), and from which derived the phrase 'Columbia Street Courts.'

"On the north side of the canal, where the gas-works are, stood a brewery, owned and carried on by George Fallo, a French German, whose beer got a reputation from the peculiar manner in which old George set the fermentation to work; this, however, was hearsay, but it was often told and never denied; let

those who drank his beer tell the rest. Along the canal east, to where Rudisill's woolen-factory now stands, were many log cabins, mostly occupied by French people, and, indeed, it was no unimportant part of the town, as it was at the landing, which was where the St. Mary's bridge strikes the shore; here, in the spring of the year, were arriving and unloading cargoes of whisky, flour, bacon, potatoes, etc., shipped from St. Mary's, and which had been hauled there from Dayton, Piqua and other places. We do not think that any arrivals took place after that spring by river.

"Following up the north side of the canal, were a few houses located along the bank of the slough, through which now is discharged the water which propels the City Mills. If we remember aright, Heary Sharp lived about where he does now, north of Towley's Block, and Capt. John B. Bourie at the north end of the Calhoun street bridge, then a high bridge with approaches extending half a square each way, where Dr. Brooks now lives, southwest corner of Calhoun and Water. These, we believe, constituted all who lived thereabout, and the names of whom we now remember.

"The main road north led out of Calhoun street, and crossed the St. Mary's River on the only bridge in the county, a part of the trestle-work of which may be now seen in the river at that spot. This was owned by a company, was a toll-bridge, and was kept by an Americanized Irishman, John Simonton, father of Hiram Simonton, our worthy but eccentric fellow-citizen, who, in his youth, collected the tolls, at the rate of 3 cents for each footman, 6 cents for each horse-back rider, 12 cents for a horse and wagon, and 15 cents for a double team. A few rods beyond the bridge, the road divided, the Monguquinong, now Lima, road leading to the right, crossing Spy Run southwest of Rudisill's Mill, intersecting the other road at the mill. The Goshen or Wolf Lake road, bearing to the northwest, crossed the feeder at Hinton's, where the present bridge is, at the end of Wells street in Bloomingdale, at which place a hospitable Englishman named Hinton kept the 'Bull's Head Inn,' taking its name from the picture of a bull's head on his huge sign-board, an idea doubtless conceived in the 'old country.'

"The Maumee River was crossed at a rocky ford just below the junction of the two rivers; the going-in place being now plainly seen from the bridge, being indentations in the west bank, the going-out place being under the east end of the bridge, and now entirely obscured by the action of the water. In this connection, it is well to say that the ford is now covered up by the rise caused by a mill-dam one mile below, which then did not obstruct the crossing.

"Coming back to town, we found on the corner of Calhoun and Main (south-west corner), the yellow frame building seen yet back of Merget's beer-shop, and then owned and occupied by F. D. Lasselle. The next south was a cabinet shop, built in 1833, by Gardner Wilcox, and which stands on the same spot, being the same lately occupied by Louis Peltier as a coffin-shop, on the present site of Root & Co.'s store. On the west end of the same lot, facing the alley, was a large carpenter and joiner shop, occupied by Henry Williams and Ely Q. Davis. Mr. Williams is now the senior member of the firm of Williams & Huestis, now Huestis & Hamilton. On the spot where we now write, and where our present office is (Sidel's Block), stood a nice frame house, then the residence of John E. Hill; across and south of the alley were the remains of a building, which had then but recently been burned, presenting the same appearance that it does now. It was on this lot that Col. Spencer, in 1839, began to build the American House, afterward called the Spencer House, which he finished in 1840. South of the American House lot, stood a frame house owned and occupied by Capt. William Stewart, since torn away and a splendid brick erected in its stead. We add that the brick is torn away, and B. Trentman's store erected on the site. Next south was a frame house occupied as a residence and bakery by one Joshua Housman, a German; and then Work's Row, before described.

"Turning now at Miller's, northwest corner of Calhoun and Berry, we go to the west along Berry street, and, at that day, might have seen a large carpenter-shop, owned by John Rinehart, where Dr. Daily's residence is, the present site and the building of the Anderson House; and then across the street, a little east, an old frame occupied by James Barnett. 'Uncle Jimmy,' who was as hospitable and honest a man as the country afforded, and whose swear-word 'by Hedges Molly,' was the nearest we ever knew him to come to profanity. A few years afterward, he built west of the alley, a few feet from his old place, and afterward ended a long life therein; this building is still standing (1879). The next thing of note west was Shawnee Run, which is now barely visible on the west side of Harrison street, to the west of the Berry Street Methodist Church, and which is now confined to a ditch through town, and through which but little water now passes. This ditch is now confined to a brick sewer. Owing to a ditch which is opened south of the free schoolhouse, at the southwest side of the city, this ditch discharges itself into a small creek to the southeast of the graveyard.

"Shawnee Run was once quite a branch, or creek, full of deep holes, and from which large fish were taken, before the year in which we write, and even then some were known to be taken therefrom. This run crosses Main street, east side of Harrison, and under Columbia street, south of the canal basin, and discharges under the basin through a culvert, and into the St. Mary's just above the new iron bridge. An iron bridge was, at the time this article was penned, across the river on the road to Bloomingdale.

"West of Shawnee Run, on Berry street, we recollect but two houses; one was owned and occupied by Benjamin Smith, and stood where P. Hosglund now lives, a little east; and the other by Dr. Lewis Beecher, just across the street, and amid the hazel-brush; this house is still standing. The traveled road left Berry street immediately on the west of Shawnee Run, and bore southwest along the high ground or bank of the run, through a vast thicket, leaving where the new free schoolhouse is to the right, about which place commenced a race-track, which ended at where the south side of the graveyard is. This road, in the spring of the year, afforded a most pleasant walk, and we recollect of often meeting

innocent lovers, hand in hand measuring the distance out, and, we suspect, sighing that it was so short between town and what was then considered out of town. Along this road from where the free school is (Jefferson Street School), and including a large scope up and about the round-house (Wabash Round-House), and from that to and including the graveyard and a part of what is now Hanna's Addition. West of the Bluffton Plank Road (Broadway) was a pigeon-roost. In the fall of that year, the noise of the pigeons flying each night sounded like the approach of a violent storm, and the frequent report of musketry of sportsmen gave one strange feelings. Our friend, John Hamilton, will recollect this.

"All west of the old plat was then called 'Ewingtown.' Near the present residence of W. S. Edsall, southwest corner of Main and Cass streets, stood the frame of an inelegant building called the Methodist Church, and which, for want of funds, was not completed, and, from its great distance out of town, was deemed an ineligible site. Hon. William Rockhill had a small residence just opposite his present residence, on the south bank of the canal. Mr. William Rockhill resided for many years in a yellow brick house which still stands on the corner of Greeley and Van Buren streets, Lot 7, Reed's Addition, and all south and west of this was a cultivated field—that is, so much as is Rockhill's Addition. The old frame house on the south bank of the canal, just west of the foot-bridge; this foot-bridge was a high bridge across the canal on Ewing street, and had steps at either end. The house referred to was on Lot 1, Block 8, Ewing's Addition, the present site of August Reiling's shop, belonged to the Ewing family, and a little to the southeast of this house, and in the common, stood the paling which inclosed the grave of Col. Alexander Ewing, the father of G. W. Ewing, W. G. Ewing and Charles W. Ewing.

"We bring the reader back to the southeast corner of Calhoun and Berry, and proceed eastward. The first house on the corner, we said, was occupied by a Frenchwoman; the next then is the next now, and was then occupied by Moses Yearin, the town gunsmith. Mr. Yearin subsequently moved his shop to a small brick on the east side of Maiden Lane, immediately south of Main street, where he continued in business for many years afterward. John Majors lived then, as he does now, next east, in a state of celibacy and as one of the unsophisticated members of the 'Bachelor's Club.' Mr. Majors' location was on the present site of Evans' wholesale house. The house next east was on the southwest corner of Clinton and Berry. This lot is now owned by the Baptist Church. On this corner lived, in a log house, the widow of Abner Gerrard, who yet survives (as she does yet, 1879); having struggled hard with a large family and raised all to respectability, etc., she finally moved far West, leaving behind a large circle of well-wishing friends.

"On the opposite corner, the southeast corner of Berry and Clinton, also stood a log house, which was afterward removed to give place to the First Presbyterian Church. The next stands yet, and was occupied by Mrs. Brown, a Frenchwoman, well remembered by many. The next was a small frame on the lot now noted by a large willow-tree. On this spot lived Robert Hood, a man as well known as any in this region, at that time; in his nature were combined good sense and hospitality, and as large a vein of dry humor as ever we saw in one man; the anecdotes concerning him and his eccentricities are most numerous, and when told by one qualified to do it, never fail to call out a hearty laugh.

"On Market Square, where, the new Market House is, stood the old frame which now stands to the south on the square. This old market house was used for some time after as an engine-house. Maj. Edsall lived on the next lot east, where D. H. Colerick now lives, and next where he lives now was Capt. O. Fairfield. Then came the old First Presbyterian Church, now the Lutheran, since torn away, of which the Rev. A. T. Rankin was the Pastor. In the basement of this church was kept a select school by Rev. W. W. Stevens, now Squire Stevens, and Alexander McJunkin, now deceased, in which school we spent the spring months of that year. East of this stood the present residence of N. B. Freeman, then occupied by Rev. Hoover, a Lutheran minister. Distant east of this stood the hotel now called the Kime House—then the Dahman House, just rendered celebrated for having been the scene of a serious conflict, between the Irish then laboring on the canal, and the Germans, who held a dance there on a certain occasion. In this conflict one German was killed, and Dahman had his nose nearly severed from his face, the mark of which he carried to his grave.

"The only house, as we now remember, which stood east of this, was one that stood about where John Burt now lives, on the east end of Wayne street, then occupied by W. L. Moon, a location which was considered 'clear out of town.' Going back west, on the north side of Berry street, the first building we found was exactly north of the Presbyterian Church, now Lutheran Church, which was made of logs from the old fort, and raised to the square of the second story, and which was finished early that spring by Daniel Reed, who had just removed here from Richmond, and taken charge of the Register's Office under appointment of President Van Buren. This house is now the residence of Benjamin Saunders, Esq., then a clerk for his cousin, Thomas Pritchard. Mr. Saunders was afterward in the bakery business, and subsequently a Justice of the Peace.

"Between that and the alley west were two small frames, and across the alley lived—in a house now occupied by the Rev. Ruthrauf—Henry Cooper, Esq., attorney at law, a self-made man, a profound lawyer, a good citizen and an honest man. Our friend, whose memory we cherish, and with whom we for several years traveled this judicial circuit in the practice of law.

"West of Mr. Cooper's, in a red house, now on the third lot east of the northeast corner of Berry and Barr, lived John B. Dubois, now called the 'Old Squire,' then a magistrate and a merchant. On the opposite corner west lived Judge Hanna, in the finest house in all the region, which house is now standing at the west end of the same lot, a specimen of palatial grandeur of other days. That square, or rather that part now occupied by Miller's board yard, immediately

opposite the First Presbyterian Church, and east along Berry street, was a willow swamp, standing deep under the water the whole year, and totally impassable, except when frozen over. Indeed, fish were found in it, and wild ducks made it a frequent resort, and a few years before the period of which we write (1860), it was so deep as to float canoes, and two deer were killed therein by five hunters. In the lumber-yard, Madden, Keefer and Romine murdered a man by the name of Dunbar. It originally discharged across south of where the post office is now, corner of the alley, on the west side of Clinton, south of Columbia street, and out very near the southeast corner of Columbia and Culhoun, and into the Shawnee Run about where Columbia crosses that run.

Allen Hamilton lived then in a large frame just across the street north from the present branch of the Bank of the State, now Fort Wayne National, then the branch of the State Bank, which was that spring completed and occupied. Hugh McCulloch, Cashier; M. W. Hubble, Teller.

Benjamin H. Tower and Johnson Miller then carried on a cabinet shop in a frame stand where John M. Miller's large factory is, in the same building which now stands to the west of the factory, about where Hattersly is now. East, on the next lot, lived L. G. Bellamy, and beside him on the east, where the large apples may now be seen, in a little, old log house, lived Judith Shorea. * * On the corner next—the southwest corner of Main and Barr—in the old, yellow frame still standing there, lived Stearns Fisher, then Engineer-in-Chief of the W. & E. Canal, and now of Wabash County, Ind., since deceased. On the opposite corner north was a little, low, log house. Thomas Johnson, Esq., now deceased, lived in the old frame which still stands on the third lot from the corner, on the north side, and the large locust-trees in front are those which Mr. J. brought from La Grange County in 1836, and which were then so small that he tied them on the pad of his saddle, and brought them home. On the spot where Mr. Heekin now lives was the old Council House. Where Henry Baker now lives, southeast corner of Maia and La Fayette, was a shop, we think built by John Brown, the blacksmith. That which is now the 'Old Fort House,' on the northeast corner, was then the late residence of Capt. Robert Braekenridge. Between that and the 'Old Fort' was a solitary small frame, occupied by a family, name now forgotten, and then the 'Old Fort,' or rather one building of it, tenanted by some Irish family. The pickets were mostly taken up, the lines were, however, visible, and the old well then in use. The flagstaff stood in the center, but it was broken off about half-way up. The canal was then being dug at that point, and eastward, and when the season for labor began, hundreds of Irishmen, and horses and carts, could be seen at one view.

Nothing of great interest transpired that year, except the breaking of the aqueduct over the St. Mary's River—where the 'stone mills' are—caused by a flood, and the rebuilding of the same, and the trial of Asa Crapo for killing a man at Bull Rapids.

* * * * *

"The social aspect of the place was good. It did not fall to the lot of any Western town to be favored with a better society, although much evil prevailed, owing to the unscrupulousness resulting from Indian trading, rum drinking, etc. Society was a mixture of French, Indians and Americans, with but a single negro, Burrell Reed, a boot-black, a facetious, whose usefulness was generally appreciated, whose goodness of heart was proverbial, and whose laugh, loud as a young artillery. And, notwithstanding this mixture, it was a most agreeable place to live in, for true hospitality was a marked feature in society, and which we are proud to say has its living representatives still here to distinguish the place."

Such is a sketch of Fort Wayne as it appeared over forty years ago. And, as we close, we draw the curtain over it, and present the same place as it is now, a city with thirty, or thirty-five thousand souls; with its magnificent churches, with spires towering up hundreds of feet; its several spacious and commodious schoolhouses; its almost innumerable homes and palatial residences, with inviting lawns; its immense manufactories, with millions of capital; its solid fronts of business houses; its railroads stretching out in every direction; its banks with huge capital; its streets and sidewalks graded and paved; its beautiful shade-trees arching over its streets from side to side, making in all a delightful as well as a metropolitan city.

With Fort Wayne as Mr. Dawson saw it in 1838, it would not be presumptuous to suppose there existed, at that date, elements of growth and prosperity warranting the enlargement of its corporate domain, and the utilization of the abundant facilities for business to be developed in the near future. At that date, even, a city charter and the corporate powers therein guaranteed were subjects of frequent converse among the good people of this, then, embryo city. These expressions were expressions of a manifest want in the community, and were not slow in assuming form and proportions. Hence, at the session of 1839-40, of the Legislature of Indiana, a script draft of such a charter as was demanded by the people, drawn by Hon. F. P. Randall, was presented for the consideration of that body. On the 22d of February, 1840, having been previously passed, it was approved by the Governor, and became a law unto the people for whose advantage it was prepared, and who were ready to be governed by its provisions. This charter provided for the election, by the people, of a President (or Mayor) and six members of the Board of Trustees (or Common Council), and the election of subordinate officers of the Board or Council. The following were the first officers chosen: Mayor, George W. Wood; Recorder, F. P. Randall; Attorney, F. P. Randall; Treasurer, George F. Wright; High Constable, Samuel S. Moras; Collector, Samuel S. Moras; Assessor, Robert E. Fleming; Market Master, James Post; Street Commissioner, Joseph McKen; Chief Engineer, Samuel Edsall; Lumber Measurer, John B. Coeabour; Aldermen—William Rockhill, Thomas Hamilton, Madison Sweetzer, Samuel Edsall, William S. Edsall and William L. Moon.

Since that time, the city government has continued, changing and modifying the provisions of the organic law accordingly, as the Legislature or the interests

of society made necessary. An idea of the growth of Fort Wayne, from the period of its incorporation as a city to the present, may be fairly gleaned from the population of the city in 1850, which is shown by the census report to have been 4,282. In 1860, ten years later, a population of 10,319 is shown, and in 1870 it is stated at 19,480. With a like ratio of increase, the census of 1880 will show little short of 50,000. Indeed, the indications are favorable to the expectation of a much larger showing.

The present condition of Fort Wayne, however, is best ascertained from an actual showing of its elements of enterprise, its business agencies and facilities, its public buildings, newspapers, churches and their congregations, its public schools and other educational facilities, its manufacturing establishments, their capacity and what they bring forth; its business houses, its railroad accommodations, etc. Let the following presentation best exhibit what Fort Wayne has accomplished:

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

BY J. S. IRWIN.

Private Schools.—The first school, of which any account appears, was a mission school, taught by Mr. McCoy, in the old fort, about the year 1821. He was assisted by Mr. Montgomery, and by Mr. and Mrs. Potts. Mr. McCoy was sent out as a missionary to teach the Indians, but he also made it his duty to instruct such white children as chose to apply to him. Mr. and Mrs. Potts afterward taught in a house situated on the banks of the St. Mary's River, just below the present site of French, Hanna & Co.'s woolen factory. The village at that time consisted of but eight or ten families; hence the school must have been small. Hugh B. McKee, then recently from Detroit, succeeded Rev. McCoy, and taught a small school in the old fort during part of the years 1823 and 1824, but just how long cannot now be ascertained. He subsequently removed to Logansport and engaged in the Indian trade.

The first schoolhouse ever erected in Fort Wayne stood on a lot adjoining the old graveyard, in the rear of the site of the present jail. The house was built in 1825, and was known as the County Seminary. Here, for many years, were the young of the place taught to make them wise, and "thrashed," may be, to make them sweet tempered. Mr. John P. Hedges taught in this building as early as 1826, and was, perhaps, the first teacher ever employed to take charge of the school. About this time, Mr. Henry Cooper, who afterward became a lawyer of considerable reputation, taught a school in the upper story of a log jail, which stood in the southwest corner of the public square. Light and air were admitted through the iron grates of the two small openings called windows. The floor and walls were of hewn logs, and the seats were of the rudest description. There are, probably, but few persons now in Fort Wayne who attended this school. Mr. Hedges was followed by Mr. Boggs and others, but the exact length of their respective reigns cannot now be accurately ascertained.

Mr. Aughinbaugh, who had, for a short time, been teaching in the old Masonic Hall, taught in the Seminary in 1832-33. He was followed by Smallwood Noel, in 1834, and by James Requa in 1834-35. In 1833 or 1834, Mr. Boggs taught a small school in a building that stood on Columbia street. Myron F. Barbour taught in the Seminary in 1835-36, and Mr. John C. Sivey, now of Wabash, Ind., in 1836. Mr. Barbour was a popular and successful teacher, and from him some of our leading business men received their earlier instruction in wisdom's ways.

It is related that, about this time, a certain person wished to teach in the Seminary. It was necessary that the teacher should hold a certificate of qualification from the Board of Examiners, to one of whom, R. E. Ference, can now be referred for the authenticity of the story. The Board, believing that the candidate was not quite as correct in his habits as he ought to be, determined to submit him to a very severe examination, and thus subject him to a failure. They accordingly brought into requisition all the old spellers, arithmetics, etc., that could be found, and proceeded to polish their wit on the grindstone of letters in preparing for the onset. The fight commenced, and in about forty minutes the doughty schoolmaster had "floored" the committee, books and all, and the license was issued.

In the spring of 1836, Miss Mann, now Mrs. Secretary McCulloch, and Miss Hubbell, now Mrs. R. W. Taylor, came to Fort Wayne to teach school. They found no schoolhouse in which to commence operations, and they concluded to open a school in a room in the old Court House. After teaching here a short time, they were employed to assist Rev. Jesse Hoover, who opened a school August 2, 1836, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, near the corner of La Fayette and Barr streets—the first church edifice erected in the city. Miss Hubbell subsequently taught a school in a house now standing on the southwest corner of Barr and Main streets, and afterward in the old Treasurer's office, which stood on the northeast corner of the public square. Mr. Hoover was succeeded, in 1838, by Rev. W. W. Stevens, as Principal, and Alexander McJunkin as Assistant. Mr. Stevens afterward built a house on Washington street, in which, assisted by his wife, he taught for several years.

Mr. McJunkin was, for many years, the prominent teacher of the city. He built a house, now standing on La Fayette street, between Berry and Wayne streets, in which he taught, almost uninterruptedly, until 1852, at which time he became connected with the Pittsburgh Railroad Company. He was the best known of any of the teachers of the times, and is remembered with feelings of gratitude by many of our citizens whom he interested in study, and for whom he labored so faithfully and so successfully. He was a fine scholar, a good instructor and a strict disciplinarian.

In the fall of 1845, Mrs. Lydia Sykes came here, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Society, to open a seminary for young ladies. It was intended to make this school a permanent institution, but the failing health of Mrs. Sykes obliged her to abandon the school, after it had been in successful operation a year and a half. Mrs. Sykes was succeeded by Rev. James Green, who came to the

city in 1846. Mr. Green taught, at first, in the building on the corner of La Fayette and Berry streets; afterward, in a brick house on Washington street, now occupied by Mr. Rupert, and subsequently, until 1851, in a house on the corner of Barr and Washington streets, now occupied by Mrs. Rowan.

Many other small schools were taught during these years by various persons, among whom may be mentioned Miss Susan Clark, now Mrs. Moras; Miss Waugh, Miss Sophia Henderson, afterward Mrs. Lussalle, and Miss Lotz, now Mrs. Rowan.

The Methodist College was opened in 1849, under the charge of Prof. A. C. Huestis, and has been continued, with some interruptions, to the present time.

The Presbyterian Academy, now used for the Harmer Street School, was opened in August, 1853, and was in charge of Henry McCormick, Principal, and Jacob Laniers, Assistant. The school was kept open most of the time until 1867.

Large and well organized church schools, under Roman Catholic and German Lutheran auspices, have been established at various times, and are now in successful operation.

The Public Schools.—Hugh McCulloch, Charles Case and William Stewart, the first Trustees appointed under the law of 1852, found themselves in a city of over four thousand people, with 1,200 school children, a tuition fund of \$300, no building nor school appliances and not a dollar to buy them. Renting Mr. McJunkin's house in the east, and one from Mr. Hurlburt in the west end of town, they employed Mr. Mahurin and his sister and Mr. and Mrs. Hurlburt as teachers. This was the beginning of the public school system of Fort Wayne.

In 1853, a vote, taken in compliance with a petition of the citizens, to raise a special fund by taxation, was lost. In 1855, the Trustees determined to build a schoolhouse east and west. In 1856, the sites of the present Clay and Jefferson buildings were purchased and the contract for the east building let in portions, from time to time, as persons were found willing to take the risks, and, on February 9, 1857, their efforts were crowned with success in the completion and dedication of the Clay building. The Rev. George A. Irwin was appointed Superintendent and at once proceeded to organize and grade the schools as far as possible. In September of this year, the Trustees, with the aid of several citizens, who, for this purpose voluntarily mortgaged their private property, proceeded to the erection of a building in the west end of town, which was finished and occupied in the winter of 1858-59. For eight years, these were the only public school buildings in the city.

In 1863, Mr. Irwin resigned his position and became a Chaplain in the army. He was succeeded by S. S. Green, who remained two years. At the end of his term of office, the first class was graduated from the High School. It was a class of marked ability, and two of its members are among our present corps of teachers.

The new School Board, appointed under the amended school law by the City Council in 1863, selected James H. Smart, of the Toledo schools, to succeed Mr. Green, resigned June 13. He had already created a reputation for ability in teaching and organization, and immediately entered upon a thorough and systematic effort toward the accurate and practical grading of the schools, bringing the work within a reasonable number of years, and, at the same time, elevating the standard to the highest possible level. In this he was eminently successful. From this time, the growth of the public schools, both in numbers and popularity, was steady and rapid. The high esteem in which this system is now held is largely due to the wise administration of Mr. Smart, and it is with pleasure that the present Superintendent, his immediate successor, at that time one of the Trustees, avails himself of this opportunity to put upon record his high appreciation of those labors.

In 1866, lots were purchased south of the railroad, and a plain frame, three-room building erected. Two rooms were opened at first, but it soon became necessary to use the third.

The following year, lots were purchased in the west, central and southeast portion of the city; the Washington and Central Schools, two substantial brick buildings, erected and opened in September, 1868.

The Hanna School, after the plan of the Washington, followed in 1869; also the enlargement of the Hoagland building to twice its original size. The villages of Bowersville and Bloomingdale were soon after added to the city, the latter having a one-roomed school building to which, in 1872, two rooms were added.

During the same year, the German Reformed School was transferred to the charge of the Board, their building rented, and, soon after, a second story added thereto.

In 1874, districts were added to the city on the north, east and south, each containing a small schoolhouse, and an additional building rented on the north side for a German school. The Hoagland School was again enlarged, the three-room building of 1866 now becoming one of twelve rooms, and the Hanna School changed from a one to a three room building.

In 1875, saw the erection of a substantial and convenient eight-room brick building in Bloomingdale, consolidating all the North Side schools.

Mr. Smart, having been elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, left to assume the duties of his new office in the early spring of this year, and the present incumbent was elected the June following.

In 1876, the crowded condition of the Hanna School compelled the erection of a building similar to the Bloomingdale, and a like cause, in 1877, necessitated the remodeling of the Hanna and Washington Schools into eight-room buildings. A large addition was also made to the Central School, and the interior arrangements changed so that the third story in now a hall capable of seating 1,400 persons and readily convertible into four recitation-rooms.

In 1867, Mr. Smart, seeing the necessity of training teachers with special reference to the wants of our schools, opened a school therefor, the success of which was soon evident. In 1877, the instruction in this school was limited to

primary teachers, and a second school was opened for those in the intermediate grades. Of the one hundred and one teachers in our present corps, fifty-three have been educated in these schools, a large proportion of the others being graduates from our High School; and the character of their work gives the best evidence of the advantages derived from such training schools.

Much of our success is doubtless due to the pleasant relations at all times existing between the Trustees, Superintendent and teachers, and to the infrequent changes, both in the Board of Trustees and corps of teachers. The former has been practically unchanged for many years, Mr. Edgerton having served for six, Mr. Hoagland for eleven, Mr. Morgan for sixteen, and the present Superintendent for ten years; while many of the teachers have an almost equally long record of faithful service.

The "colored" question has been satisfactorily settled by incorporating the children in the districts and grades for which their advancement fits them.

As regards the employment of special teachers for the studies of music, drawing, reading and writing, after an experience of several years, it is found that, not only in these studies themselves, but still more in their influence on the other branches, the improved results secured more than compensation for the additional outlay.

In March, 1878, moved by various considerations, the Trustees abolished the name of High School, as exciting opposition and carrying no strength, and divided the course into primary, intermediate and grammar grades. It is not intended either to lower the standard or reduce the extent of the work. The course of study pursued, while by no means faultless, has yet proved itself a valuable one by the success which our graduates have obtained, both in the higher institutions of learning and in the professional and business walks of life. It is the constant endeavor of those in charge to make such use of the means and appliances in their power as will be productive of the greatest good to the largest numbers.

The condition of our schools at the opening of the years 1878-79 is as follows: Buildings, 9; teachers, including pupil-teachers, 101; rooms occupied for study and recitation, 82. Course of study: 4 primary, 4 intermediate, 4 grammar—12 years. Number of pupils enrolled for year 1877-78, excluding transfers and re-enrollment: 2,315 primary; 854 intermediates; 187 grammar—total, 3,356. Graduates: High School, 156; Training School, 97; total, 253.

The following is a summary of report made by Superintendent Hillegass to the State Superintendent of the public schools for 1879:

Total number of pupils admitted to the schools within the year: white, male, 5,604; white, female, 5,341; total white, 10,945; colored, male, 13; colored, female, 17; total colored, 30; grand total, 10,975; average daily attendance, 7,431; number of districts in which school is taught, 180; total number graded schools, 5; number of township graded schools, 2; average length of school, 174 days; number of teachers employed, males, 134, females, 184; total, 320; average compensation per day of teachers in townships, males, \$1.63; female, \$1.47; in towns, male, \$3.19; female, \$1.90; in cities, male, \$4.94; females, \$2.48; general average, male, \$3.25; female, \$1.95.

Account of revenue for tuition: amount on hand September 1, 1878, \$65,959.65; amount received in February, 1878, 46,283.87; amount received in June, 1879, \$51,806.17; miscellaneous receipts, \$1,880.74; total revenue for tuition, \$165,930.43; amount expended since September 1, 1878, \$92,332.55; amount now on hand, \$73,597.88.

Account of special school revenue: amount on hand, September 1, 1878, \$36,480.67; amount since received, \$45,736.61; total, \$82,217.28; amount expended since September 1, 1878, \$37,945.96; amount now on hand, \$44,271.32.

General statistics: number of schoolhouses, brick, 50; frame, 138; total, 188; estimated value of schoolhouses, including grounds, seats, etc., \$348,275; estimated value of school apparatus, including maps, globes, etc., \$8,530; total estimated value of school property, \$356,805; total estimated special school tax, \$15,847.72; number of volumes in township libraries, 3,687; number of volumes taken out during the year, 1,091; amount paid Trustees for managing educational matters, \$1,970; number of schoolhouses erected during the year, 13; value of the same, \$13,498; number of township institutes during the year, 82.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

BY REV. JULIEN DENOIT.

The old Jesuit missionaries that may have visited Fort Wayne when it was a mere trading post have left here no record of their labors. The few Catholics that resided here were visited, for the first time on record, on the 3d of June, 1830, by Very Reverend Stephen Theodore Badin, the first ordained priest in the United States. He was then Vicar General of the Dioceses of Bardonia, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio. At that time (1830), the State of Indiana was within the limits of the Diocese of Bardonia, the Bishop of which was the Rt. Rev. Benedict Joseph Flaget, consecrated November 4, 1810. His first coadjutor was Rt. Rev. John B. David, consecrated Bishop of Mauriacro August 15, 1819; and his second coadjutor was Rt. Rev. Guy Ignatius Chabert, consecrated Bishop of Bolivia July 20, 1834, whilst his third coadjutor was Rt. Rev. Martin John Spalding, consecrated September 10, 1848, Bishop of Langone, after the See of Bardonia had been transferred to the city of Louisville, in the same State of Kentucky.

The same Very Reverend Steven Theodore Badin repeated his visits to Fort Wayne in 1831, offered the holy sacrifice of the mass and preached in the residence of Francis Compere, Esq., and, in 1832, when he performed the functions of his ministry in the residence of John B. Bequette, Esq., whose wife is still living in Fort Wayne at the present day.

The next priest who visited this city was Rev. Picot, then Pastor of the Catholics of Vincennes, Knox Co., Ind., September 25, 1832. Then Very Reverend Steven Theodore Badin was again in Fort Wayne December 25, 1833.

Rev. — Bohome also, in 1832. Very Reverend Steven Theodore Badin in 1833 and 1834. Rev. Simon P. Lalumiere, who died when Pastor of the Catholies of Terre Haute, visited this place in 1835. Rev. Felix Matthew Ruff, in 1835. Rev. I. F. Terrooren, in 1835. Rev. Father Francois, stationed at Logansport, visited the Catholics of Fort Wayne in January, February, May, June, July and August, 1836.

The first priest permanently appointed Pastor of the Catholic congregation of Fort Wayne was Rev. Louis Muller, who took possession in August, 1836, and remained until the 16th of April, 1840.

In 1838, Fort Wayne was visited by the Rt. Rev. Sainly Simon Gabriel Brute, first Bishop of Vincennes. In the beginning of 1840, Bishop Guynemere de la Hailandiere, second Bishop of Vincennes, appointed Rev. Julien Benoit Pastor of St. Augustine's Church, Fort Wayne, having to attend La Gro, Huntington, Columbia City, Warsaw, Goshen, Avilla, New France, New Haven, Besancon, Hesse-Castle and Decatur. His first assistant was Rev. Joseph Hainion, a saintly young priest, who died at Logansport in the early part of 1842. His second assistant was Rev. Joseph Rudolf, who died in Oldenburg, Franklin County, after many years of hard missionary labors. His third assistant was A. Carius, who remained but a short time, and is now Pastor of Junction City, Kan. The fourth was Alphonso Munschina, who is Pastor of Lauesville, Vincennes Diocese. The fifth was Rev. Edward Faller, who is now in Tell City, Vincennes Diocese. Under Father Faller the German speaking part of St. Augustine's congregation built a church and a schoolhouse, and that formed the first German speaking congregation in Fort Wayne. Rev. Edward Faller was the first Pastor of the new church, placed under the patronage of the Mother of God and called St. Mary's. The division took place in 1849.

In 1865, St. Paul's Church (German) was built, on West Washington street, and formed another congregation, under the rectorship of Rev. Edward Koenig, the present incumbent.

In 1871, the Germans living on South Hanna street built St. Peter's Church, and formed a third German congregation, having for its Pastor Rev. John Wehmhoff.

The three German congregations have their own schools, and give a good religious education and training to about eight hundred children.

The first undertaking of the Pastor of St. Augustine's Church was the finishing of the church which had been begun by his predecessor. He very soon after erected schoolhouses for girls and for boys, and obtained the Sisters of Providence and the Brothers of the Holy Cross to direct those schools. They have been in a flourishing condition from the very beginning, and both schools educate now more than seven hundred pupils, when the Bishops of the Province of Cincinnati considered that the Diocese of Vincennes was too large, and a division should take place.

Fort Wayne was selected as the See of the new diocese. Rt. Rev. John John H. Luers was appointed first Bishop of Fort Wayne, and was consecrated January 10, 1858. He governed the diocese until June 29, 1871, when he died suddenly, in the city of Cleveland, Ohio.

The successor of Bishop Luers is Rt. Rev. Joseph Dwenger, the present incumbent. He was consecrated April 14, 1872.

St. Vincent's Church, Washington Township, Allen Co., Ind., was built in 1845, and rebuilt in 1861.

St. Louis Church, Jefferson Township, Allen Co., Ind., was built in 1847, and rebuilt in 1874.

The Pastor of the Cathedral (placed under the patronage of the "Immaculate Conception," and not any longer under the invocation of "St. Augustine") is the Rt. Rev. Joseph Dwenger, Bishop of Fort Wayne, and he has for Assistant Pastors Very Reverend J. Benoit, Vicar General; Rev. Joseph Henry Brammar and Rev. James Hartnett.

The first Pastor of St. Mary's (German church) was Rev. Edward Faller, the second, Rev. Joseph Wentz, and the third, the present incumbent, Rev. Joseph Rademacher, who has for Assistant Rev. Charles Steurer.

The first and present Pastor of St. Paul's Church (German) is Rev. Edward Koenig.

The first and present Pastor of St. Peter's Church (German) is Rev. John Wehmhoff.

The members of the "Cathedral" Church number very near 4,000; St. Mary's, 2,500; St. Paul's, 700, and St. Peter's, 800.

The church property, be it worth \$1,000,000 or \$1,000 only, is all the same for us, and we leave the valuation of it to better judges than clergymen generally are.

All the church property in the Diocese of Fort Wayne (and in all the dioceses of the United States) belongs to the Bishop, who has a deed of trust for the same.

The Diocese of Fort Wayne, established in 1857, comprises and includes all north of, and including, Fountain, Montgomery, Boone, Hamilton, Delaware, Randolph and Warren Counties, Indiana.

Officers of the Diocese of Fort Wayne: Rt. Rev. Joseph Dwenger, D. D., Bishop; Very Reverend Julien Benoit, Vicar General; Rev. Joseph Rademacher, Chancellor.

Total number of priests in the diocese, 97; clerical students, 16; number of churches, 108; number of chapels, 20; churches now being erected, 4; hospitals, 3; religious institutions, 15; university, 1; orphan asylums, 2; female literary institutions, 17; parish schools, 54; Catholic population, 80,000.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, CORNER LAFAYETTE AND JEFFERSON STREETS.

Catholies of different nationalities worshiped in the old frame church located on the property now occupied by the Cathedral. In 1849, the German Catholics formed themselves into a separate congregation and built a small brick church

near the corner of Jefferson and La Fayette streets, now enlarged and used as a Sisters' House and Parochial School for girls. The large brick church now in use was built 1858, boys' school in 1866. The first Pastor was Rev. Edward Faller; recent Pastor, Rev. Joseph Rademacher; Assistant, Rev. Charles Steurer. Membership, 1,500. Children in school, 330.

CATHEDRAL SOCIETIES.

BY PETER J. FALLON.

The Young Gentlemen's Sodality was organized January 14, 1875, at Catholic Library Hall, by the Rt. Rev. Joseph Dwinger, D. D., and Rev. Joseph Brammer, P. P. The following officers were elected for one year, 1875: Frank V. Cour, Prefect; George A. Fry, First Assistant; William Hoesy, Second Assistant; John H. Fitzgerald, Treasurer; William Reed, Sacristan; Peter J. Fallon, Secretary.

Officers for 1876.—Peter J. Fallon, Prefect; James Bowers, First Assistant; John H. Fitzgerald, Second Assistant; William Keough, Treasurer; William Reed, Sacristan; Martin J. Moynihan, Secretary.

Officers for 1877.—George A. Fry, Prefect; William Reed, First Assistant; James Bowers, Second Assistant; Peter J. Fallon, Treasurer; Patrick Quinn, Sacristan; R. P. McCarthy, Secretary.

Officers for 1878.—B. P. McCarthy, Prefect; William Reed, First Assistant; John Reed, Second Assistant; Frank V. Cour, Treasurer; John Nelligan, Sacristan; Frank McNulty, Secretary.

Officers for 1879.—B. P. McCarthy, Prefect; Joseph Littot, First Assistant; Anthony Golden, Second Assistant; Peter J. Fallon, Treasurer; John Nelligan, Sacristan; George A. Fry, Secretary.

Rev. Joseph H. Brammer filled the office of Spiritual Director and ex officio President for the years of 1875-76 and '77; the Rev. James Hartnett filled the same office for 1878-79. The Society is in a flourishing condition, numbering in memberships 200, all unmarried young men. Amount of property and money on hand, \$400. Its object is to receive both spiritual and charitable benefit.

St. Vincent De Paul Society was organized December 15, 1878, at the Catholic Library Hall, by the Rev. Joseph H. Brammer. The above named Society was organized solely to relieve the poor of the city, irrespective of religion, nationality or party. The Society paid out, during the winter of 1879, \$950, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$125.

The following officers were elected for one year: President, John H. Brannan; Vice President, Killian Baker; Recording Secretary, John G. Noll; Corresponding Secretary, John Mohr, Jr.; Treasurer, Henry G. Graffe. Number of members, 160.

The La Fayette Benevolent Society, organized for the mutual benefit of its members and the widows and orphans of deceased members, was chartered February 16, 1861. Its charter members were the following: M. M. Augustine H. Carier, Claude F. Emc, Xavier Valroff, Francois Berget, Louis T. Bourret, Francois S. Aveliae, Francois D. Lasselle, Jean Baptiste Chauvey et Jules Albert.

The Society occupied F. D. Lasselle's hall, on Calhoun street, east side, south of Main, on Lot No. 79 [O. P.], until April, 1864, when Mr. Lasselle died. Afterward, the meetings were held in Anton Fisher's hall, on East Main street, on Lot No. 88 [O. P.], until May, 1871, when they moved to John Taylor's hall, west side of Barr street, south of Main, on Lot 91. This was the place of meeting until January, 1876. From that time unto the present, the hall has been in Foster's Block, on Court street, and is one of the largest and best furnished halls in the city, having a well-selected library of French works, by authors of known merit. It is one of the oldest institutions of the kind in Fort Wayne. A. H. Carier has been its President from the date of organization. The Society is now independent, but was formerly owned by the *Union Generals*. The membership is fifty-six.

The Fort Wayne Catholic Library Association was established July 14, 1871, and incorporated August 4, 1874. The Association is controlled by a Board of Directors, namely, Rev. Joseph Brammer, John Riug, John G. Noll, George A. Littot and Philip J. Singleton, who are also the charter members. The officers are: President, George A. Fry; Treasurer, George A. Littot; Secretary, John G. Noll; Librarian, Philip J. Singleton.

It is a circulating library, with nearly five thousand volumes. The hall is in Walkie's Block.

St. Joseph Benevolent Society is one of the Cathedral societies. It was organized May 2, 1874, and pays its sick or disabled members \$5 per week. The charter members were Frank H. Wolke, P. S. O'Rourke, Martin A. Noll, James Fore, Thomas Morgan, William B. Walters, A. F. Schoenlein, George A. Littot, Charles A. Blee, Jerome G. Stuter, Louis Gocquel, George A. Fay and William Connair.

Its present officers are: President, Thomas J. Hutchinson; Vice President, P. O'Ryan; Secretary, Oscar Nettelhoust; Corresponding Secretary, P. S. O'Rourke; Treasurer, William Baker.

The present membership is fifty, and the amount of stock, including money, is \$800.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first services of this denomination held in Allen County, of which there is any account, were conducted by the Rev. James Holman—a local minister of that Church, who came to this county in 1824, and owned a farm in what is now known as "Nebraska," or that part of the city of Fort Wayne on the north side of the St. Mary's River, between the aqueduct and Lindenwood Cemetery—in his dwelling-house, a log cabin. Rev. James Hargraves, who was a traveling missionary in Northwestern Ohio and Northern Indiana, was the first regularly ordained Methodist Episcopal minister that preached in Allen County,

visiting Fort Wayne probably about 1827 or 1828 the first time, and continuing his visits until 1831. Services were conducted by him, wherever a convenient place could be found, sometimes in the old brick schoolhouse that stood near the corner of Harrison and Water streets, sometimes in carpenter shops, at times in the dwellings of members, and occasionally in what was known as the "McJunkin Schoolhouse," that stood on the east side of La Fayette street, between Berry and Wayne streets. Under his ministrations a class was formed here, and a Church was organized. In 1832, when Miss Eliza Hamilton came to Fort Wayne, the class consisted of six members, as follows: Judge Robert Brackenridge and wife, James Holman, wife and daughter, and Miss — Alderman, now Mrs. Simon Edsall. Miss Hamilton illustrates the difficulty which the little Church experienced in finding a place in which to hold worship, by the statement that one Sabbath the entire congregation visited four different places before they found one suitable. Mr. Hargraves was succeeded by Rev. — Griffin, who preached here in 1832. In 1833, Fort Wayne was included in a circuit, and the Rev. Anson Johnson, with some one else, whose name cannot be ascertained from the material at hand, was assigned to the charge of it. They preached here alternately, once a month, during 1833-34. The Church gradually increased in numbers and strength, and in 1840 erected a house of worship, a frame building, that was located on the same ground the present Berry Street Church stands on. Rev. Stephen R. Ball, who was the regular Pastor of the Church here in 1836-37, retired from the active labors of the ministry soon after, and located in Fort Wayne, was a very zealous worker for the Church, and to his labors at that time the Church was largely indebted for its prosperity.

The first Presiding Elder that ever visited Fort Wayne in an official capacity was Rev. James Armstrong. His district comprised all of this State north of the Wabash, and he was succeeded by Rev. James Hargraves. The Church grew and prospered, and in 1849 a sufficient number withdrew to organize another Church, known as Wayne Street Church, and built a beautiful church edifice, and now surpasses the present Church in membership and wealth. In — still another Church was organized, to meet the growing demands of the residents of that part of the city known as South Wayne, known as "Centenary" Church, and in —, still another Church was organized, to meet the demands of the residents of Bloomingdale, and known as Third Street Church.

The following table shows the present standing of the Church in Fort Wayne:

NAME OF CHURCH.	Date of organization.	Total membership.	Value of church property, including parsonages.	Number of scholars in Sabbath schools.	NAME OF PASTOR.
Berry Street.....	1830	168	\$20,000	150	L. A. Retts.
Wayne Street.....	1849	321	28,000	135	A. E. Makin.
Centenary.....		102	4,000	170	F. L. Wharton.
Third Street.....		98	18,000	100	James Woolpert.
Totals.....		689	\$54,800	555	

REV. A. MARINE, Presiding Elder, Fort Wayne District.

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH

was organized June 21, 1866, A. J. Wells, Pastor. Service held in the engine-house. Contract let and church building commenced December 31, 1866. Cost, \$990.90. Frame building, 25x40. Of that amount, Berry Street Church members paid \$350.

THIRD STREET CHURCH.

Mission in Bloomingdale formed in 1874. Church, brick, built and dedicated in 1876. Nice church.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized on the 12th of December, 1872, by Rev. Jason Bundy. The original members were W. L. Steward, Mary Steward, William Herdick and John Hall. Trustees—John Hall, William Hurdle and W. L. Steward. Treasurer, George Fisher. Names of Pastors—Rev. Jason Bundy, 1872; M. Patterson, 1873; H. Russell, 1874; Daniel Burden, 1875; A. H. Knight, 1876; G. O. Curtis, 1877; Robert McDaniel, 1878-79. Present membership—Full members, 20; on probation, 10. They have a church edifice of 40x50 feet dimensions.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Hon. Jesse L. Williams, in his admirable sketch of the early history of this Church in Fort Wayne, in speaking of the efforts of those friendly to this branch of the Church, in advance of a regular organization, alludes to the missionary work performed by Rev. Father Ross, who, from 1822 to 1826, preached five times in this place, and spoke of a society here at those times as especially unpromising. By this father, however, good seed was sown, which ere long germinated and produced fruit.

In December, 1828, Allen Hamilton, then Postmaster, feeling an anxiety to enjoy church privileges, was instrumental in securing the services of Rev. Charles E. Furman for missionary work in Fort Wayne. Mr. Furman arrived here on the 13th of November, 1829, and, in a communication to the Missionary Rooms in New York, dated February 20, 1830, he says: "From this place 100 miles in every direction it is a perfect wilderness. * * * This county only contains seven or eight hundred inhabitants, between three and four hundred of whom live in town. I never knew, for the same number of inhabitants, in any place, so many attendants upon the preaching of the Gospel. * * * There are about seven or eight who have been professors of

religion in our Church before, and I think a church might now be formed of at least a dozen members. * * * The people are all hospitable, and have more intelligence and liberality of feeling than any similar town I have found in the country." Mr. Furman remained here only six or eight months, but left a good impression. Rev. James Chute came here in June, 1831, "and, on the 1st of July following, at the request of the few Presbyterians then residing here, organized the 'First Presbyterian Church of Fort Wayne,' consisting of eleven members. On the 4th of October, 1831, the Church was received under the care of the Miami Presbytery, whose place of meeting was some one hundred and twenty miles distant.

"Of the first members of this Church, two were half Indians, who had before, in 1820, joined the Baptist Church under the labors of Rev. Mr. McCoy, missionary to the Indians at this post. They were nieces of 'Little Turtle,' the celebrated war chief of the Miamis. * * * They were daughters of Capt. Wells, who, at the age of twelve years, had been taken prisoner in Kentucky, and adopted by the Miami tribe.

"The want of a place of worship affording reasonable comfort was here a chief hindrance of church progress for the first six years. Six or eight different rooms were occupied successively within this period. The religious services connected with the organization were held in the open air under a rude shelter of boards, near the junction of Columbia and Harrison streets, on ground now occupied by the canal basin. For a time, the little brick schoolroom, about 20x25 feet, then standing some two hundred feet southwest of the present county jail, in a cluster of sumac shrubbery, was the place of worship. Then the Masonic Hall, on the site of the Hill & Orison warehouse, a room perhaps 20x40 feet, was occupied until driven out in June, 1833, by the advent of the first printing press. Next, a carpenter-shop on the north side of Columbia street, where R. W. Taylor's storeroom now stands, was for some length of time the sanctuary. At the close of each week's work, the shop was hastily transformed in its adaptation from material to sacred use by removing the shavings and adjusting the benches, minus their backs, with the work-bench for a pulpit desk. A small room on the opposite side of the street was for a short time used, as was likewise a room in the old brick tavern on the same street. * * *

Such were the wanderings and sojournings of the little congregation until, in 1837, they found a home and a resting-place in their own church building, the small frame forty feet square, near the east end of Berry street, since occupied by the English Lutherans. * * * In this little frame church were organized both the Synod of Northern Indiana and the Presbytery of Fort Wayne."

The corner-stone of the present edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies in October, 1845, and the building formally dedicated in November, 1852. The Pastors have been Rev. James Chute, from the organization to the 28th of December, 1835; then Rev. Daniel Jones filled the pulpit from April, 1836, to August, 1837; Rev. Alexander T. Rankin from October, 1837, to September, 1843; Rev. William C. Anderson, temporarily, from the spring of 1844, about six months; Rev. H. S. Dickson from November, 1844, until the fall of 1847; Rev. Lowman Hawes supplied for the ensuing six months, when, in August, 1848, Rev. J. G. Richeldeffer became Pastor and remained until 1851; Rev. Jonathan Edwards until July, 1855, when he was succeeded by Rev. John M. Lowrie.

The Rev. John M. Lowrie, D. D., continued Pastor of the Church from November, 1856, until his death, September 26, 1867. During a period of declining health preceding his death, he was assisted in his pastoral duties by the Rev. H. M. Morey. The pastorate of Dr. Lowrie extending to nearly eleven years, covered a time of rapid growth for the city, and, under his able and faithful leadership, aided by wise counselors and efficient helpers in the session and membership, the Church grew from 171 to 318 members. During the time, in 1863, the church building was enlarged by an addition, which doubled its former capacity; and, subsequently, a mission was established on Holman street, and initiatory steps taken for the organization of another Church, to be called the Third Presbyterian. In December, 1867, a colony of thirty-seven members of the First Church, with others, was organized into the Third Presbyterian Church, with the Rev. Nathan S. Smith, who had managed the mission, as Pastor. The First Church people—one of them, Mrs. Allen Hamilton, having already contributed the lot, valued at \$2,000—immediately proceeded to erect the present Third Church building, which stands at the corner of Calboun and Holman streets, and completed it, fully equipped with all the conveniences of rooms, at a cost of \$15,000. In the mean time, the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., had been called to succeed Dr. Lowrie in the pastorate, and had entered upon its duties. Dr. Skinner's pastorate began in April, 1868, and ended in October, 1871, when he resigned to accept a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati. He was followed by the Rev. David W. Moffat, who was called from the West Street Church, Georgetown, D. C., and whose pastorate of the First Church began May 1, 1872, and continues at the present time, October, 1879. In the fall of 1872, the First Church established the mission in Bloomingdale, Fort Wayne, the lot and building erected upon it costing \$2,500. Besides giving to miscellaneous causes, aiding local enterprises and continuing, in times of need, to help the Third Church, the contributions of the First Church to the general benevolent objects of the denomination have been, for many years, among the largest of the Presbyterian Churches of the State, and, indeed, of the West. The present number of members is 390. The church edifice, during the past summer, has been renovated and improved, and, outside and inside, presents a very neat and tasteful appearance.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This Church (situated on West Berry street) was organized May 5, 1844, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and consisted of twelve members. It was known as the New School Presbyterian Church until after the union of the Old and

New School Churches. On June 4, Rev. Charles Beecher was invited to become stated supply for one year. He remained as stated supply until April 28, 1850, when he was installed as Pastor. He went East the same summer for rest and for the benefit of his own health and that of his family, having suffered much from the malarious diseases of the place, and, through the importunity of his friends, was persuaded to dissolve his relation with the Church and remain in the East. He resigned August 30 of the same year. Mr. Beecher was a zealous worker in the Redeemer's cause. This being his first charge, he confined himself very closely to his studies and gave the congregation much food for thought and investigation; and his peculiar manner of presenting Gospel truths invariably elicited the attention of his audience, so that much of the seed of truth that was dropped yielded fruit in the salvation of souls. The six years of his labor showed a result of an increase from twelve to one hundred and two members. The house we now worship in was built the first years of his ministry and much of the financial help was obtained through his exertion. After Mr. Beecher's resignation, Rev. Isaac Taylor, David C. Bloose and Rev. Mr. Ray preached for brief periods—about six months each. In June, 1852, Rev. Anzi W. Freeman was called as stated supply and remained two years. The time intervening between Mr. Beecher's resignation and the acceptance of the call by Mr. Freeman were years of great spiritual dearth in the Church, and Mr. Freeman, not having this peculiar gift needed for the condition in which he found the Church, did not succeed in exciting the hearty interest and sympathy of its membership in the work of the Lord.

In November, 1854, Rev. E. Curtis was called as stated supply, and remained as such until May 3, 1856, when he was installed as Pastor, and remained as such till October, 1860, when he was dismissed at his own request. Mr. Curtis commenced his work with the Church after having many years' experience in the Master's service; and by his faithful teachings and his genial Christian influence while ministering with the people of his charge were many hearts in sympathy with him in the service of the Lord; and the bond of union in that service was very reluctantly dissolved between Pastor and people. But, believing his work done here and willing to follow wherever the Master indicated, he accepted another field of labor, leaving this Church much benefited by his six years' faithful service. Sixty-six were added to its membership while he was with us.

In 1861, Rev. W. R. Palmer was called as stated supply, and remained two years. Mr. Palmer was a very earnest worker in the cause of the Redeemer, and availed himself of every opportunity (not always wisely) to present the demands of the Gospel. Sixty-six were added to the membership of the Church this short time he remained as supply.

In May, 1866, Rev. George O. Little was called as stated supply, and remained as such until May 3, 1868, when he was installed as Pastor, and resigned August 18, 1870. Mr. Little commenced his ministry with this Church under very favorable circumstances, having the congregation harmoniously united with him, and with an ambition to excel, he infused a great deal of vitality into the membership, so that in the first few years of his work it became necessary to enlarge the church building, and at the same time the parsonage was bought, which added much to the value of the church property. During the second year of his work the Church was so blessed of the Spirit that a revival of great magnitude took place, and resulted in a large increase to the membership. But unfortunately for the Church, Mr. Little's demands from the congregation increased more than it was practicable to respond to, and necessarily resulted in having the relation as Pastor dissolved, and also causing a division of the congregation, which led to an organization of a Congregational Church.

Rev. T. W. Erdman was called as stated supply, November, 1870, and remained as such until June, 1874. When Mr. Erdman took charge of this Church he found it very much disturbed, from the effects of the division caused by the Congregational element going out, and some members calling for letters to unite with other churches. It seemed as a providential interposition of the Lord in sending Mr. Erdman at that time to restore quiet and order, he knowing and preaching Christ only as the Crucified One for all the maladies of sin, presenting the revealed Word of Truth in its simplest and most practical need for saint and sinner, so that the Church was much blessed through the manner as well as the matter of truth taught. The members were much revived, and many were added to its numbers during the short period of his ministry. The Glenwood Chapel was dedicated by him, to be used as a Sabbath-school mission, and the work done there had much of his sympathy and help, and from its numbers many were brought into fellowship with the Church. But believing that the Lord had a more important work for him, he resigned, and entered upon another field of labor.

Rev. Joseph Hughes was called as stated supply, July, 1874, and remained as such for two years, and resigned to go to Europe. This being Mr. Hughes' first charge, he had to labor under some disadvantage in following so able an expounder of the Scriptures, but having the sympathy and co-operation of the membership of the Church, his work was blessed in a great measure, to the increasing of its numbers.

The present Pastor, Rev. W. H. McFarland, had a unanimous call from the Church and congregation in June, 1876, and was installed as its Pastor in October following, and has since then given his devoted services to the Church, with entire satisfaction to its membership, and with the blessing of the Great Head of the Church there have been many added on profession of faith in Christ, and there has also been a large increase from those uniting by letters of recommendation from other Churches. This Church has a membership of about two hundred. The Sunday school connected with this Church is in a very prosperous and harmonious condition. The number of pupils enrolled aggregate about two hundred and forty, including the two Mission Chapels (Glenwood and St. Joe), which are connected with this Church. Mr. Thomas C. Caldwell is principal Superintendent.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The First Baptist Church in Fort Wayne was organized in 1837, six or seven men and ten or twelve earnest Christian women covenanting together for God's worship and service, upon the basis of New Testament truth. John Fairfield, Mrs. Jane Fairfield, his wife, Richard Worth and his brothers William and David and their wives, Mrs. Anne Gerard, who is still living; Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan, James Embay, Sr., and several members of his family; Jeremiah Mason, U. S. Armstrong, E. M. Ferris, and their respective wives, were among the earlier members of this Church.

Previous to this—indeed, as early as 1820—Rev. Isaac McCoy, a missionary among the Indian tribes of this State, appointed and sustained by the American Baptist Missionary Union, came to Fort Wayne and preached the Gospel, as he had opportunity, to all that he could reach, and taught such children as would come to a school that he opened, as well for white people as Indians. Mr. McCoy's preaching was blessed to not a few; so that, in the course of that summer, five persons were "buried with Christ in baptism," in the Maumee. In consequence of serious prevalent illness, the mission family and their associates were transferred to another position, in November, 1822, and no other Baptist minister seems to have been accustomed to preach here regularly for more than a dozen years, till Rev. Messrs. J. W. Tisdale, J. L. Moore, and one or two others, came to have regular appointments, that resulted, after awhile, in the organization already mentioned. Mr. Tisdale was the first Pastor of the little flock, and his ministry was both effective and successful.

The Church has had many ministers, who are remembered with grateful affection; among them, Rev. Messrs. Tisdale, Gildersleeve, J. H. Dunlap, H. D. Mason, J. D. Macson, U. B. Miller, G. S. Stevens, and the present Pastor, Rev. J. R. Stone, who has been with them now nearly eleven years.

As might have been expected, the Church has had varied experiences and fortunes—seasons and epochs of prosperity and enlargement, with intermediate times of trial, adversity and reverses—that have all served to give strength and firmness, maturity and power, trust in God and confidence in His covenant, promises and gracious purposes. They have now an eligible house of worship on West Jefferson street, worth \$20,000, free from debt, a membership of 250, a Sunday school of 150 upon its register, and a congregation that will compare favorably with others in intelligence, social position, moral and Christian character and personal worth. Their Pastor is Rev. J. R. Stone; their Sunday-school Superintendent, Mr. H. N. Goodwin; their Deacons are William Carter, Nathan Sibray and A. S. Prescott, and their Trustees, John M. Wort, W. Carter and P. A. Randall, Esq. Their prospects are good, their position, their zeal and their hopefulness encouraging and full of promise.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Protestant Episcopal Church was organized May 27, 1839, when the following named gentlemen were elected Vestrymen: Thomas Browne, William L. Moon, James Hutchinson, Samuel Stoplet, Dr. Merchant and W. Huxford. The organization was effected through the instrumentality of Rev. B. Hutchins, a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who came here about that time, and was installed as the first Rector but owing to some difficulty arising between him and the Vestrymen, the organization was discontinued.

On May 25, 1844, the Church was reconstituted under the name of Trinity Church, with the following officers: Jacob Hull, Senior Warden; Peter P. Bailey, Junior Warden; Lucien P. Ferry and R. M. Lyon, Vestrymen; Elias Worthington, Clerk, and I. D. G. Nelson, Treasurer. Rev. Benjamin Halsted was elected and took pastoral charge of the Church.

June 3, 1844, P. P. Bailey was elected a lay delegate to attend the Episcopal Convention to be held at Richmond June 7, 1844. August 13, 1844, Russelus P. Jones was elected delegate to attend the Episcopal Convention at Indianapolis September 5, 1844, for the purpose of electing a Bishop of the Diocese. He, however, resigned and Elias Worthington was elected to the position August 31. April 7, 1845, the following officers were elected: Peter P. Bailey, Senior Warden; ——— Baldoc, Junior Warden; R. M. Lyon, Elias Worthington and J. H. Keisted, Vestrymen, and John Conger, Clerk.

In November, 1846, William Rockhill offered to donate a lot upon which to build a church, with the understanding that \$1,000 should be subscribed to build it. Failing, however, to raise the money at that time, a lot was afterward bought for \$85 on the northwest corner of Berry and Harrison streets, where the first church was built.

Rev. Mr. Halsted resigned as Rector and was succeeded by Rev. H. P. Powers, of Ypsilanti, Mich., April 6, 1848. He soon resigned, and an invitation was sent to the Rev. J. S. Large of the Diocese of Michigan. The following is an extract from the letter sent to him:

"Our parish is small, but we have the hopes of a respectable-sized congregation when we shall be favored with one to administer to us in holy things. We have a small church, finished and paid for. We have just placed in the church a fine-toned organ of four stops, which is also paid for. We have no embarrassments—being out of debt. The population of our city is almost five thousand and constantly increasing. We cannot doubt of the rapid growth of the church under the efforts of an active and zealous missionary of the Church. * * * We are without services and are most anxious to have the vacancy filled before the close of navigation. May we ask for an immediate answer?"

The invitation was accepted, and Mr. Large took charge November 21, 1848. A large addition was soon made to the church, largely increasing its capacity, and it was formally consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Upfold May 23, 1850. Mr. Large continued with the Church until the summer of 1857, when he was succeeded by the Rev. E. C. Pattison, who remained, however, but a short time, and was succeeded by the Rev. Stephen H. Battin, of Cooperstown, N. Y. Mr.

Battin remained with the Church until October, 1863, when Joseph S. Largo was unanimously elected as Rector, he accepting at once at a salary of \$1,000.

During the year 1863, a site for a new church was purchased at the southwest corner of Berry and Fulton streets, at a cost of \$3,000, and a new church was erected upon it, being completed August 1, 1866, at a cost of \$21,050.

Mr. Largo served as Rector until 1872, when he resigned and the Rev. Colin C. Tate was unanimously elected Rector at a salary of \$2,000, which he accepted, and continued until September, 1879.

The first burial of the church took place December 24, 1839. This was occasioned by the death of Thomas, infant son of Thomas and Catherine Tigar, aged three years two weeks and two days. Services were performed by the Rev. Benjamin Hutchins. The first Communion was administered May 26, 1839, by the same Rector, the following persons receiving it: Mr. and Mrs. Bennet, Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Mary H. Hutchins. The first Communion in Trinity Church was administered by the Rev. Halsted on the Fifth Sunday after Trinity (July 7), 1844, to seventeen persons.

The present officers are: I. D. G. Nelson, Senior Warden; F. P. Randall, Junior Warden; J. K. Edgerton, W. H. Withers, S. B. Bond, W. E. Hood, W. L. Carnahan, Dr. J. S. Irwin and D. B. Angell, Vestrymen; W. E. Hood, Clerk, and W. L. Carnahan, Treasurer.

On the 24th of May, 1869, a petition, signed by C. D. Bond, William H. Jones, I. D. Bond, Henry H. Edgerton, D. P. White, S. B. Bond, W. R. Nelson, C. L. Hill, Joseph K. Edgerton, John S. Irwin, A. P. Edgerton, John Ryall, W. H. Walker and Peter P. Bailey, was presented to the Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen, asking that the organization of another parish, within the jurisdiction of this parish, be established, in order to accommodate the people residing east of Calhoun street. It was unanimously granted, and the Church of the Good Shepherd was organized. It is in a state of quiescence at present and has had no regular Pastor for some time.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

The first Lutheran congregation in this county was organized in the year 1834, and was composed of about twenty German families, who had settled in this city and immediate vicinity. The Rev. Mr. Huber, who was the first regular Pastor, labored here successfully until the year 1839, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Wyneken, who remained until 1845, the latter being assisted by the Rev. Mr. Jenners, during one year of that time.

The first church edifice erected by the Lutherans in this city was a small frame structure, built in the year 1840, upon the site of St. Paul's Church, on Barr street. Here they worshipped until the year 1846. Up to that time, this increase in the congregation had been encouraging, but not remarkably rapid. In the year 1845, Lutheranism received a great impetus by the arrival in this city of Rev. William Sihler, D. D., who assumed the pastorate of St. Paul's Church in the beginning of that year. Dr. Sihler brought to the discharge of the laborious task of building up a new and feeble Church, a vigorous and well-disciplined intellect, richly stored with theologic and classic lore. Possessed of a firm belief in a deep love for the doctrines of his Church and zealous for their propagation, he at once addressed himself with vigor to the great work before him. Under his acceptable ministrations, the old Church soon proved to be too small for the rapidly increasing congregation, and therefore a new and more commodious edifice became a necessity. Accordingly, in the year 1846-47 the Barr Street Church was erected. This answered the purpose for which it was built very well, until the year 1858, when it was found that the congregation had again outgrown its place of worship, and the church was considerably enlarged. Then again, in 1862, it was enlarged to its present proportions.

The wonderful growth of the Church in this county is undoubtedly largely attributable to the efforts of Dr. Sihler. Endowed by nature with a strong constitution and a large degree of energy, he was well qualified for the great and trying physical labor inevitably connected with the duties of a pioneer minister. Endowed, moreover, with superior and vigorous intellectual faculties, which had been highly cultivated and carefully disciplined, he was peculiarly fitted for the difficult task of organizing and developing the Lutheran Church in a new country. For upward of a quarter of a century he labored incessantly. Coming here in the dawn of manhood, he spent the prime of his life in our midst in the service of his Master, and his labors bore unmistakably the imprint of divine approval. In the great success which Dr. Sihler achieved here, he was efficiently assisted, successively, by such pious and learned divines as Foellinger, Rentz, Stephan and the Rev. W. S. Stuhatzky. This latter gentleman came here in the year 1862, and, from that time until 1868, was the co-Pastor of St. Paul's Church. In 1867, he received a call from a large and prosperous church in the city of Baltimore. The acceptance of this call would have opened up to him a wide field of usefulness and he felt it his duty to go there. Upon the communication of this determination to the congregation, a general protest against his leaving was uttered and a pledge made, that if he would remain, a new congregation would be organized and a church built. As this plan seemed to meet with universal approval, Mr. Stuhatzky consented to stay.

EMANUEL'S CHURCH.

In pursuance of the pledge noted above, the organization of the new congregation was begun in 1867, and steps were taken for building a new church. Nine thousand dollars were at once subscribed, grounds purchased, and a building committee, consisting of Messrs. C. Becker, F. Thimes, C. F. Meyer, F. Briter, A. Sutermeister, W. Sawyer, D. Droste and E. Breimeyer, was appointed, with instructions to construct an edifice to cost not exceeding \$26,000. Capt. A. Sutermeister was appointed architect. The foundation walls were put up in the spring of 1868, and the corner-stone was laid on the 15th of June, the same

year, with appropriate ceremonies. The walls of the building were put up during the summer of that year, and put under roof in the fall. The woodwork, painting, ornamentation, etc., had been done since the beginning of the year.

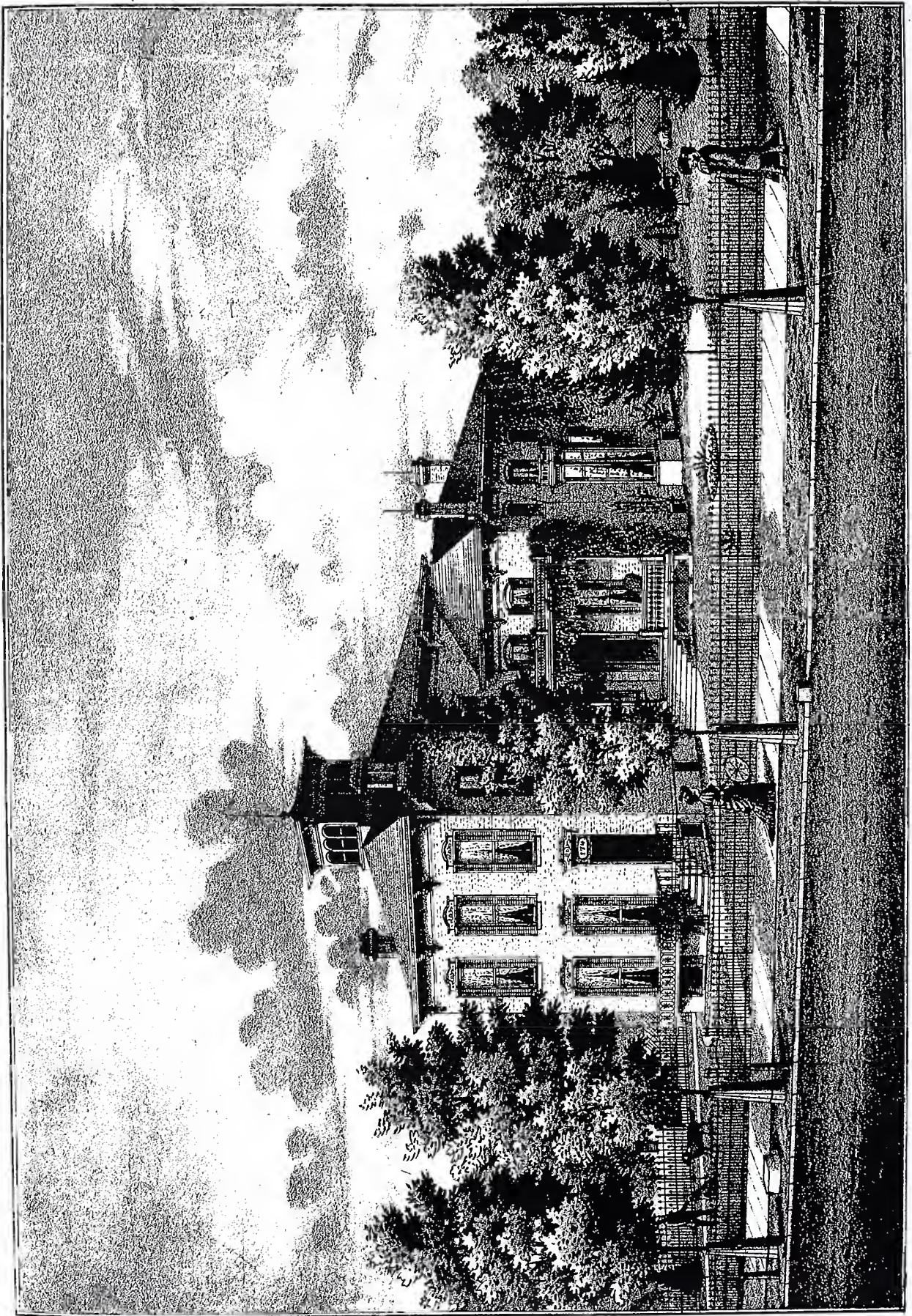
The church is situated on the corner of Jefferson and Union streets. It is a brick structure, purely Gothic in style of architecture, and cruciform in shape; is 125 feet in length, of which the tower vestibule occupies 18 feet, and the altar niche 20 feet. The width is 50 feet in the nave and 80 feet in the cross. The altar niche is flanked on the one side by the sacristy and on the other by a lecture-room, each being 18x20 feet in dimensions. In the center front and projecting, is a beautiful and graceful tower 180 feet in height, surmounted by an elegant gilt cross. The base of the tower, which is 18 feet square, constitutes the main entrance of the church, while to the right and left of it are side entrances leading into spacious vestibules that connect with the body of the church, and also, by means of a broad stairway, with the galleries. Besides these three entrances, there are two more in the arms of the cross, which lead directly into the body of the church, as well as to the galleries. The seating capacity of the church, including the galleries, is about twelve hundred, but it could easily be crowded up to fourteen or fifteen hundred. The cost of the church, exclusive of the organ, which was \$4,500, and the altar furniture, was \$26,000. This sum, except \$6,000, which was allowed by St. Paul's Church, in consideration of the surrender of their interests in that property by the members of Emanuel's Church, was raised by the members of the new Church.

The Schools.—Recognizing the great truth that a proper education of the mind is secondary in importance only to the education of the heart, early attention was given to this important subject. The first schoolhouse was built in 1847, near the church, and placed in charge of George Wolf. But, as with the Church, so with the school. From a small beginning, it grew rapidly with the march of time, until the little school of one or two classes and one teacher has developed into several splendid institutions, with a sufficient number of superior instructors, and divided into several departments, each being filled almost to overflowing with well-trained scholars.

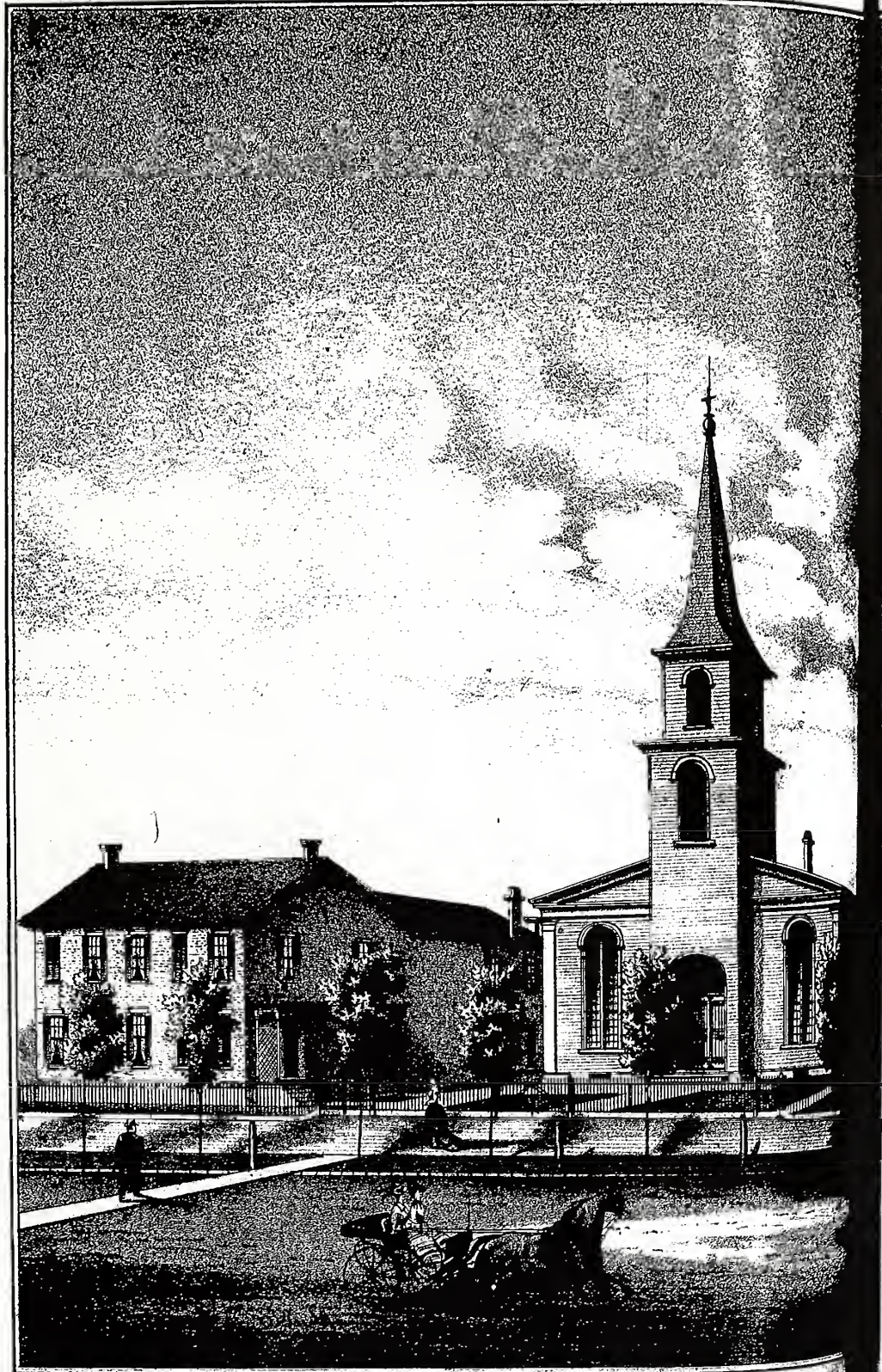
Concordia College.—This institution, too, had its day of small things. Though it had a migratory and precarious existence for three or four years previously, we will begin our sketch in 1849. In that year, the congregation of St. Paul's Church purchased Woodlawn, the beautiful country seat of Col. M. S. Wines, then lately deceased, situated about a mile east of the city, on the old Piqua road. Being removed thither, new life was infused into the institution, and, under the general supervision of Dr. Sihler, assisted by the valuable services of such men as Profs. Walther, Bivend, Cramer, Fleishmann and Selle, it gradually grew in favor with the German Lutherans of the Northwest. The cornerstone of the edifice was laid in July, 1856. On the 16th of November, 1857, the institution was opened, with the following Faculty: Prof. Sutermeister, Principal; Prof. Cramer, Prof. Kanz, Prof. Fleishmann, Subordinates. The institution was founded as an academy, by the German Lutherans of the city and surrounding country. The Lutheran Church of the city subscribed over \$3,000, and large additional amounts were given by the surrounding country. From time to time, additions were made to the old building, and new ones were erected as the demand for increased accommodations became apparent, at an aggregate cost of more than \$65,000, at length producing one of the most commodious, as well as most complete, among the similar institutions in the West. Up to 1861, both theology and the classics were taught. In that year, however, a re-organization took place. A Normal department was formed, and placed under the supervision of Profs. Fleishmann and Selle. This department occupied rooms, temporarily, on Clinton street, between Main and Columbia, but was removed two miles south of the city, on the Piqua road proper, the same year, where it remained until 1863, when it was again removed to Addison, Ill., at which point there is a flourishing Normal Institute. In 1862, the theological department proper was removed to St. Louis. In addition to this regular college course, students are still, however, instructed in the lower branches of the theology, and prepared for the Theological Seminary at St. Louis, where they are graduated.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST.

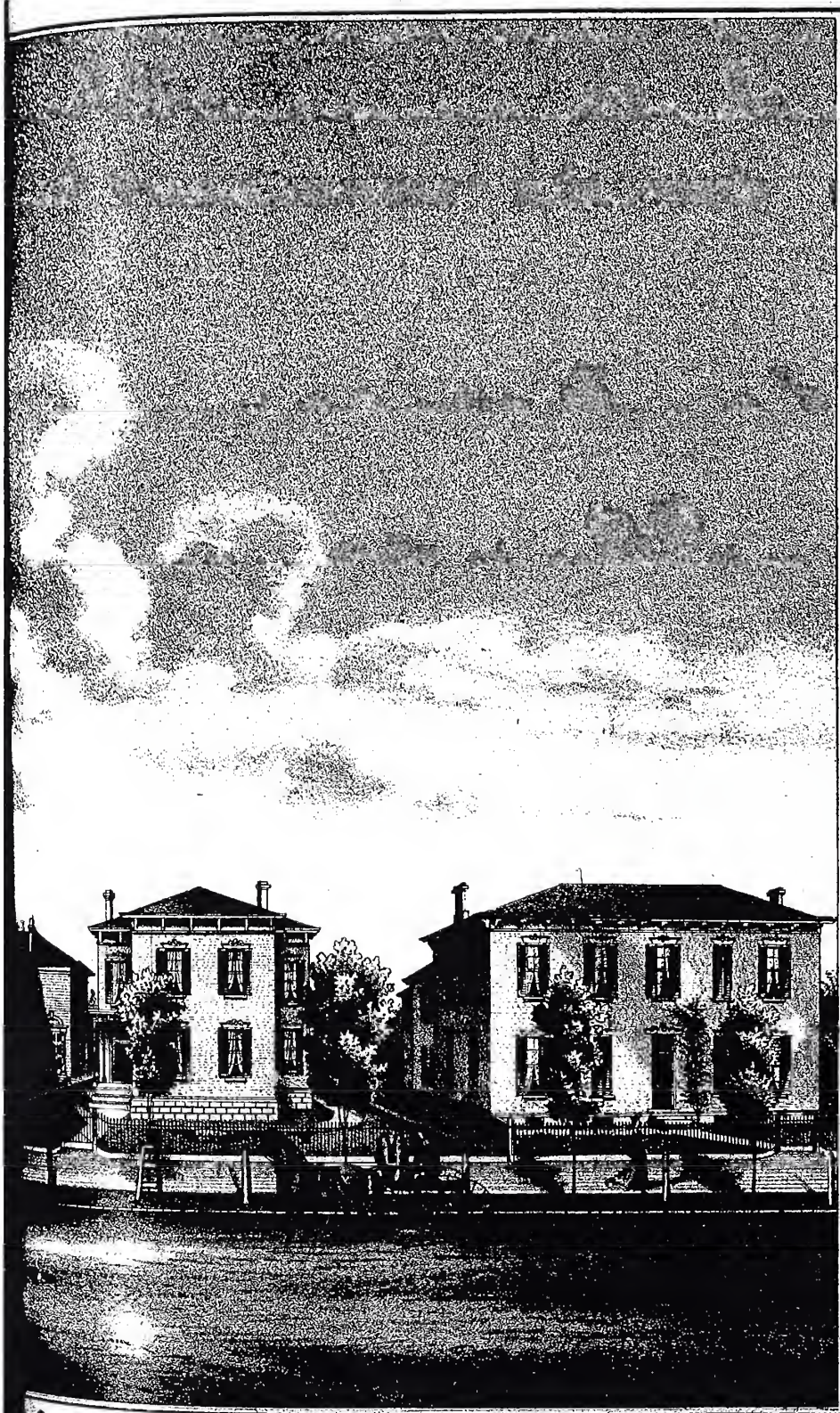
Here, as elsewhere, when civilization had, in a measure, superseded savage society, and the domain of humanity was in the ascendent, the spirit of liberalism began to exert itself in the development of untrammelled thought, the motive force which first induces the recognition of the universal fatherhood of God and the common brotherhood of man. Hence, at an early day in the history of Fort Wayne, there were many who cherished an abiding faith in the doctrines which distinguish the branch of Christian worshippers known as Universalists. At first, these opinions were entertained quietly, and there was no display in their manifestation, beyond the fireside and the home circle. Erelong, however, additions to the number of liberal, advanced thinkers were made by the advent of new settlers, coming from older settlements in the East and South. As early as 1835, there were a few open advocates of the doctrines of this Church. At that period, few preachers of this denomination were to be found in Indiana, and, as a consequence, there were few opportunities for development, other than the outgrowth of reflected oaxample. In 1841-42, many advocates were to be found in the community who were willing and anxious to have a representative who should minister to the spiritual wants. Then, the people inhabiting the valley of the Upper Wabash had such a ministering agent in the person of the Rev. Erasmus Manford, now of Chicago, editor of *Manford's Magazine*, who delivered his messages to anxious hearers whenever and wherever called. Accordingly, at the suggestion of Dr. Lewis G. Thompson, one of Fort Wayne's oldest and most respected citizens, Mr. Manford came to this city and delivered the first sermon by a minister of that persuasion, at the Court House, on the evening of September 7, 1843, which was largely attended and elicited much interest. He preached



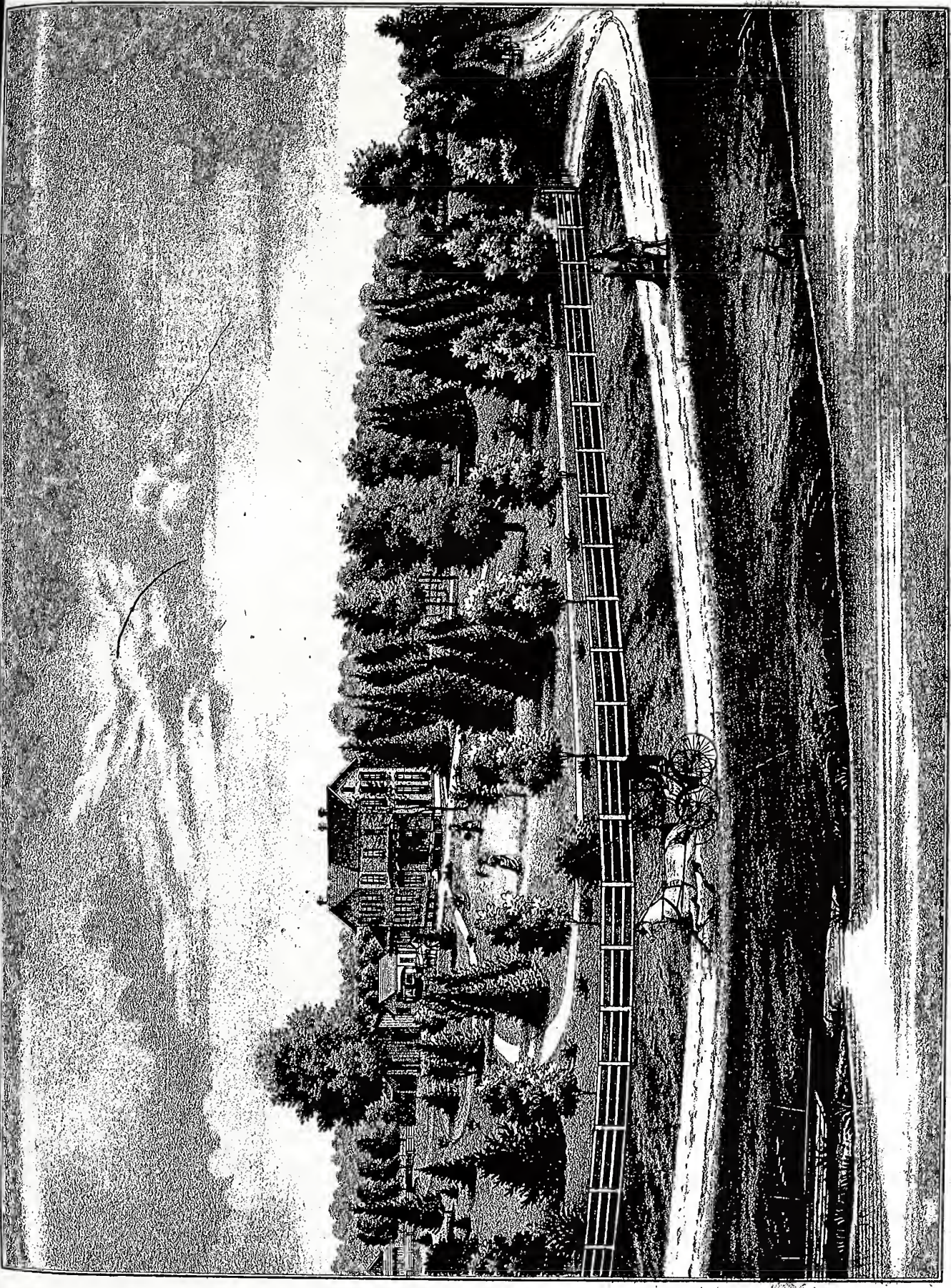
RES. OF EDWIN EVANS 174 WEST WAYNE ST. ST. WAYNE IND. PRES. OF THE EL WAYNE & TERREHAUTE. R.R.



ST. PAULS LUTHERAN CHURCH. PARSONAGE



SCHOOL BUILDING FT. WAYNE. IND.



RES OF JOHN ORFF. JUNCTION OF THE HUNTINGTON & COLUMBIA CITY ROAD. F. WAYNE, ALLEN CO. IND.



HON. SAMUEL BRENTON
DECEASED

HON. SAMUEL BRENTON.
(Formerly Member of Congress.)

BY COL. R. S. ROBERTSON.

Hon. Samuel Brenton was born November 22, 1810, in Gallatin County, Ky., and was the son of Robert and Sarah Brenton. His early educational advantages were limited; but, while quite young, he developed a desire for knowledge, and availed himself of every opportunity for increasing his stock of learning.

He entered the ministry in the Methodist Church, in 1830, and remained connected with it until his death; but, in 1834, he located on account of ill health, and, while living near Danville, Ind., he took up the study of the law and engaged in an active and successful practice for six years, taking a high rank in that profession. In 1841, his health having become restored, he left his practice and returned to the active work of the ministry, being stationed at Crawfordsville, Perryville, La Fayette, and finally at Fort Wayne, where he labored until he lost the use of the right half of his body from paralysis.

He was elected to and served two terms in the Indiana Legislature, as Representative from Hendricks County, during the sessions of 1838-39 and of 1840-41. He was appointed Register of the Land Office at Fort Wayne in 1849, and held that position for several years, and until he was elected to Congress in 1850. In that year, political strife ran high, and when he was nominated by the Whigs, the race was considered almost a hopeless one; but he entered into the canvass with a vigor and energy which surprised his opponents, and the campaign resulted in his triumphant election. He proved a faithful representative and public servant, and so well were his constituents pleased with his course during his first term, that he was re-elected in 1854 and 1856. His public duties and the arduous labors of his campaigns proved too much, however, for his feeble frame, and he died before the expiration of his last term, on the 29th of March, 1857, at his home in Fort Wayne.

He was married, at Crawfordsville, Ind., on the 3d of July, 1832, to Miss Eliza Holmes, a daughter of Judge Andrew Holmes and Sarah Holmes, of Shelby County, Ky., who yet survives him.

He became a member of the Order of Odd Fellows about the year 1847.

He was a man of very strong character, never afraid to express his opinions, and always having opinions upon the subjects of his day. He was one "who knew the right, and, knowing, dared maintain." Although self-educated, he was a good scholar, a model orator, and a superior theologian. Withal, he was a thorough Christian gentleman. In every position in life, as clergyman, lawyer, congressman and citizen, he was just, fearless and energetic in the performance of his duties, public and private, and justly earned the respect of all even of those who were his political opponents. He illustrated the maxim that "an honest man is the noblest work of God," and those who survive him may well take lessons from the life and character of Samuel Brenton.



GEORGE T. BRUEBACH M.D.

GEORGE THEODORE BRUEBACH, M. D.

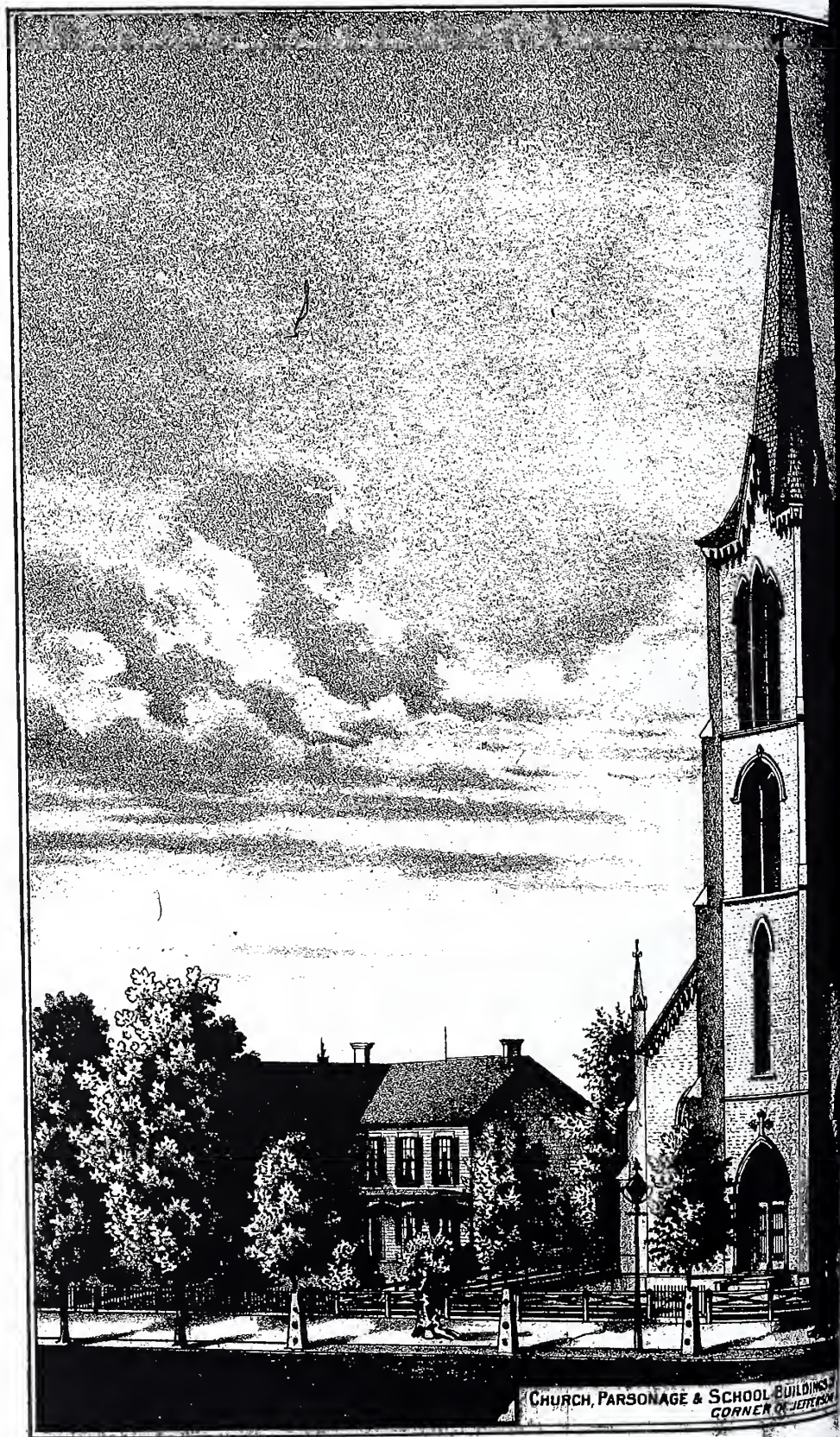
BY COL. R. S. ROBERTSON.

Dr. George T. Bruebach was born at Grossalmerode, Germany, in the year 1830. He received what is there termed a preliminary education, but here would be considered quite an extended course, in the Gymnasium, at Cassel, a city of considerable importance, and then the capital of the Electorate of Hesse, now a part of the Prussian Empire. He remained there, engaged in preparatory study, from 1840 to 1849. After passing the examination of maturity, i. e., the examination required for admission to study either theology, medicine or jurisprudence, he entered the University of Marburg in 1849, and commenced the study of medicine and natural science, and passed the examination in natural science in 1851. He then left Marburg and entered the University of Wurzburg, in Bavaria, where he continued the study of medicine. At that time, the University numbered among its professors such medical celebrities as Virohow, Soauzoni, Kolliker, Marcus and Texter.

Here he remained until 1853, when he returned to Marburg for further study and final examination, and, on the 23d of December, 1854, graduated there as Doctor Medicinæ, Chirurgæ and Artis Obstetriciæ. For a number of years following his admission to the ranks of the medical profession, he was one of the assistant physicians at "Laudkrankenhaus zu Cassel" until 1858, when he was induced, by the representations of friends and especially of a sister residing in America, to emigrate. He located at Fort Wayne soon after his arrival, and devoted himself to the active practice of his profession. He soon acquired a place in the front rank of our physicians, and, for twenty-one years, has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, not only among those of his own nationality, but among all classes who recognize merit and medical skill. He is a hard student, faithful in his attendance upon his patients, and deservedly popular in a large circle of acquaintances and friends.



EPISCOPAL LUTHERAN EMANUEL'S CONGREGATION
ST. PETER'S WAYNE IND.



CHURCH, PARSONAGE & SCHOOL BUILDINGS
CORNER OF JEFFERSON



John Valentine
(DECEASED) EEL RIVER T.



Sarah Valentine
EEL RIVER T.



CHRISTIAN ZOLLINGER.
ADAMS T.



MRS. ELIZABETH ZOLLINGER.
ADAMS T.



D.E.O. HERIN.
CEDAR CREEK T.



MRS. ELIZABETH HERIN.
CEDAR CREEK T.

again, at the same place, the next evening (Saturday), also on Sunday, the 10th, morning and evening. All these meetings were attended by a very large auditory, who, from the attention given the speaker, were at least in partial accord with him. A series of meetings were held during the week following, developing the presence of numerous believers in that liberal faith in the city. As the outgrowth of these meetings, or the earlier expression of similar evidences of belief by citizens, a discussion of the leading features of Universalism was held between Mr. Manford and Rev. _____ of the Episcopal Church, occupying two days. This occurred during the week between the 11th and 18th of September, 1843, the result of which, while it was no doubt satisfactory to the friends of both disputants, was the more general dissemination of the peculiar doctrines of each among the people. After that time, Mr. Manford preached here frequently.

Afterward, from January, 1844, Rev. B. F. Foster, then Pastor of the Church at Terro Haute, preached here with some degree of regularity during most of the year following. About the same time, Rev. J. M. Day, a citizen of Fort Wayne, did some missionary work in the interest of the denomination. At a later date, in 1848-49, Rev. W. J. Chaplin labored here and subsequently; but, so far we now know, an organization was not effected. Since that time, several other ministers have sojourned here temporarily, their labors being attended with greater or less success. The work of permanent organization was not accomplished until the advent of Rev. M. Crosley, who thus relates its history.

"The Universalist Church of Fort Wayne was organized on the 24th of October, 1875, with twenty-two members. Rev. M. Crosley visited Fort Wayne and preached in the hall over the First National Bank, on the 29th of August, before, as the State Superintendent of Churches in Indiana. The prospect seemed to be good to affect an organization of the kind. The efforts were continued, the Hebrew brethren tendering the use of their old synagogue for the time being, free of charge. The offer was accepted, and meetings were held right along. Mr. Crosley's services were secured regularly for September and October, during which time efforts were made to organize a Church and make arrangements for one year. The organization was, in due form, effected, and Rev. Mr. Crosley secured as Pastor of the young society.

The constitution adopted for the government of the Church provided for nine Trustees, which were selected as follows: R. C. Bell, S. B. Sweet, A. Hattersley, F. H. Sleeper, R. F. Keith, B. D. Miner, E. A. Horton, Rudolph Werch and Adam Link. R. C. Bell was made President; F. H. Sleeper, Secretary, and S. B. Sweet, Treasurer.

"Mr. Bell has served as President ever since, and S. B. Sweet is still Treasurer. W. H. Hackett is the present Secretary, and has served three years. Rev. M. Crosley is still Pastor, and has just entered upon the fifth year of his pastorate with encouraging prospects. The membership of the Church at the present time is sixty-five. The congregation averages about one hundred. A prosperous Sunday school is run in connection with the Church."

Since the above was prepared, Mr. Crosley has severed his connection with the society here, an account of which is given in the following item from the Fort Wayne Gazette of December 24, 1879: "Rev. Mr. Crosley, for the past five years Pastor of the Universalist Church in this city, has severed his connection with the Church, and will leave the city, on Friday, for his new home in Utica, N. Y. No citizen of the city has ever been more universally loved and respected, and, wherever he goes, he will carry the kindest memories of a multitude of our citizens with him. His resignation was accepted by the Board of Trustees on last evening. Rev. W. C. Brooks, State Missionary, will fill the pulpit next Sabbath."

ACHD'UTH VESHALOM SYNAGOGUE CONGREGATION OF B'NAI ISRAEL— (HEBREW)

was organized, in 1848, by A. Oppenheimer, Sigismund Redelspeimer, J. Laferity, F. Nirdlinger and others, the congregation, for several years after, meeting at the house of Mr. Nirdlinger. The membership increasing, in 1857, so as to be beyond the capacity of their former place of meeting, a building on Harrison street was purchased and subsequently dedicated to the purposes of a synagogue. The first Rabbi was Rev. Solomon, who officiated until 1859, when, leaving here, he located in La Fayette. His successor was Rev. Rosenthal, who remained here only about two years, at the end of which time, Rev. E. Rubin was called to fill the vacancy, continuing at present to occupy the place.

In 1874, the congregation erected a magnificent temple, one of the finest in the West, the old synagogue being too small, making a larger one necessary.

The present officers are: Marx Frank, President; Julius Nathan, Vice President; M. Lamley, Secretary; Joseph Lindman, Treasurer; Trustees, A. Oppenheimer, A. Wolf and Dr. J. M. Rosenthal.

Emek Beratha.—This Lodge was organized April 23, 1865. The Mutual Endowment was established three years later, and has now a membership of eighty persons. It has paid benefits to the amount of \$3,040; to widows, \$866; Orphan Asylum, \$926; indigent brethren, \$608, making a total of \$5,440, independent of the Lodge's yearly donations to the Orphan's Asylum of \$150. Seven children have been sent from this place to the Orphan Asylum in Cleveland.

The Order of B'nei Brith.—Founded November 1, 1843. The founders were Dr. Merzbacher, Henry Jones, Joseph Oths, William Renan. The first was the New York Lodge.

There are 310 Lodges in the Order, divided into seven districts—First, New York; Second, Cincinnati; Third, Philadelphia; Fourth, San Francisco; Fifth, Baltimore; Sixth, Chicago; Seventh, Memphis. The fund of the Order is \$600,000; membership, 30,000; benefits paid, \$250,000.

The Emek Beratha Lodge meets every first and third Sunday in each month. The present officers are: Marx Frank, President; Henry Brooks, Vice President; Charley Nathan, Monitor; A. Gluckman, Assistant Monitor; Rev. E. Rubin, Secretary; M. E. Strass, Treasurer.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational Church was organized September 20, 1870. The following are the names of the original members: George W. Durgin, Jr., Phoebe Stephens Durgin, Ophelia B. Lawrence, John Gilbert, Mrs. Harriet Lena Gilbert, Wilson Shannon Buck, Mrs. Elsie Margaret Buck, Benjamin H. Kimball, Mrs. Sarah R. Kimball, Laura A. Kimball, Mary E. Kimball, William P. Kimball, Samuel W. Kimball, Mrs. Ann Kimball, Jenny Kimball, Barnum W. Chapman, Mrs. Sarah Chapman, Mrs. Maria Poole, Mrs. Kate Percy Smith, Effingham T. Williams, Orrin D. Hurd, Allen Hurd, C. C. Churchill, Mrs. Ella D. Churchill, Mrs. Hannah C. Douglass. The names of the Pastors are as follows: Rev. John B. Fairbanks, who served five years; Rev. Anselm B. Brown, who served about one year, and Rev. Joel M. Seymour, present Pastor.

The church edifice was erected in 1871-72, and dedicated in September, 1872. It is a frame building, situated on the corner of Washington and Fulton streets. Its dimensions are 35x60 feet, with a seating capacity of 400. The vestry and audience-room are on the same floor, and can be thrown together when occasion requires, thus making this church a very convenient and pleasant place of worship. The cost of the edifice was \$5,500. It was designed as a chapel, to be enlarged when the growth of the Church shall require it.

The present membership of the Church is eighty-one. The membership, though small, is vigorous and active. The Church is practically out of debt, and its prospect for growth and usefulness is promising.

EARLY HISTORY OF LINDENWOOD CEMETERY.

The necessity of a cemetery for the burial of the dead of the city and vicinity of Fort Wayne, which had been the subject of some solicitude for several years, reached a point at last that fully awakened the citizens to the fact that the only public burial ground of the city, which but a few years previous had been located beyond the limits of the city, was rapidly filling up, and, instead of being a quiet and retired place and a suitable repose for the remains of the dead, was soon destined to be in the midst of the bustle and confusion of business and amusement, and that, too, without an opportunity of extending the grounds to meet the necessities of the future.

The public also became awakened to the alarming fact that, in the original purchase and sale of the grounds for burial purposes, no provision had been made by fixing the price of lots at such rates as would secure a sinking fund, by setting apart a portion of the sales to keep up the grounds after the lots were all sold, or, indeed, any other provision that would secure it from further desecration. It was also seen that the seeds of neglect were already sown and the harvest ripening—decay and destruction had commenced, which began to grieve the hearts of those whose relatives and friends were deposited there. The graves were already being trampled upon by man and beast, monuments and other evidences of departed manhood erected by sorrowing friends, it was evident, were in danger of being defaced, and with it their memories perish and be soon forgotten.

The experience of the past was a sufficient warning to the future that some place should be selected at a suitable distance from the city, that would prevent the danger of its being disturbed by encroachments from its too near proximity to the prospective growth of the city in any contingency, and, at the same time, of such easy access as to be within the reach of all. Numerous public meetings were held by the citizens, and various places suggested. Their location, with reference to the roads, crossing of rivers, canals and railroads, the ease of access on the one hand and the impediments on the other, the adaptation of the grounds for the purpose of interment, the quality of soil, and all other matters supposed to have a bearing upon the subject, were from time to time discussed, until the most zealous became wearied and discouraged with the prospect of selecting a place that would give general satisfaction.

In this condition matters remained for several months; but the necessity of the case was pressing itself upon the minds of reflecting persons with such earnestness that the different locations, with all the arguments in favor and all the objections urged against them, were canvassed with much freedom and with a determined will that a location must be made, having as few objections and as many advantages as possible. Fortunately for the public, the minds of several of our citizens soon drifted in the same direction, who secured, at the earliest possible moment, the grounds now occupied for the purpose, which are so universally admired by the many thousand persons that visit them, amid the wonder and amazement of everybody how it was that grounds adapted in such a wonderful degree to agricultural purposes should have remained in a state of nature, on the very borders of the city, so long a time, as if by Divine appointment, to be consecrated as the "city of the dead." Its beautifully diversified surface, with undulating hills, ravines and valleys, fixing as it were the very bounds of every section, in such an admirable manner as to leave the scientific gardener almost at fault to suggest improvement in the execution of his skill. The soil is mostly dry and peculiarly adapted to burial purposes, either for vaults, chapels or single interments.

On the 5th day of July, 1859, Jesse L. Williams, Hugh McCulloch, Charles D. Bond, David F. Compset, Royal W. Taylor, Allen Hamilton, Alexander M. Orison, John E. Hill, Pliny Hoagland, Alfred D. Brandriff, Oehmig Bird and Isaac D. G. Nelson purchased the property set forth in the Articles of Association, for the sum of \$7,627.50, the title for which was to be taken in the name of Jesse L. Williams, for the use of the company, which was duly deeded to the President of Lindenwood Cemetery by the said Jesse L. Williams, on the 14th day of May, 1860.

The land, when purchased, was in an exceedingly wild condition, nearly the whole ground being covered with a thick growth of underbrush, and what is now the approach or entrance was an impassable marsh. About sixty-five acres off

the south end of the ground was put under fence, to be occupied for burial and ornamental purposes. All within the inclosure adapted for burial purposes was surveyed into nineteen sections, designated by letters, from A to S, inclusive. Sections B, F and H were laid off into burial lots.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, the Trustees met at their office in Fort Wayne, on the 14th day of May, 1860, for the purpose of electing the first officers under the organization, which resulted in the election of Isaac D. G. Nelson as President, and Charles D. Bond as Secretary and Treasurer, which officers have been continued to the present time. The only change in the Board of Trustees since the organization was the election of Oliver P. Morgan, on the 8th day of August, 1860, in the place of David F. Compere, who sold his interest to said Morgan and resigned as Trustee.

The whole expense incurred for improvement, at the time of the election, including clearing, fencing, engineering, etc., amounted to \$1,841.52, which, added to the first payment on the land purchase, made a total of \$3,748.39, which had been advanced by the stockholders. On the 30th day of May, 1860, the grounds were duly set apart for sepulchral purposes, with solemn and imposing ceremonies.

In this connection, and as being identified with the early history of this enterprise, it is proper to say that John W. Doswell has been Superintendent and Landscape Gardener from the commencement, and to him the cemetery is much indebted for the handsome improvements made upon the grounds. The Company is also very greatly indebted to John Chislet, Esq., Superintendent and Landscape Gardener of Alleghany Cemetery, for his skill and excellent taste in laying off the grounds originally, and for his many practical suggestions in its management. To the Hon. Joseph K. Edgerton, the stockholders are under many obligations for the carefully drawn and well-digested Articles of Association, which challenge the approval of every lot-holder, and also for valuable legal advisory information in the original organization.

Laying Off the Sections.—It has been the rule thus far to lay off alternate sections to be occupied for burial purposes, leaving the intermediate sections with most of the timber upon them. This adds somewhat to the expense of keeping up the grounds, but, at the same time, so scatters the improvements as to add interest to the diversified scenery in riding and driving along the avenues, and, at the same time, give future generations the benefit of lots equal, if not superior, to those now sold. These sections laid off for burial purposes were subdivided into lots of different shapes, corresponding with the form and make of the ground, varying in size from 300 square feet to as many thousand, to suit the wants and abilities of different-sized families. Single interments and smaller-sized lots are also furnished for the use of strangers and others not requiring full-sized lots. Ample provisions have also been made for the burial of the poor and friendless "without money and without price."

Adaptability and Fitness of the Grounds for the Purpose.—The selection of grounds for this use away from the busy throng, amid the grove and the forest, is so in keeping with the feelings of our nature to seek seclusion under affliction, that we are involuntarily reminded of the Patriarch Abraham, who, at the death of Sarah, said to the children of Heth, "I am a stranger and sojourner with you; give me possession of a burial place with you, that I may bury my dead out of my sight. And Abraham came to her tent to mourn and weep for her; and for four hundred shekels of silver he purchased the field of Ephron and the trees that were thereon, and the cave of Machpelah, which was at the end of the field, for a burying place." Jacob also said to his children, "Bury me not in Egypt, but with my fathers in the cave of Machpelah, that is in the field of Ephron. There they buried Abraham and Sarah his wife; there they buried Isaac and Rebecca his wife, and there I buried Leah."

The Egyptians and Persians bury their dead also in large fields and plains surrounded by trees, and the ancient Germans buried their dead in groves consecrated by their priests. And even the Turks adorn their cemeteries with beautiful avenues, studded with cypress to shade their walks. So in all ages and in all countries, to a greater or less extent, burial locations, decorated with trees, shrubs, plants and flowers, have been made the resting-places of the dead. But it is only within a few years that the public mind has been directed to the location and construction of cemeteries in this country, upon a scale appropriate to the fitness of man's destiny and redemption.

The burial ground should not only be the cemetery for the dead, but also a seminary of learning for the living, when appropriately laid out in suitable lots with walks and carriage roads leading to bold scenery when it can be obtained, and to each dell or more humble shady nook. When such grounds are handsomely embellished and developed by the slight touches of the hand of art and planted with trees, shrubs, vines, etc., many, perhaps, for the first time, will be moved with higher emotions and loftier conceptions of the Author of their being.

But not so with visits made to the deserted and neglected graveyard as we hasten away after depositing the remains of some relation or friend, as if anxious to forget the spot and the sad scene, never to return, except to experience similar sensations, heightened by the contemplation that our own bodies must soon be treated with the same indifference and neglect.

Let us, then, make our own "Lindenwood" pleasant and attractive, where we may often go, with a pleasure not easily described, to contemplate the scenes of future bliss that await those sleeping around us. Here, under the shades of these stately monarchs of the forest, we can look out upon nature's wildwood, the grassy lawn dotted here and there with groups of evergreens, interspersed with roses and flowers, to soften the heart and charm the soul—a secluded, cultivated scene, awaking no thought of pretension and display—but rather of simplicity, quiet security, affectionate remembrance, cheerful hope.

A Glance at the Future.—Notwithstanding the amount of improvements already made, the good work has scarcely begun. The gravelling of the avenues and walks is a tedious and expensive job, but will be prosecuted where most

needed, as fast as is practicable. Considerable filling up has to be done, timber removed off of some of the sections, etc. It is also the purpose of the Association to excavate two lakes, which can be done without heavy expense, and, when completed, will add immensely to the beauty of the scenery which nature has so lavishly bestowed upon these grounds. They will be supplied with natural fountain of pure water, that will be seen flowing out at all seasons of the year.

A receiving vault is considered necessary to a well-regulated cemetery, but it is not indispensable. When the Company is in condition to construct it, they have a beautiful spot for the purpose; but it is somewhat expensive, and must be delayed for the present. Another improvement much needed is a suitable entrance gate to the ground, which should be a massive stone structure, flanked on one side with a neat lodge and bell-tower for the Superintendent, and on the other, offices for the use and convenience of the Company. The completion of all these, and others not enumerated, in addition to the regular business of the cemetery, will cost a large sum of money. It cannot be done at once, yet we have the assurance that it will be done, and most of it at no very distant day. The enterprise is no longer an experiment. It has been successful beyond the expectation of its most sanguine friends; and, although the present liability of the Company amounts to about \$8,000, all of which has to be paid within three years, besides refunding the stockholders, if they require it, still those who witnessed the dark hours of its early history and combated an opposition more of indifference than open objection, the alarms of war that suddenly broke upon the country, a heavy debt and rapidly accumulating expenses, all conspiring to shake the confidence of the Company and produce discouragement, certainly will see no cause for discouragement now. As they never faltered then, but, with a fixed determination, pressed on the work and met every assessment for funds that was made upon them with a promptness and a determination of purpose that so generally accomplishes success, so they will see now that the good work goes on.

In brief, it is the purpose of those having this enterprise in charge, to use all the means, after payment of expenses, in beautifying these grounds that are to be made the last resting-place of us all, trusting that those who follow them will emulate the example, and will go on increasing the interest from generation to generation, until the humble spot, now so dear to some of us because of the incidents and events of early associations, begun as it was in the midst of a forest under gloomy and discouraging auspices, will become, one day, one of the most attractive places of rural interest in Northern Indiana. No change in its objects or purposes can ever be made; but it will ever remain as it was consecrated, with out "let or hindrance," "the city of the dead."

Here in these groves, which were God's first temples, the dead are to be "buried out of sight," in the virgin soil that was never cultivated by man. It will be the "beautiful city," peopled with its thousands of voiceless tenants, and visited by its tens of thousands of living beings to witness the storied urn, the "animated bust," the noble obelisk, the mausoleum, the richly sculptured tomb, and the more plain and humble slab, telling the brief story of a thousand lives. Here, also, will Flora gem the ground with her jewels, and perfume the air with her incense. Here the cedar, the fir, the spruce, the box, the pine and the arbutus, with other evergreens from many climes, emblems of immortality, and historical trees, will mingle their shadows together. Here the cypress and the laurel will interlace their branches. Here, too, the mighty oaks with their giant outstretched arms that have bid defiance to the frosts and tempests of a thousand winters, will still remain for generations as monuments of passing ages. Here, too, will be preserved and cultivated, with a view to the expanding of their wildest beauties, all the other varieties of trees and shrubs, to add to the many other charms that will ever grace these grounds. "May they never be marred by mistaken taste or desecrated by rude hands; but, beneath the verdant and flowering sod, beneath the waving foliage, amid tranquil shades where Nature weeps in all her dews, and sighs in every breeze, and chants a requiem by each warbling bird, the dying generations of this growing city and surrounding country, will henceforth be sepulchered."

Articles of Association.—In pursuance of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, entitled "An Act concerning the Organization of Voluntary Associations and repealing former laws in reference thereto, approved February 12, 1855," the undersigned do hereby associate themselves together as a corporation, for the objects hereinafter specified:

1. The corporate name of the corporation shall be "The Lindenwood Cemetery."
2. The object of said corporation is to acquire, ornament and dispose of, in suitable lots, land at or near the city of Fort Wayne, in the county of Allen, in the State of Indiana, for a public cemetery for the burial of the dead, to be known as the Lindenwood Cemetery, at Fort Wayne.
3. The following described real estate has been purchased by the subscribers hereto for the purpose of said cemetery, the legal title whereof is now in Jesse L. Williams, viz.: Situate in the county of Allen, State of Indiana, being that part and portion of Section number four (4), in Township number thirty (30), north of Range number twelve (12) east, which is included within the following metes and bounds, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of said Section four, thence running west on the south line of said section twenty chains and nine links; thence north seventy-six chains twenty links, to the north line of said section; thence east on said north line to the northeast corner of said section nineteen chains ninety-five links; thence south with the east line of said section seventy-six chains twenty links, to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and fifty-two acres and fifty-five hundredths of an acre, more or less, being lot number one (1), in the subdivision of said section, made by William Rockbill, Samuel Edsall and John M. Wilt, Commissioners appointed to the Allen Circuit Court, at the February term thereof, in the year 1853, to make partition of said section, and to set off to Philip Pollard, in severalty, the one-third part in value of said section, and being the same real estate conveyed to said

Philip Pollard on the fifteenth day of September, 1853, by Joseph K. Edgerton, a Commissioner appointed by said Court, by deed bearing that date, and which deed is recorded on pages 204, 205 and 206, in minute-book, Chancery number two, in Clerk's office of said county of Allen, the date of said record being September 15, 1853, which real estate, on the completion of the record of these Articles, is to be conveyed to said corporation for the purpose thereof.

4. Until the subscribers hereto are severally paid the amount of their advances for the purchase and improvement of said property, or released from their liabilities on account thereof, each subscriber shall be deemed an owner or shareholder in said corporation to the amount set opposite his name, and the shares shall be held and be transferable in such manner as the Board of Trustees shall prescribe; and until the Board of Trustees shall otherwise by proper By-Laws provide, each subscriber, in any election of Trustees or Corporators, or otherwise, shall be entitled to one vote for each \$25 by him subscribed; provided, however, that when the said subscribers shall be severally re-imbursed the amount of their advance or liabilities for the purchase or improvement of said property, with the interest, or fully released from all such liabilities, all certificates of ownership of shares or stock in said corporation shall be surrendered and canceled, and the property of said corporation shall thereafter remain and continue a public trust in said corporation for the purpose herein expressed.

5. The subscribers hereto and their successors, corporators of said corporation, shall annually hereafter, or oftener if necessary, fill by election by ballot, from those who may be lot-holders in the cemetery, all vacancies which may occur among said corporators, and may in like manner increase the number of corporators, so that the number thereof shall never be less than twelve nor more than twenty.

6. The powers of said corporation shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, consisting of five corporators, subscribers hereto, if living and willing and competent to serve, or their successors, chosen as above, to be elected annually by the corporation.

The first Board of Trustees shall be Isaac D. G. Nelson, Jesse L. Williams, Hugh McCulloch, Pliny Hoagland and David F. Compere, who shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are chosen. The Board of Trustees shall elect a President from their own number and a Secretary and Treasurer, and may, from time to time, appoint such other officers or agents as may be required to carry out the purposes of said corporation, and may fill any vacancy in the Board of Trustees in the interim between the annual elections, and may make all such by-laws and rules and regulations for the government of said corporation and the property thereof, and the care, management and disposal of said cemetery grounds as may be lawful and proper.

7. The first annual meeting of corporators for the election of Trustees shall be held at the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court, in the city of Fort Wayne, on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1860, or such other day as the Board of Trustees may provide, and annually thereafter, at such time and place as the Board of Trustees may, from time to time, prescribe, who shall also prescribe the rules of election.

8. So soon after the organization of this corporation as practicable, the Board of Trustees shall provide for laying off, for burial purposes, so much of the land above described; conveyed to said corporation, as shall be necessary and suitable for such purposes; and if there should be a surplus of said land not required, or not suitable for burial purposes, the same shall be sold at the discretion of said Trustees, and the proceeds thereof, when realized, be applied to the payment of any unpaid purchase-money for said land, and to refund to subscribers hereto, or their assigns, such money as they may have advanced for the purchase of said land, and the improvement of the burial grounds, with the interest thereon, and the residue of such proceeds, if any, be applied at the discretion and under the direction of said Board of Trustees, to the beautifying, protecting and improving said cemetery grounds.

9. The proceeds of the sale of said burial lots, and of any of the land not needed for burial purposes shall be applied as follows:

First. To the payment to the subscribers hereto, or to their assigns, the amount, with interest, they have already advanced, or may hereafter advance, for the purchase of the land above described, or the improvement of the burial grounds, or to the payment of any obligation, or obligations, which the corporators may execute for such advances.

Second. To the payment of the purchase-money due on said land, as it shall become due from the subscribers, or to the payment of any obligation or obligations which the corporation may execute for the amount due on the purchase of said lands.

Third. To inclosing, ornamenting, improving and preserving the cemetery grounds and defraying necessary expenses, all of which shall be made under the direction and sanction of the Board of Trustees.

10. The corporate seal of said corporation shall be a plain, circular seal, impressed from a metallic plate or die, with the inscription, "Seal of Lindenwood Cemetery."

In witness whereof, the undersigned hereunto interchangeably set their hands, at Fort Wayne, this 30th day of July, A. D., 1859:

I. D. G. NELSON,	Elm Park,	\$1,000
HUGH McCULLOCH,	Fort Wayne,	1,000
ALLEN HAMILTON,	"	1,000
C. D. BOND,	"	1,000
J. E. HILL,	"	500
A. M. ORBISON,	"	500
R. W. TAYLOR,	"	1,000
J. L. WILLIAMS,	"	1,000
A. D. BRANDRIFF,	"	1,000
D. E. COMPARET,	"	1,000
OCHMIG BIRD,	"	1,000
PLINY HOAGLAND,	"	1,000

In addition to what has already been shown concerning this beautiful city of the dead, there is one other feature of peculiar interest—the number and magnificence

of the monuments which mark the last resting-places of some of our best-remembered citizens. Among these is one of especial note, perhaps the finest in America, at least the most grand and elegant that ever crossed the ocean, the shaft being composed of pure Scotch granite. It was brought from Scotland to this country, to the city of Fort Wayne, transported the *entire distance* by water, at a cost of \$25,000, and marks the spot where repose the remains of Col. George W. Ewing, in his day, probably, the man best-known among the business men and people of Allen County.

There are other monuments, however, less pretentious than that of Col. Ewing, costing from \$2,000 to \$10,000, in the grounds of this cemetery, mementos of the living consecrated to the loved ones departed—not the exhibitions of munificence, merely, but heart-offerings to the altar of holy associations.

OTHER CEMETERIES.

There are other cemeteries connected with religious, social and benevolent institutions, whose histories have a direct connection with the institutions themselves, not being of a public character. Among these are the Ashduth Vesholom Congregation, Jewish; the St. John's German Lutheran; and St. Paul's, also German Lutheran.

GRAVEYARDS.

Immediately south of Wayne's fort, what is now Taber's Addition, was the burial place connected with the garrison, but was, also, a general burial place. Another place of burial was at the northwest corner of Columbia and Clinton streets and immediately to the westward thereof.

Another was located where the basin of the canal crosses Harrison street; this, however, was an Indian burial place. Mr. Price, in his History of Fort Wayne (p. 284), says of this place, "and often had been seen, years ago, swinging from the bough of a tree, or in a hammock stretched between two trees, the infant of the Indian mother; or a few little log inclosures, where the bodies of adults sat upright, with all their former apparel wrapped about them, and their trinkets, tomahawks, etc., by their side, could be seen at any time for many years, by the few pale-faces visiting or sojourning here."

Another burial-place, used by the French and Indians, was located immediately east of the Methodist College and south of Wayne street. Rockhill street was run through this ground. [Brie, p. 316-317.]

Messrs. Barr & McCorkle, proprietors of Fort Wayne, in making their appropriation of lands for public purposes, set apart a tract four rods square as a *free place of burial*, and for church purposes. [Brie, p. 294.] This tract was located west of the present site of the Jail, and immediately north of Water street. "In subsequent years, Judge Hanna having purchased all the Barr & McCorkle claims here, and the lots donated, as in the foregoing, being laid off by Mr. Hanna as a part of the place for general building purposes, the dead of the graveyard were, in 1837, removed at public expense or by loved friends, to the general cemetery west of Fort Wayne," on Broadway. [Brie, p. 294.]

Alexander Ewing and wife, two of the very early settlers of Fort Wayne, were first buried on the north side of Water street, about where Ewing street crosses, his residence being located immediately west, on what is now Lot No. 1, of Ewing's Addition, west of Ewing street. They were subsequently removed, however, to the Ewing family vault, in the cemetery on Broadway.

EARLY MASONIC HISTORY OF FORT WAYNE.

BY J. W. DAWSON.

I propose, in the part of the issue of this week dated 20th December, to devote a short space in presenting the history of Lodge No. 25, of Free and Accepted Masons of Indiana, as connected with Fort Wayne history. From an old record now before me, it is ascertained that, on the 22d of March, 1823, and before the organization of the county of Allen, a dispensation was granted by the Grand Master of Indiana—John Sheets, attested by Secretary William C. Keen, at the office of the Grand Master, at Madison, to Alexander Ewing, W. M.; John P. Hedges, S. W., and Benjamin Cushman, J. W., together with all such brethren as might thereafter become members, to be known as Wayne Lodge, located in the town of Fort Wayne, Randolph Co., Ind. This dispensation was presented by Worshipful Alexander Ewing to a meeting held in a room in Fort Wayne in May, 1823, at which appeared, in addition to those named in the dispensation, Master Masons Capt. James Hackley, Benjamin B. Kercheval, and as visitors, Master Masons Gen. John Tipton, of Pisgah Lodge, No. 5, of Corydon, Ind.; Anthony L. Davis, of Franklin Lodge, No. 28, of Kentucky; Richard L. Britton, of St. John's Lodge, No. 13, Ohio; John McCorkle, of Lodge No. 14, Ohio, and Robert A. Forsyth. On reading the dispensation, the Lodge was opened in the First Degree, in ancient form, consisting of Alexander Ewing, W. M.; J. P. Hedges, S. W. and Sec. pro tem.; B. Cushman, J. W.; James Hackley, Treas., and S. D. pro tem., and B. B. Kercheval, S. and T. pro tem. The next meeting was held on the 6th of June following, 1823, at which the Worshipful Master appointed B. B. Kercheval, Treas.; Charles W. Ewing, Sec.; Jas. Hackley, S. D.; Robt. Hars, J. D., and W. Hedges, S. and T.

It was not till the 10th of October, 1823, that a charter was granted, at which time Gen. John Tipton was granted a dispensation by Deputy Grand Master Thomas Douglas, at Madison, to constitute and form Wayne Lodge, No. 25, at Fort Wayne; after which, on the 17th of November, Gen. Tipton, in obedience to his authority, organized a Lodge—Alexander Ewing, Master; John Tipton, S. W.; B. B. Kercheval, J. W.; Charles W. Ewing, Sec.; A. L. Davis, Treas.; Joseph Hackley and H. B. McKean, Deacons, and James Wyman, S. and T. The first election took place on the 25th of December of that year, at which Gen. John Tipton was elected Master, being the first elected W. M. of the Lodge after its organization. The first application for degrees was *unanimously* rejected on the 7th of June, 1824. Gen. John Tipton was re-elected in

June, 1824, as Master, and again elected to the same station December 6, 1824, and re-elected at each successive term till June 3, 1828, an honorable and efficient member and officer.

Lambert Cushoois was the first member initiated, which took place August 16, 1824. The first celebration of St. John's Day (24th of June), was held on that day in the year 1825, when Gen. John Tipton delivered the oration. The first public installation of officers took place at the house of Hugh Hanna, in Fort Wayne, December 27, 1825. On the 26th of May, the first public Masonic burial took place, by interring the remains of Capt. Hackley, who had committed suicide at this place. This thing, though much out of the order with regard to a *felo de se*, was done to gratify the widow of the unfortunate Hackley. On the 24th of June, 1827, Alexander Ewing prepared the first Masonic dinner of the place, which the craft partook of after the ceremonies of that distinguished anniversary. As an act of benevolence on the part of the Lodge, we refer to the fact that, on the 27th of June of that year, it appropriated a fifty-dollar loan to Capt. James Riley, a brother Mason, who was in very great affliction from disease, and who was at Fort Wayne, en route for the East, to obtain medical treatment. This Capt. Riley is the author of "Riley's Narrative" of Arabian memory, and the one to whom, in the history of Fort Wayne, we have referred as the Surveyor of the lands round about this place, and the proprietor of Willshire, Ohio. The next death of a member of the Lodge was Alexander Ewing, the father of W. G. Ewing, C. W. Ewing and Alexander Ewing, Jr., deceased, and Col. G. W. Ewing, who survives. This funeral took place according to Masonic forms, on the 6th of January, 1827, two days after Mr. Ewing's death. Joseph Holman was elected W. M. of the Lodge June 2, 1828, being the second elected Master of the Lodge. He was succeeded by Dr. Lewis G. Thompson, now dead, who was elected December 1, 1828; he by Anthony L. Davis, now deceased, June 1, 1829; he by Hugh Hanna, now of Washtown, January 23, 1830; he by Absalom Holcomb, now deceased, June 7, 1830; he by Samuel Hanna, June 6, 1831; he by Anthony L. Davis, now deceased, who was re-elected December 1, 1831; he by Henry Rudisill, now deceased, February 20, 1833, and he by Samuel Edsall, June 10, 1833, at which latter meeting a committee reported that they had sold the Lodge lot and premises for \$1,328. This Lodge Hall was completed about midsummer of 1830, and was a two-story brick building, which stood on the lot on which now stands Hill & Orison's warehouse, on the north side of Columbia street, at the canal basin, or rather it stood on the east part of that lot. From the 10th of June, 1833, after a labor of ten years, the Lodge ceased to work. It was afterward organized and worked for a few years between that and 1840, but no record is left of its proceedings, and all is left to faithless memory. On the 3d of March, 1840, after public notice given, the fraternity of Fort Wayne and vicinity met to consider the propriety of again working as a regular Lodge, at which Henry Rudisill presided as W. M.; Samuel Edsall, S. W.; H. B. Taylor, J. W.; C. E. Sturgis, Secretary; F. Comparet, T. Daniels, S. D.; William Rockhill, J. D., and A. Holcomb, T. It worked awhile, till the autumn of 1847, when, failing to report its dues to the Grand Lodge, the charter was suspended and the Lodge ceased to work till July 4, 1849, when the charter was restored and it proceeded to work with Henry Rudisill as its Master, who was succeeded by Dr. Charles E. Sturgis, 27th of December, 1849; S. H. Shoaff, 18th of June, 1850; Sol. D. Bayless, December 17, 1850, who continued in that office till June 19, 1855, when Joseph Johnson succeeded him. Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, May, 1857, Mr. Bayless was elected as M. W. Grand Master of Indiana.

It is proper here to say, that about 1855, a new lodge was formed here, and called Summit City Lodge, No. 170, which has done an admirable work since that time; and that within the last eight years an extraordinary progress has been made in the work; owing perhaps to the zeal and entire efficiency of Sol. D. Bayless, now Grand Master. Within that time, there have been established here the subordinate Lodge referred to, a Royal Arch Chapter, a Council and an Encampment, by which, all entitled have the facilities for taking the higher degrees in this ancient Order. Of the pecuniary conditions of these several organizations, it is not in our place to speak; but their works of benevolence and charity, and their influence on the habits, generally, of those connected with them, have been redeeming.

We here subjoin the names of the members found upon the records of Wayne Lodge, No. 25, from May, 1823, to December 20, 1857, which are all that have and do belong to the same, except those whose names occur during that period of the lost record. The dates of initiation and admission respectively are given *seriatim*:

Alexander Ewing, John P. Hedges, Benjamin Cushman, Benjamin B. Kercheval, Charles W. Ewing, James Hackley, Robert Hars and William Hedges are charter members. John Tipton, joined on dimit November 17, 1823; Lambert Cushoois, initiated August 16, 1824; John Farron and John McGregor, initiated July 4, 1825; H. Todd and A. L. Davis, admitted on dimit July 4; Horace B. Taylor, Robert Scott and F. R. Kintner, initiated July 7; Hugh Hanna, July 9; Joseph Holman, John Winchel and Luther Newton, admitted on dimit; William Scott, A. McCallister and William N. Hood, initiated August 8; John B. Bourie, August 25; Robert Wilson, October 8; Chaney Carter, admitted on dimit November 7; Cyrus Taber, initiated November 25; Richard Chobort, December 27; Moses Sharp, admitted on dimit January 1, 1826; Henry Gorrard, initiated February 6; Allen Hamilton and James Holman, March 2; Samuel Hanna, March 20, 1827; James Barnett and Abram Barnet, June 4; William Rockhill, August 9; Howard Stansberry, Abner Gerrard and L. G. Thompson, September 15; Isaaq Marquis, March 3, 1828; Francis Comparet, April 2; A. S. Ballard and David Archer, June 10; John Forsyth, June 16; Samuel Edsall, October 10; D. Pickering, January 5, 1829; J. Aveline, an E. A. joined and was passed September 14; James Hudson, September 14; Charles Mortimer, November 19; Henry Rudisill, admitted on dimit January 4, 1830;

P. Huling, initiated August 2, 1830; William Suttonfield, September 7; Samuel Stophlet, June 6, 1831.

Record of members from this time until July 4, 1849, not to be found; but Joseph Johnson and John W. Dawson are known to have been entered, passed and raised in this Lodge about September, 1847.

Samuel H. Shoaff, William Stewart, William W. Stevens, Francis S. Aveline, J. Hull, Alexander McCulloch, A. H. Wells, Frederick Hamilton, C. W. Aylsworth, Peter Kiser, Joseph Johnson, Richard McMullen, John Grimes, Isaac Ayres and Charles E. Sturgis were members at the re-organization.

J. W. Borden, Henry Wehmer and S. Riddleheimer, admitted on dimit November 27, 1849; M. E. Moehring and E. C. Nelson, initiated November 27, 1849; Joseph Scott, admitted on dimit November 27, 1849; George Meyers, S. M. Black and W. R. Evans, initiated May 7, 1850; William H. Banks, initiated May 21; L. Bingham, admitted on dimit May 21; Henry Work and H. W. Jones, initiated June 26; Francis Sweet, initiated July 1; William H. McDonald, July 2; Joseph C. Silvers, August 6; Alfred A. Hodder, September 17; Sol. D. Bayless, admitted on dimit December 17; John Snider, initiated December 17; David H. Colerick, December 30; H. C. Crawl, initiated March 11, 1851; Charles Case, initiated April 15; William Dale and George Hoskinson, initiated June 15; Fred Nirdlinger, initiated July 22; Rich. C. Newman, initiated September 10; B. G. Cecil, initiated September 25; Jacob Wid, initiated December 2; Robert Brackenridge, Jr., initiated January 20, 1852; Martin Haydan and W. C. Smith, initiated March 2; W. D. Stewart, admitted on dimit; James Collins, March 30; John Billings, initiated May 18; J. C. Aylsworth and Reuben D. Robinson, initiated July 1; D. McCleary, initiated July 27; D. Courtney, initiated August 24; J. McNutt Smith, initiated September 2; P. C. Isbell, October 26; G. F. Stinchcomb, admitted on dimit November 9; B. B. Reed, initiated January 4, 1853; Moses Drake, Jr., initiated January 11; J. C. Banks, admitted on dimit January 25; D. W. Maples, W. Childs, L. Falk and C. Voubonhorst, initiated January 25; Justin Whaley, initiated February 22; S. Giles, initiated March 1; Hugh B. Reed and D. F. Comparet, initiated April 20; M. Easign, initiated April 29; F. H. Dardin, initiated July 11; S. Dodge and Robert Work and James L. Worden, initiated July 26; J. R. Mitten, initiated August 23; A. D. Reed, initiated August 30; William S. Smith, admitted on dimit September 13; Wilson S. Hoagland, initiated September 13; George Bullard, initiated October 4; Jacob Carey, initiated October 11; Yearless Day, admitted on dimit November 15; Charles Hanna, initiated December 13; Charles T. Fish, admitted on dimit December 13; Moses Jenkinson, initiated December 20; Joseph C. Leonard, January 8, 1854; P. Francis, Theodore Liechtenhein and George L. Little, initiated January 10; George W. Pomroy, admitted on dimit February 7; Charles B. Morso and Alexander Wiley, initiated February 14; Samuel Brindle, admitted on dimit February 14; C. W. Alexander, Charles D. Bond, Owen Ford, initiated March 14; N. M. Grandstaff and Judge Vaughn, initiated April 11; John Burres, admitted on dimit; Owen Thomas, initiated June 27; E. L. Knight, initiated July 3; R. L. McCune, initiated September 4; William Dillon and B. F. Dailey, initiated September 19; Charles Kinderman, initiated October 3; J. R. Duncan, initiated October 17; William Blake and Nelson Gump, initiated October 31; Hiram Work, initiated December 5; Samuel McElfatrik and James H. Tanner, initiated December 19; L. N. Coverdale, admitted on dimit December 19; J. H. Lefever, initiated January 2, 1855; B. H. Tower, initiated January 16; D. H. Ford, John Butt and Liman Stitzen, initiated January 30; Peter Simonson, initiated March 20; Joel Vaughn, initiated March 27; William Larwell and E. P. Abbott, initiated April 10; Christian Parker, admitted on dimit April 10; Daniel Callahan and Daniel Eby, initiated June 26; George Depler, initiated July 10; Thomas Irvin, initiated September 7; Leonard Pearson, initiated September 25; Benjamin Saunders, initiated October 9; William Wier, initiated October 16; E. G. Coverdale, initiated October 23; E. A. McMahon, initiated January 22, 1856; Joseph L. Tait, initiated January 29; John Majors, William F. Ford, Isaac Wolf, J. Lessman, July 7; I. Lauferty, initiated July 27; Joseph Freeman, who had received the First Degree at Peru, Ind., was raised August 4, 1857; Warren L. Mills, initiated August 4; C. Orff, initiated August 11; Aaron Moore, initiated August 18; William Long, initiated September 8; James Clark, J. L. Harrod, H. Eby and James Clark, Jr., initiated September 29; G. H. Whitney, initiated October 20; Daniel B. Mills, initiated October 27; John Lane, Thomas T. Darwin, initiated November 10; Thomas G. Green, on dimit November 10; L. P. Larcom, initiated November 25; John W. Hollowpeter, William M. Dailey, Samuel Mercere, initiated January 5, 1858; Philip Blasdel, initiated January 12; W. C. Shoaff, Lewis Dessar, A. C. Probascio, initiated January 26; W. D. McElfatrik, initiated January 26; H. G. Brown, on dimit January 26; Edward Hardick, G. W. Bailey, initiated February 2; C. S. Smith, initiated February 6; Nelson Wheeler, initiated April 26; John Dever, initiated May 26; J. Q. Disbrow, on dimit July 6; George H. Wilson, passed and raised July 6; J. Colelazer, initiated August 10; Samuel Alden, initiated August 17; Andrew G. Lareom, initiated October 19; John F. Morrison, Philip Grund, initiated July 21; Ezra Mallone, initiated August 3; Thomas Larimore, initiated August 17; Asbury Andrews, initiated October 5; D. N. Bash, initiated November 2; S. J. W. Underhill, on dimit November 16; William F. Jones, initiated November 16; Jacob Harts, initiated December 14.

Summit City Lodge, No. 170, F. & A. M.—Date of dispensation May 31, A. D. 1854, A. L., 5854. Officers (under dispensation): Charles Case, W. M.; Francis L. Aveline, S. W., and Y. Day, J. W. The first regular meeting was held on Friday evening, June 16, 1854, with the following officers: Charles Case, W. M.; F. L. Aveline, S. W.; Y. Day, J. W.; D. W. Maples, Treasurer; Charles Band, Secretary; W. L. Smith, S. D.; Richard McMullen, J. D., and James B. Shoaf, Tiler.

Charter dated May 30, 1856. Charter members: R. C. Newmau, Y. Day, Charles Case, Charles Band, W. L. Smith, D. W. Maples, Charles Hanna, F. L. Aveline, David Comparat and Richard McMullon.

First officers after date of charter: Charles Case, W. M.; F. L. Aveline, S. W.; W. L. Smith, J. W.

Past Masters: Charles Case, from June, 1854, to June, 1858; F. L. Aveline, from June, 1858, to June, 1859; E. L. Force, from June, 1859, to June, 1860; W. H. Newman, from June, 1860, to June, 1861; Munson Van Giesen, from June, 1861, to June, 1862; Mort H. Taylor, from June, 1862, to November, 1862; W. H. Newman, from June, 1863, to June, 1866; George W. Voorhis, from June, 1866, to June, 1867; W. H. Newman, from June, 1867, to June, 1868; M. B. Strong, from June, 1868, to December, 1869; W. C. Babcock, from December, 1869, to December, 1873; Samuel B. Sweet, from December, 1873, to December, 1874; William Knight, from December, 1874, to December, 1875; C. L. Thomas, from December, 1875, to December, 1876; Levi Griffith, from December, 1876, to December, 1877.

Present officers: Levi Griffith, W. M.; William S. Patton, S. W.; Robert A. Liggett, J. W.; Israel Lee, Treasurer; D. W. Souder, Secretary; William W. Fisk, S. D.; John Keller, J. D.; T. H. Fleming, S. S.; S. S. Robison, J. S., and William Knight, Tiler. Present number of members, 165. Total assets, January 1, 1879, \$2,460.33.

Olive Branch Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 248.—This Lodge was organized February 10, 1859, under the auspices of S. D. Bayless as Grand Master of the State. The following were the officers and members at the organization: N. M. Grandstaff, W. M.; Judge Vaughn, S. W.; William Long, J. W.; Asa Woodward, James Clark, L. N. Coverdale, E. D. Coverdale, Joel Vaughn, Jesse Heaton, Dr. James Clark, Ezra Maloney, Henry Eby. N. M. Grandstaff was Master from 1859 to 1862; Joel Vaughn, from 1862 to 1865; Ezra Maloney, from 1865 to 1868; Jesse Heaton, from 1868 to 1876. Morgan Harrod was Master in 1877. Jesse Heaton was re-elected and is serving as Master at present. Officers of the Lodge at this date are: Jesse Heaton, W. M.; William Vanhorn, S. W.; A. J. Emerick, J. W.; Jacob Fisher, Treasurer; John Scott, Secretary; Uriah Todd, S. D.; H. W. Carral, J. D.; Jacob Hess, Tiler; Stewarts, William Scott, Dr. Allen Divolbiss; Trustees, Jesse Heaton, Dr. A. Divolbiss, Morgan Harrod. Number of members, thirty. The Lodge owns a hall 20x30 feet and have \$206.21 in their treasury. The Lodge is in a prosperous condition.

Sol D. Bayless Lodge, No. 369.—A number of Master Masons residing in Fort Wayne, prompted with a desire of being serviceable to the craft, and believing the interest of Masonry could be served by the formation of a new Lodge, accordingly, after holding several informal meetings and indulging in a general interchange of sentiments, the following, brethren, Anson Waring, Martin L. Bulger, John M. Coombs, Byron D. Angell, Alfred Hattersley, William Johnson, Jr., W. Akhurst, Sanford Lombard, assembled in the hall of Wayne Lodge, No. 25, F. & A. M., on the evening of May 4, 1866. As the result of this preliminary meeting, a dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge, dated May 30, 1866, with B. D. Angell, John M. Coombs, A. Warring, William Johnson, Jr., A. Hattersley, M. L. Bulger, S. Lombard and W. Akhurst, as petitioning members. On the 4th of June, following, those members met, accepted the dispensation and had the same recorded. Of this new Lodge, Byron D. Angell was appointed Worshipful Master; John M. Coombs, S. W., and A. Waring, J. W. In due time, a charter was granted and the Lodge has worked regularly ever since. The present membership is 100; the assets of the Lodge \$1,800. The following are the present officers: John I. White, W. M.; C. B. Oakley, S. W.; T. H. McCullough, J. W.; C. L. Smith, Treasurer; W. S. Buck, Secretary; George K. Torrance, S. D.; T. K. Caldwell, J. D.

Fort Wayne Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M., was organized under dispensation granted by Abel C. Pepper, Grand High Priest of Grand Chapter of Indiana, dated May 5, A. D. 1851, and of Royal Arch Masonry 2,381, to S. D. Bayless, James High, James B. Shoff, Robert Brackenridge, Samuel Souers, Henry Rudisill, James Arnisoa, James W. Borden and Fredrick Hamilton. The following were appointed officers under said dispensation: Henry Rudisill, High Priest; James W. Borden, King; Robert Brackenridge, Scribe. A charter was granted by the Grand Chapter of the State of Indiana May 24, A. D. 1851, and the era of Masonry 5851 and of Royal Arch Masonry 2381. Present officers: M. M. Smick, High Priest; C. M. Dawson, King; Joseph Whan, Scribe; H. W. Mardhurst, Treasurer; C. B. Oakley, Secretary; John H. Bass, S. B. Sweet, M. E. Arge, Trustee.

Fort Wayne Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar.—Organized under dispensation, granted by Right Eminent Sir Knight W. B. Hubbard, then Grand Master of Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America. May 24, A. D. 1853, A. O. 735. The dispensation was granted to Sirs Sol D. Bayless, James Collins, James High, H. H. Peppard, George Rockwell, William T. Hall, W. H. Ozier, Lewis J. Baldwin, F. McCauchy and Jacob Landis. Of these, Sir Knights Peppard, Rockwell, Hall, Ozier, Baldwin, McCauchy and Landis were members of Northwest Commandery, No. 13, Unity, Ohio, and never united with Fort Wayne Commandery. Sir Knights Bayless, Collins and High were residents of Fort Wayne, and became charter members of said Commandery. Organized under charter granted by the General Grand Encampment of the United States of America, at Lexington, Ky., September 19, A. D. 1853, A. O. 735. Officers for 1879: C. M. Dawson, Eminent Commander; John Lillie, Jr., Generalissimo; H. W. Mordhurst, Captain General; M. Cresley, Prelate; W. Hattersley, Senior Warden; W. J. Reynolds, Junior Warden; S. B. Sweet, Treasurer; C. B. Oakley, Recorder; M. E. Arge, Standard-Bearer; R. T. McDonald, Sword-Bearer; J. W. Stutzenberger, Warden; F. Comineavish, Sentinel. Regular day of meeting, third Thursday in each month.

Masonic Temple Association.—The Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the city of Fort Wayne, having had an existence therein for many

years (as rentes only), have conceived the idea of erecting a Temple for the joint occupancy of the different Masonic bodies located in the city, and, after some degree of agitation as to the practicability of the project among the brethren, the matter came formally before the Masonic bodies at their stated communications during February, 1878, at all of which, resolutions were passed, unanimously authorizing their Trustees to proceed, in the most practicable way, to carry out their expressed will, in a manner commensurate with the importance of the undertaking. Accordingly, a preliminary meeting of the Trustees was held February 13, 1878. A temporary organization was effected and a committee appointed to present Articles of Association. At a meeting, held February 20, 1878, the Articles of Association were adopted. The following is a list of the incorporators: George R. Bowen, Samuel B. Sweet, William Knight, William W. Fisk, James H. Simonson, O. D. Hurd, William Lyno, George D. Crane, William Johnston, Jr., Joseph Whan, William Rogers, William P. Swinney, Robert C. Bell, John I. White, Daniel L. Harding, J. H. Bass, Horatio N. Ward. On February 26, an election for officers was held, which resulted as follows: Samuel B. Sweet, President; Robert C. Bell, Vice President; William Lyno, Secretary; J. H. Simonson, Treasurer. The capital stock of the Association was fixed at \$50,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$5 each. The Masonic bodies were the first to subscribe. The Commandery, by her Trustees, on March 7, 1878, subscribed 200 shares, amounting to \$1,000. The Chapter subscribed 600 shares, amounting to \$3,000. Wayne Lodge subscribed 400 shares, amounting to \$2,000. Summit City Lodge subscribed 400 shares, amounting to \$2,000; Sol D. Bayless subscribed 300 shares, amounting to \$1,500, and Home Lodge subscribed 100 shares, amounting to \$500, every cent of which—and more too—has been paid. The lot on which the Temple is being erected, was purchased and paid for in July, 1878, at a cost of \$5,000. The following is a list of the Board of Trustees, elected by the stockholders, at their last annual meeting, held in January, 1879: Trustees—Alfred Hattersley, John I. White, Robert C. Bell, Samuel B. Sweet, John H. Bass, M. E. Arge, A. H. Hamilton, N. H. Ward, D. L. Harding, C. L. Thomas, William W. Fisk, William Knight, William Lyno, C. L. Smith, George D. Crane, J. H. Simonson, C. A. Zollinger, Joseph Whan, S. B. Bond, John M. Coombs, William P. Swinney. Officers—C. A. Zollinger, President; J. I. White, Vice President; William Lyno, Secretary; J. H. Simonson, Treasurer. Finance Committee—S. B. Sweet, William P. Swinney and George D. Crane. Building Committee—John H. Bass, John M. Coombs, S. B. Bond, R. C. Bell, William W. Fisk. The contract for the erection of the Temple was approved by the Board at their meeting held June 5, 1879, and work commenced June 12, 1879. The corner-stone was laid, with Masonic ceremonies, by the Grand officers of the State, September 16, 1879.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Fort Wayne Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., at Fort Wayne, was instituted October 27, 1843, by Deputy Grand Master John Green, assisted by Past Grands S. S. Tipton and W. Hubbell. They opened the Lodge by conferring the Third, Fourth and Fifth Degrees on Benjamin Saunders and James P. Munson. The charter members were Benjamin Saunders, James McClelland, James P. Munson, Peter Rodenbaugh, Joseph Stamford and S. C. Newton. After the Lodge was instituted, George Johnson, George Wilson, James B. Edwards, Aaron J. Mershon and Asa Naylor were initiated. All the parties named above are now dead, except A. J. Mershon, who lives at Warsaw, and James B. Edwards, who lives at Columbia City. There appears to have been no election for officers until December 18, when James P. Munson was elected Noble Grand and Joseph Stamford, Vice Grand. In the mean while, fourteen new members were initiated. The first sickness benefits were allowed to Peter Rodenbaugh April 22, 1844, amounting to \$6. On December 9, 1844, B. F. Mills died, the first loss by death that occurred among the members of the Lodge. As an illustration of the "hard times" in money matters during the time, the Lodge came near breaking up at that time on account of the impossibility of collecting dues and other moneys due to the Lodge. Past Grands George Johnson and Benjamin Saunders were elected Representatives to the Grand Lodge of the State March 31, 1845, and they were the first Representatives sent by the Lodge. The Lodge was still struggling in a financial slough, and on the 24th of July, 1845, it was ordered by the Lodge "that the Treasurer sell the 'white dog' (scrip issued by the State for the purpose of carrying on public improvements, in bills of \$5.00 each) at \$3.50 for \$5.00, and city orders at 87½ cents on the dollar." Officers of the Fort Wayne Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F.: December 18, 1843, J. P. Munson was elected Noble Grand; March 18, 1843, James Stamford, elected N. G.; June 17, 1844, B. F. Mills, elected N. G.; September 16, 1844, F. H. Tyler, elected N. G.; December 16, 1844, George Johnson, elected N. G.; March 24, 1845, C. H. Gould, elected N. G.; June 16, 1845, A. B. Miller, elected N. G.; September 17, 1845, Thomas Tigar, elected N. G. The present officers of the Lodge are: Peter Simmons, N. G.; Allen Hamilton, V. G.; William Beals, Sec.; A. Holyworth, Per. Sec.; T. J. Rodabaugh, Treas. Trustees—M. V. B. Spencer, D. M. Fulls, John Whinney, Platt J. Wise. Platt J. Wise, a member of the Fort Wayne Lodge, was made Worthy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the State of Indiana.

Harmony Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., organized January 21, 1845, with A. Durrie, G. Wilson, P. K. Brackenridge, S. Carry Evans and H. P. Ayers as charter members. List of officers for the term ending January 1, 1880: Richard B. Greene, N. G.; Robert Stratton, V. G.; Eugene B. Smith, R. Sec.; A. C. Keil, P. Sec.; Israel Lee, Treas.; John B. McGuire, W.; George L. Bittenger, C.; A. Hoover, O. S. G.; William Donte, I. S. G.; James Liggett, R. S. N. G.; Bayless Swift, L. S. N. G.; F. C. Weninger, R. S. S.; C. Hershey, L. S. S.; Charles Comparat, R. S. V. G.; James C. Beeks, L. S. V. G. Trustees—A. Racine, A. H. Bayless and C. Greene. Value of real estate, \$25,000; value of personal property, \$1,500.

OTHER ORDERS.

The *Royal Arcanum* is a secret institution. The objects of the Order are: 1st. To unite fraternally all men of sound bodily health and good moral character, who are socially acceptable, and between twenty-one and sixty years of age. 2d. To give all moral and material aid in its power to its members and those dependent upon them. 3d. To educate its members socially, morally and intellectually, and also to assist the widows and orphans of deceased members. 4th. To establish a home for the relief of sick and distressed members. 5th. To establish a Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Fund, from which, on the satisfactory evidence of the death of a member of the Order, who has complied with all its lawful requirements, a sum not exceeding \$3,000 shall be paid to his family or those dependent on him, as he may direct.

Howard Council, No. 246, organized February 5, 1879; membership, twenty-eight. Officers: William Rogers, Regent; C. L. Smith, Vice Regent; Charles E. Freese, Secretary; W. L. Petit, Treasurer; C. B. Woodworth, Collector.

Anthony Wayne Council, No. 380, organized September 11, 1879; membership, twenty-two. J. W. Vordermark, Past Regent; Robert S. Stratton, Regent; James Harpor, Vice Regent; Thomas J. Dills, Orator; C. F. Brenton, Secretary; W. F. Roitzo, Treasurer; J. A. Tyler, Collector.

Independent Order of Foresters, Court Kekionga, No. 2, organized March 17, 1874; membership, twenty. C. B. Woodworth, C. R.; Julian Baker, V. C. R.; Morris Lee, Secretary; W. P. Doty, Treasurer.

The *Reformed Men's Christian Temperance Union* is an auxiliary of the Indiana State Christian Temperance Union, and was organized about August 1, 1878. It is the outgrowth of the Murphy movement in our city a couple of years ago, and its aim and object is to break down the evils of intemperance, for the elevation of mankind in general, and for the advancement of Christianity. Its present officers are: President, John C. Kensill; First Vice President, Neil McKay; Second Vice President, Mrs. Charles Lincoln; Secretary, Thomas Kavanaugh; Treasurer, Mr. John C. Kensill; Trustees, George W. Jones, A. A. Davis and Thomas Kavanaugh; Chorister, Mr. J. W. Cromwell. Among its faithful workers might be mentioned Mrs. J. W. Cromwell, the two Misses Filleys, Mrs. C. D. Law, Mrs. Kavanaugh, Mrs. Dillie, Mrs. Sitheas, Mr. Virgil, Mr. Israel Adams and many others. It was organized at a prayer-meeting held at the house of Mrs. C. D. Law, West Washington street, by J. W. Cromwell, Thomas Kavanaugh, A. A. Davis, George Hanson, John C. Kensill, Mrs. C. D. Law, Mrs. Kavanaugh and Miss Duboise. It has met with much success, but not as much as we would like. The County Temperance Organization is the outgrowth of this little Spartan band of praying men and women. Their convention was held recently, with an evening session, in the Reformed Men's Hall, Fulton and Washington streets. New township organizations are being organized almost weekly. Resolutions were passed by the convention offering certain inducements for the National Christian Temperance Union (Francis Murphy, President) to be held at Fort Wayne, in November next, and I think they will accept and hold the next National Convention in this city. All this from that little Spartan band of praying men and women. J. C. KENSILL.

FORT WAYNE COLLEGE.

At the third session of the Northern Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at La Fayette, Ind., in September, 1846, the College was organized. The first session of the Board of Trustees was held on the 28th of September, 1846, informally. It was regularly organized, however, under a charter, June 19, 1847, and the corner-stone of the College edifice was laid on the 24th of the same month, Rev. S. Brenton delivering an address on the occasion.

A. C. Huestis was the first President, from September, 1847, to May, 1848, when he was succeeded by G. H. Rounds, who held the position until July 30, 1849, when, having resigned, the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Rev. Cyrus Nutt, who, in turn, held it until September 3, 1850, and then resigned. From that time until April 19, 1852, A. C. Huestis was the acting President. Then, Rev. S. T. Gillett was President until September 24 of the same year. He was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Brenton, to August 4, 1855. Rev. Reuben D. Robinson from that date until December 18, 1866. From that time till March 20, 1872, when Rev. R. D. Robinson was again President, and served as such during the succeeding five years, when W. F. Tolum was elected and is still at the head of the institution.

In the mean time, the progress was not the most satisfactory, but steps were taken, as occasion seemed to demand, to remedy existing deficiencies. At a meeting on the 1st of March, 1849, the President laid before the Board a communication from S. Brenton on the subject of a male department in connection with the College, which was referred to a select committee of Messrs. Edsall and Williams. At a subsequent meeting of the Board on the 28th of July, 1849, a resolution, looking to the consummation of that end, was laid on the table. In March, 1850, the Faculty, in a written request to the Board, asked the privilege of admitting male students at the commencement of the next term. This request was granted, and at a meeting of the Board on the 17th of August, 1852, "it was resolved, that, in the opinion of the Board, it is expedient to establish a College for the education of males at this place, to sustain the same relation to the North Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church that the Fort Wayne Female College does, and that we will co-operate with the North Indiana Conference and the friends of education in carrying into effect such a project." On the 10th of October, 1855, the "Fort Wayne Female College" and the "Fort Wayne Collegiate Institute" were consolidated with a new institution, known as the "Fort Wayne College."

The College has had a continued struggle for existence from its commencement until within a few years, but is now well established. Rev. R. D. Robinson, who presided over it for seventeen years, is entitled to more credit than any other

one man, but he was nobly assisted by such men as William Rookhill, Allen Hamilton, Joseph K. Edgerton, John M. Miller and George Brockenridge.

FORT WAYNE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

This institution was established in Burgess Block, No. 30 East Main street, January 1, 1873, by Prof. Thomas Powers, the present efficient proprietor. Its aim is to furnish instruction to young men wishing to become clerks, book-keepers, or general business managers. The course of instruction embraces only those branches most essential in conducting mercantile or business affairs.

The institution has been attended by upward of 400 young men and young ladies, up to the present time. Prior to its establishment, a similar school, known as the Bryant & Stratton Business College, was located also in the Burgess Block. It was under the management of Prof. H. H. Lipps. And still prior to the organization of the latter, a Commercial College, situated on Harrison street, near the Robinson House, was conducted by Prof. M. J. Francisco.

It is believed, under continued good management and competent instructors, that a Business College will be supported, and remain a permanent institution of the city of Fort Wayne.

ALLEN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

It is impossible to ascertain when it was first organized, or who the officers were, as no records can be found. It had died out, however, and June 6, 1866, it was re-organized, with the following membership:

Charles B. Sturgis, M. D., H. P. Ayres, M. D., Carl Schmidt, M. D., William H. Brooks, M. D., T. P. McCullough, M. D., C. S. Smith, M. D., J. S. Gregg, M. D., W. P. Wherry, M. D., C. N. Hoagland, M. D., William H. Thacker, M. D., Isaac N. Rosenthal, M. D., of Fort Wayne. T. C. Eakin, Monroeville; P. G. Kelsey, Fort Wayne; B. S. Woodworth, Fort Wayne; I. Townsend, Edgerton, Ohio; William Dougall, New Haven, Ind.; T. Davenport, Warsaw, Ind.; D. G. Linville, Columbia City; John M. Josse, Fort Wayne; Franklin McCoy, Columbia City; M. Magee, Fort Wayne; A. Engle, Monroeville; W. T. Ferguson, Columbia City; S. C. Ayres, Fort Wayne; A. J. Erwin, Fort Wayne; Joseph R. McCleery, Bluffton, Ind.; James Emanuel, Spencerville, Ind.; C. S. Melsheimer, Bluffton, Ind.; William P. Winton, Wabash, Ind.; A. D. Emanuel, Antwerp, Ohio; A. McDaniel, Antwerp, Ohio; M. F. Williamson, Fort Wayne; J. B. Casebeer, Auburn, Ind.; B. F. Cessna, Antwerp, Ohio; William N. Longworth, Van Wert, Ohio; D. W. Champes, Monroeville, Ind.; I. F. Fitzsimmons, J. W. Kinman and W. L. Davis, Fort Wayne; I. D. McHenry, Maples, Ind.; G. F. Bruebach, Fort Wayne; E. L. Wheelock, Jr., Harlan; Thomas R. Morrison, Heller's Corners; W. H. Myers, L. H. Spaulding, L. G. Thacker, Joseph R. Beck, L. Cartier, Charles Orvis and John D. Hartley, Fort Wayne.

The officers elected were: President—R. V. Murray, M. D.; Vice President—G. T. Bruchach, M. D.; Secretary—A. J. Erwin, M. D.; Treasurer—William H. Brooks, M. D.

Board of Censors—William H. Myers, M. D., J. S. Gregg, M. D., and C. S. Smith, M. D.

The Society was fairly prosperous, and held regular monthly meetings until May 5, 1874, when it was thought best for the interest of the Society to re-organize under the Constitution of the new State Medical Society, and it was accordingly done, and a new Constitution adopted, and the following named officers were elected: J. S. Gregg, M. D., President; Joseph R. Beck, M. D., Secretary; T. P. McCullough, M. D., Treasurer. H. P. Ayres, M. D., B. S. Woodworth, M. D., and W. H. Brooks, M. D., Board of Censors, and a large number of old members dropped. The Society since that time has continued to prosper, and holds a high rank among similar organizations. It holds regular monthly meetings from April 1, to November 1, and weekly meetings from November to April.

The last election was held June 3, 1879, when Thomas J. Dills, M. D., was elected President; Joseph R. Beck, M. D., Secretary; J. S. Gregg, M. D., Treasurer; and J. S. Gregg, M. D., C. B. Stemen, M. D., and A. E. Van Buskirk, Censors.

The Society consists of the following members: Samuel Anderson, M. D., H. P. Ayres, M. D., Joseph R. Beck, M. D., W. H. Brooks, M. D., Alpheus P. Buckman, M. D., Thomas J. Dills, M. D., James M. Dinnen, M. D., Charles W. Gordon, M. D., W. H. Gobrecht, M. D., James S. Gregg, M. D., John M. Josse, M. D., Carl F. Mayer, M. D., Thomas P. McCullough, M. D., Carl Proeyler, M. D., Isaac M. Rosenthal, M. D., Charles Schmidt, M. D., C. B. Stemen, M. D., H. V. Sweringer, M. D., A. E. Van Buskirk, M. D., H. D. Wood, M. D., W. R. Tuill, M. D.

FORT WAYNE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

Incorporated August 22, 1879.

Incorporators' Names—Joseph R. Beck, M. D.; Samuel Anderson, M. D.; J. S. Gregg, M. D.; Samuel C. Metcalf, M. D.; C. B. Stemen, M. D.; W. H. Gobrecht, M. D.; Isaac M. Rosenthal, M. D.; E. G. Wheelock, Jr., M. D.; Montgomery Hamilton, Esq.; August C. Trentman, Esq.; Adan H. Blünger, Esq.; George W. McCaskey, Esq.; Charles McCulloch, Esq.; Henry J. Trentman, Esq.; Carl Proeyler, Esq.; William H. Dreier, Esq.; Hon. Robert C. Bell; Henry Monning, Esq.

It was organized with the following officers:

President—Charles McCulloch, Esq.

Secretary—A. C. Trentman, Esq.

Trustees—Montgomery Hamilton, August C. Trentman, Henry Monning, Charles McCulloch, Hon. Robert C. Bell.

Faculty—W. H. Gobrecht, M. D., Dean; Joseph R. Beck, M. D., Secretary; C. B. Stemen, M. D., Registrar; W. H. Gobrecht, M. D., Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy; Christian B. Stemen, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine; Joseph R. Beck, M. D., Professor of Diseases

of Women and Genito-Urinary Surgery; Isaac M. Rosenthal, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children; James S. Gregg, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery; George W. McCaskey, M. D., Professor of Physiology; Charles R. Dryer, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; Joseph R. Beck, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; S. R. Robinson, M. D., Professor of General Pathology and Microscopy; C. B. Stomen, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear; Samuel Anderson, M. D., Professor of Physical Diagnosis; Hon. Robert C. Bell, Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence; Samuel C. Metcalf, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Medical College of Fort Wayne.—An institution of this name was incorporated in 1876, and was continued until August 8, 1879, at which time, there being some doubts as to the legality of its incorporation (which, however, could only affect its right to hold property and collect debts) it was dissolved, and on that date a new College bearing the same name was organized. The present Board of Trustees is: H. D. Woods, A. P. Buehman, H. V. Sweringen, A. E. Van Buskirk, T. J. Dills. The following are the officers: T. J. Dills, President; H. D. Wood, Treasurer; H. V. Sweringen, Secretary.

St. Joseph's Hospital is situated on the corner of Broadway and Main streets. Its ample accommodations are in every way well arranged for its purposes, and under excellent discipline. By reason of the great railroad traffic centering in Fort Wayne, the Hospital becomes the frequent scene of capital operations by the Hospital Staff, and will afford abundant material for clinical instruction, both medical and surgical.

The Fort Wayne City Hospital, at the corner of East Lewis and Hanna streets, has been opened to the profession since the opening of the College last year. Its apartments are large and commodious, and it is rapidly gaining favor. Members of the Faculty are also members of the Staff, and additional Clinical Instruction is thereby secured to the student.

The Home for the Friendless, a Lying-In Hospital, at the corner of Rock-hill and Pritchard streets. This institution will afford excellent facilities for advanced students in a department that is rarely accessible; and while the Obstetric Clinic will be conducted with the utmost regard for the interests of the patients, the members of the class will be permitted to assist in the accouchement, under the direction of the attending physician. In this way, opportunities will be presented of the utmost service and importance to the future practitioner.

Graduation.—The demand of the profession and of the public is an elevation of the standard of medical education. The Medical College of Fort Wayne, recognizing the justice of this demand, have instituted a graded course, which, however, for the present session, is optional with the student.

This course of study requires attendance during three regular terms.

The first year comprises the study of Anatomy (with Dissection), Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, with Urinalysis and Physiology.

The second year comprises Surgical Anatomy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Pathology, Histology and the use of the Microscope, Clinical Medicine and Surgery at the Hospital, and Physical Diagnosis.

The third year comprises Practice of Medicine and Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Diseases of Children, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Medical and Surgical Clinics at the Hospital, the Application of Surgical Appliances and Bandages.

The Faculty strongly recommend this course for the adoption of students, yet for the present they are free to choose whether they follow this or the usual course.

Physicians.—Dr. Bricker (1857), physician and surgeon, northwest corner of Clinton and Main streets. Dr. G. W. Bowen (1857), came in May, 1852, homoeopathist, office and residence on Barr street. C. S. Smith, M. D. (1857), physician and surgeon, corner of Calhoun and Pearl alley. Dr. Tollerton (1857). Dr. William H. Brooks (1857), physician and surgeon, southwest corner of Water and Calhoun streets. Dr. Leiber (1857), physician and surgeon, Columbia street. T. P. McCulloch, M. D. (1857), physician and surgeon, south side of Berry street, lot 513. O. P. Dr. B. S. Woodworth (located in 1846), physician and surgeon, next door to Dr. Thompson. Thompson & Sturgis (S. S. Thompson, Charles E. Sturgis), Columbia street. Dr. Wehmer. Dr. Faloon (1860), physician and surgeon, northwest corner of Clinton and Wayne streets. Dr. Cooper Ayers, physician and surgeon. Dr. S. C. Ayers. Dr. Leonard (came August, 1851), homoeopath. Dr. Daniel Kiser. T. M. Banks and Dr. Charles Sturgis were partners in 1846 as Sturgis & Banks. Dr. Lewis Beecher. Dr. James Dailey. Drs. Ayres and Brown were in partnership in 1846. Dr. Irwin. Dr. Carl Souitz. Dr. Samuel Huxford. S. S. Thompson (died July, 1851). Dr. Sevenick. Dr. Jones. Dr. William H. Thacker. W. D. Stewart. Dr. Rowan. Dr. Kitchen. Dr. Robert McNeill, surgeon. Dr. P. M. Leonard. Dr. James Ormiston. Dr. John Evans. Dr. Bernard Sevenick. Dr. L. Meinderman. Dr. J. M. Jesse.

THE GRATTAN LITERARY SOCIETY

was organized on the 1st day of December, 1878, with twenty-two chartered members, which number gradually increased until at the present writing (August 1, 1879), it had swelled to forty members. The object is laid down in the second article of the Constitution, which is as follows: "The object or spirit of this society is the moral, mental and social advancement of its members." It derives its name from Sir Henry Grattan, who was a member of the British Parliament, and whose principles were thought worthy of imitation.

The Society holds its meetings Thursday evening of each week, at their hall, 27 West Columbia street. The election of officers is held semi-annually, on the second Thursday of December and June of each year.

The officers elected at the organization were: A. E. Van Buskirk, Pres.; Mattie Wohlford, Vice Pres.; O. J. McGinness, Sec.; Louis Schrader, Treas. and Cor. Sec. On the second regular election the following were elected, who

continue to serve up to the present time, viz.: A. E. Van Buskirk, Pres.; O. J. McGinness, Vice Pres.; A. J. Moynihan, Sec.; Louis Schrader, Treas. and Cor. Sec.

The use of the hall occupied by the Society is donated as long as used for that purpose, by Louis C. Schrader.

Initiation fee \$1, monthly fee 25 cents, which affords the Society funds, and leaves it at the present time prosperous financially as well as in a literary point of view.

List of chartered members: A. E. Van Buskirk, Bartholomew McCarthy, J. F. Aber, William McGinness, O. J. McGinness, Edward France, Charles J. H. Schrader, Louis S. C. Schrader, A. J. Moynihan, Charles Preston, Edgar Bradley, Mathias Rauh, Charles Brookwalter. Ladies—Ella Harris, Helena Laudeman, Etta Brndway, Jennie Brndway, Sophia Goetz, Ida Nave, Denisia Nave, Mattie Wohlford, Kittie Wohlford.

TELEGRAPH.

In 1849, the first line of telegraph wire was laid to Fort Wayne and an office was opened in the *Times* newspaper office on the northwest corner of Calhoun and Main streets. George W. Wood, one of the editors and proprietors of the Fort Wayne *Times* had charge of the office, but, not being a practical operator himself, he had an assistant whose name is unknown. The line belonged to the Ohio, Indiana & Illinois Telegraph Company, that was organized by Henry O'Reilly. Stock was issued in shares of \$50 each, and the nominal capital was \$200,000. The line was to run from Cincinnati to Toledo, and thence, following the line of the Wabash & Erie Canal, to Evansville, Ind., with branches running from Lafayette, Ind., to Indianapolis and Chicago.

In 1850, Ezra Cornell, of New York, bought up the stock of the Company at \$2 per share, and soon after transferred it to the Western Union Telegraph Company, at its full value, and in that manner laid the foundation for a colossal fortune, that enabled him afterward to found Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y.

J. McNutt Smith, now of Fort Wayne, was, at the time of the transfer, an operator in the Cincinnati office. A difficulty having arisen between the Company and the parties in Fort Wayne, that had subscribed for stock in the original company, on account of the Western Union refusing to carry out certain contracts that the original Company had entered into, he was sent to Fort Wayne to arrange it, and, after doing so, he was appointed to take charge of the office, which position he retained until 1860, when he was succeeded by Charles Jones, who remained in charge until February 1, 1868, when he was succeeded by Charles H. Currier, who in turn was succeeded, May 1, 1874, by Oscar L. Perry, the present manager.

When Mr. Smith took charge of the office there was but a single wire, suspended on small poles, so slender that they could not well sustain its weight, and they would bend and warp with its weight and frequently break down altogether; and the instruments used were the old-fashioned "Morse" instruments that indented a strip of paper with a series of dots and dashes, that had to be read off after a message was received, instead of the present manner of reading by sound.

TELEPHONES.

Fort Wayne Telephone Exchange.—During the summer of 1869—June—Sidney C. Lumhard erected the necessary lines of wire and connected them with a central station in the third story of Follinger's Block on the west side of Calhoun, north of Main street. At the various terminals, the Bell's patent telephones and transmitters were attached, and the entire apparatus successfully put in operation. He now enjoys the patronage of 100 subscribers. Sidney C. Lumhard, Manager.

Western Union Telephone Exchange.—Immediately after, in July, the establishment of the Lumhard Exchange, the Western Union Telegraph Company began the erection of a series of lines throughout the city, and located an office in Nill's building on the second floor, west side of Calhoun, north of Wayne street and south side of alley; to this, their central station, the various lines converge, and, at the various terminals throughout the city, they are connected with the Edison patent telephones and transmitters. At the present time, there are sixty-three subscribers in connection. This management is under charge of O. L. Perry, Manager W. U. T. Co.

LAND OFFICE—SALES.

By an act of Congress, approved May 8, 1822, a land district in Northeastern Indiana was prescribed, locating the office at Fort Wayne. The following is the first section of that act:

"That, for the sale of the unappropriated public lands in the State of Indiana, to which the Indian title is extinguished, the following district shall be formed, and a Land Office established: All the public lands aforesaid, to which the Indian title was extinguished by the treaties concluded at St. Mary's in the month of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, lying east of the range line separating the first and second ranges east of the second principal meridian, extended north to the present Indian boundary, and north of a line to be run, separating the tiers of townships numbered twenty and twenty-one, commencing on the old Indian boundary, in range thirteen east of the said principal meridian, in Randolph County, and the said district to be bounded on the east by the line dividing the States of Ohio and Indiana, shall form a district, for which a Land Office shall be established at Fort Wayne."

One of the provisions of that act was, that until the lands embraced in the specified limits had been surveyed, or a sufficient quantity thereof "in the opinion of the President, to authorize a public sale of lands within the same," a Register of the Land Office and a Receiver of Public Moneys should not be appointed. Consequently, said offices were not filled until the year following, when Joseph Holman, of Wayne County, was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys, by President Monroe, who also appointed Samuel C. Vance, of Dearborn County, Register,

as prescribed by said act. The necessary proclamation having been issued by the President, the Land Office was opened for the sale of lands to the highest bidder, on the 22d of October, 1823, the office being located in the old fort.

The class of lands subject to sale at that period, as provided by Section 3 of the aforesaid act, was that "to which the Indian title was extinguished, and which had not been granted to, or secured for, the use of any individual or individuals, or appropriated and reserved for any other purpose by any existing treaties or laws, and with the exception of section numbered sixteen in each township, which shall be reserved for the support of schools therein."

A further provision of said act required that the lands should be sold in tracts of the same size, on the same terms and conditions, and in every respect, as provided by the act, entitled, "An Act making further provisions for the Sale of the Public Lands," approved April 24, 1820. The further provisions referred to were, that, "in every case of the division of a quarter-section, the line for the division thereof shall run north and south, and the corners and contents of half quarter-sections which may thereafter be sold, shall be ascertained in the same manner and on the principles directed and prescribed by the second section of the act of February 11, 1805"—which are that the length of such lines as returned by the surveyor shall be held and considered as the true length thereof. "And the boundary lines which shall not have been actually run and marked as aforesaid, shall be ascertained by running straight lines from the established corners to the opposite corresponding corners; but in those portions of the fractional townships where no such opposite corresponding corners have been or can be fixed, the said boundary line shall be established by running from the established corners due north and south, or east and west, lines, as the case may be, to the water-course, Indian boundary line, or other external boundary of such fractional township"—the minimum price being \$1.25 per acre.

In view of the conditions aforesaid, and the further fact of the special notability of the place as embracing the site of ancient Ke-ki-on-ga, of the French, English and American forts, where, from a period of a century and a half in the past to the present, the aborigines and their successors had met and counseled for the perpetuity of their respective customs and the maintenance of their rights—it is not strange that there was a spirit of rivalry giving impulse and energy to the motives of purchasers. At this first sale, John T. Barr, of Baltimore, Md., and John McCorkle, of Piqua, Ohio, were the most extensive purchasers, the principal tract being described as "the north fraction of the southeast quarter of Section 2, Township 30 north, of Range 12 east," upon which they subsequently laid out the original town of Fort Wayne, embracing 118 lots. The "Old Fort" grounds were not then subject to sale, having been reserved for the use of the Indian Agency, including some forty acres.

Alexander Ewing was also a principal purchaser at this first sale, entering the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 2, which lies immediately west of the Barr and McCorkle tract, and upon which Ewing's and Rock-hill's Additions were afterward laid out. The tract known as the "Well's Pre-emption," lying in the forks of the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, having been by act of Congress, May 18, 1808, set apart as a pre-emption to Capt. Wells, who was authorized to enter it, when adjacent lands should be subject to sale, at \$1.25 per acre—was purchased by his heirs, the Captain in the meantime having lost his life at the massacre of Fort Dearborn, on the 15th of August, 1812. These constituted the principal first purchasers, and cover a large proportion of the territory now occupied by the city of Fort Wayne. The offices continued to be located here during a period of twenty-one years.

The following persons filled the positions of Receivers and Registers in this office from its original opening until its final close and removal hence:

RECEIVERS.

1823, Joseph Holman, of Wayne County; 1829, Gen. Jonathan McCarty, of Fayette County; 1831, John Spencer, of Dearborn County; 1837, Daniel Reid, of Wayne; 1841, Samuel Lewis, of Allen; 1841, I. D. G. Nelson, of Allen.

REGISTERS.

1823, Samuel C. Vance, of Dearborn County; 1829, Robert Brecknaridge, of Franklin County; 1837, James W. Borden, of Wayne County; 1841, William Polke, La Porte County; 1843, William S. Edsall, of Allen County.

ARTESIAN WELL.

This well is one of the notable features of Fort Wayne, attracting the attention of all, inviting the multitude to partake freely of its waters, which are beautiful in their character, and possess medicinal virtues in high repute among the many who partake of them. With whom the enterprise originated does not now appear to us, but as early as 1869, the matter was agitated quite extensively among leading citizens. In the spring of 1870, the question was considered in the Common Council of the city, and subsequently referred to the Board of County Commissioners, as shown by the following action had by the Board on the proposition, June 6, 1870:

"In the matter of an artesian well, as presented to the Board by a committee of the Common Council of the city of Fort Wayne, the Board authorize the boring of an artesian well on the public square, and authorize the appropriation of one-half the cost of said well, payable out of the county treasury."

Notwithstanding the question continued to be agitated with considerable spirit, but little progress appears to have been made in boring the well, or even the location of it, during the succeeding two years. With a persistent determination, however, to make it a certainty, the County Board, on the 9th of September, 1872, took further and more definite action, and made the following order, which appears of record:

"Ordered by the Board of Commissioners of this county, that there be appropriated out of the county treasury the sum of \$1,000, for the payment for

the digging or boring and tubing of an artesian well, on or near the southeast corner of the public square, in the city of Fort Wayne, Ind., the same to be paid to J. S. Goshorn, when he shall dig or bore and tube a well at said point, of the dimensions of not less than seven inches in diameter, with a flow of water therefrom that shall equal a height of not less than four feet above the surface of the ground at said point. Said well to be commenced within three months from date."

Again, on the 9th day of January, 1873, the following additional proceedings were had, showing the earnest purpose of those interested to make the problem a certainty. At that time, it was "Ordered by the Board that the Auditor be and the same is hereby directed to advertise for sealed proposals for boring an artesian well upon the southeast corner of the public square, in the city of Fort Wayne. Said well to be at least four inches inside diameter, piped to the bed-rock with good wrought-iron pipe, and to be sunk 500 feet below the surface of said square, unless a flowing well should be obtained before reaching that depth, and provided, also, that the City Council shall agree to pay for one-third of said work as it progresses, the remainder to be paid by the county." Subsequently, on the 5th of March, following, notice having been previously given, further proceedings were had, to wit: The Board opened the several bids for boring the well, and awarded the contract to Ackerly & Hopkins, and the Auditor was ordered to notify them, so that a contract could be closed at once. They accordingly appeared on the 10th of April, when a contract was entered into pursuant to the aforesaid order, the terms of which were, that J. Hopkins and J. W. Ackerly agreed to bore a well five and one-half inches in diameter, five hundred feet in depth, and furnish everything, for \$1,800. If water was not obtained in sufficient quantities for a flowing well at an elevation of four feet above the surface of the ground, they were to drill until they got it, providing it was not over 1,000 feet, for \$2.50 for each additional foot. Under that contract, those gentlemen sunk it to the depth of 1,000 feet without reaching water. Under this contract, the extreme depth contemplated being only 1,000 feet, another contract was necessary. Accordingly, on the 2d of May, the Board entered into an agreement with J. Hopkins and J. W. Ackerly, of Ashtabula, Ohio, for the drilling of the well, and ordered the agreement to be entered upon the miscellaneous record in the Auditor's office.

About this time, the location of the well was changed from the southeast corner of the public square, to the northeast corner, in consequence of the following subscriptions, payable on condition that such change of location was made. Those subscribers were: Thomas W. Swinney, \$500; Henry Burgess, \$100; Ulrick Stots, \$50; George Fox, \$50; Henry Monning, \$50.

The terms of the new agreement were entered into by James W. Ackerly, of the first part, and Messrs. Morgan & Meyers, on behalf of the City Council, of Fort Wayne, and the Board of Commissioners of Allen County, of the second part—to drill the well upon the public square, to the depth of 1,500 feet, 500 feet deeper than it is now, for \$6 per foot for the 500 feet. If flowing water is not obtained in that depth, and the material or rock is of as worse character or harder to drill than the strata through which it has been drilled to this time, then he will sink an additional 500 feet for \$6 per foot for the last 500 feet.

On the 12th of August, 1874, 1,500 feet had been bored and yet no water had been found; hence, further proceedings were necessary. At that time, the Board, reflecting public opinion upon the question, gave the project a further impulse. The record discloses the following: Come now, "members of the Grand Jury and other tax-payers of the county, and present a memorial asking the Board to have the boring of the artesian well continued, if need be, to the depth of 2,500 feet. And the Board, after having conferred with a committee appointed by the City Council, consent and permit that Messrs. Ackerly & Hopkins may continue the boring of the artesian well for an additional 500 feet, at the price of \$7 for the first 100 feet, at \$8 per foot for the second 100 feet, at \$9 per foot for the third 100 feet, at \$10 per foot for the fourth 100 feet and \$11 per foot for the fifth 100 feet—the county to pay two-thirds of the above amount and the city one-third." When the full depth of 2,500 feet had been reached, there was yet no water, and some doubts were entertained in reference to the propriety of further appropriations for the purpose of reaching a greater depth.

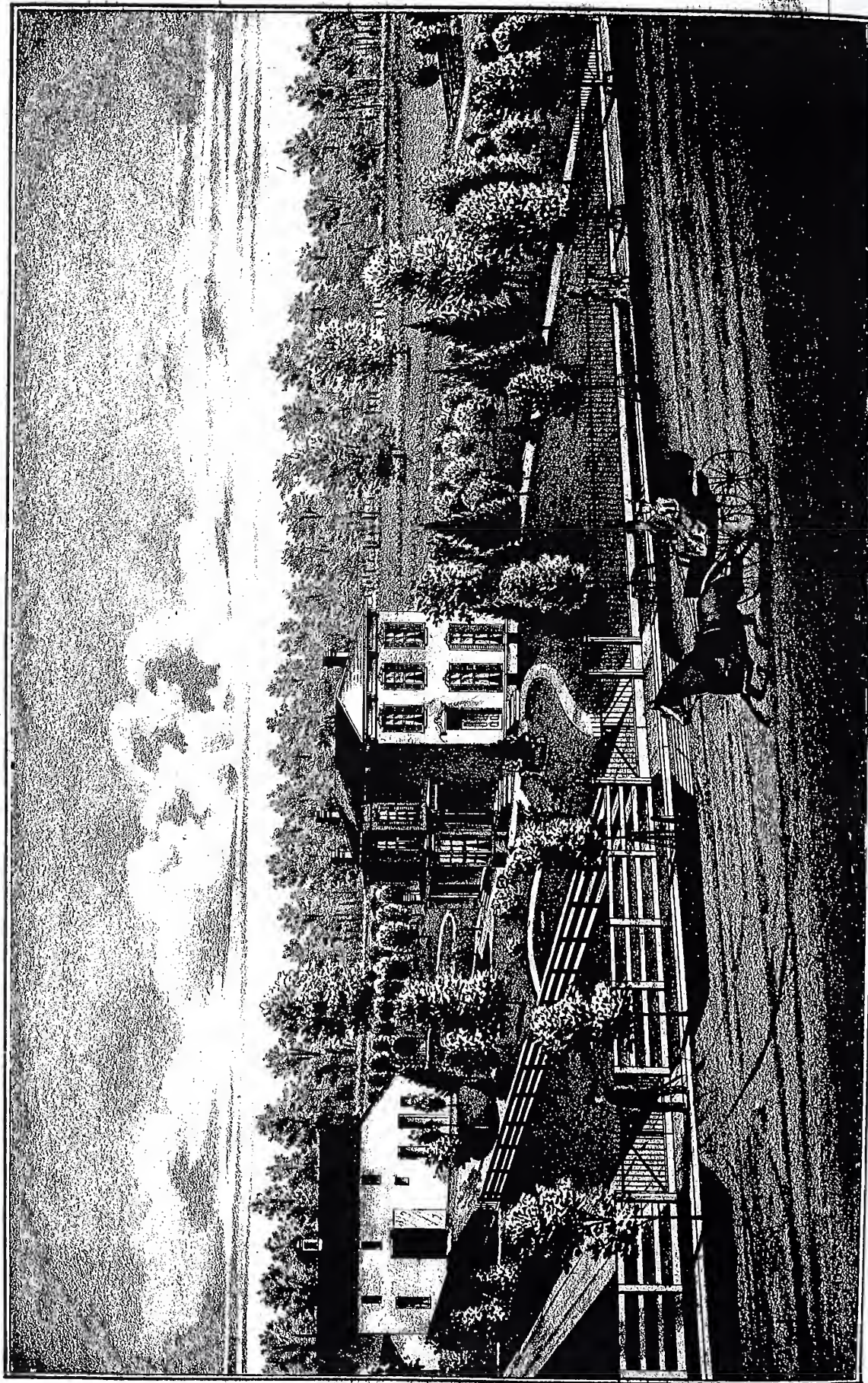
Mr. Hopkins, on the 18th of June, 1875, submitted a proposition to drill the well 500 feet deeper, for \$11.54 per foot, the city to pay \$4.21; and the county, \$7.33 per foot, which offer was accepted, and the work continued to progress with all the rapidity practicable, for a considerable time without satisfactory result.

From all that appears to the contrary, this agreement was literally carried out; and yet the anticipations of the projectors were not fully realized, though the well had been sunk to the depth of more than three thousand feet. However, on the 22d day of January, 1876, the following proposition was submitted by Mr. Hopkins, for the consideration of the Board. The proposition is thus stated:

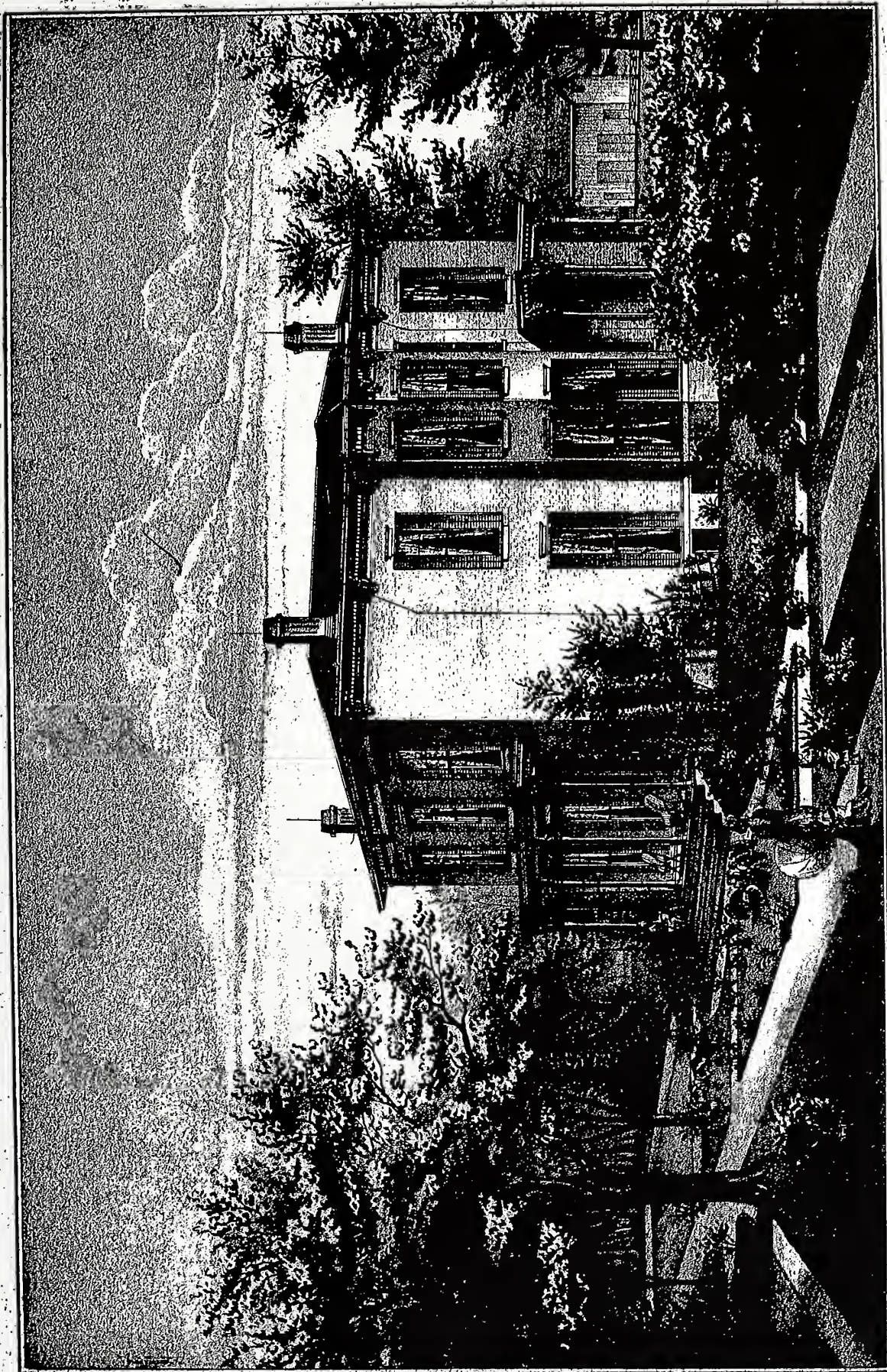
"Comes now J. Hopkins, and proposes to the Board that he will, at his own expense, tube the artesian well, for the purpose of ascertaining if the water will flow by so doing; and, if by tubing, he fails to get flowing water, he will then test the well for gas—provided, however, that, if he obtains gas in sufficient quantity to make it profitable for illuminating purposes, then the said Hopkins shall have one-half of the benefit arising from the use of said gas; but, if he obtains flowing water, he shall have no interest or benefit in it whatever." This proposition was accepted by the Board, on condition that the city of Fort Wayne would accede thereto.

PORT WAYNE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY

was organized in the summer of 1855, and commenced operations October 15 of that year. The original stockholders, as near as can be ascertained, at this time, were John Hough, Joseph Stratton, Compere, Hubbell & Co., Hill & Orison,

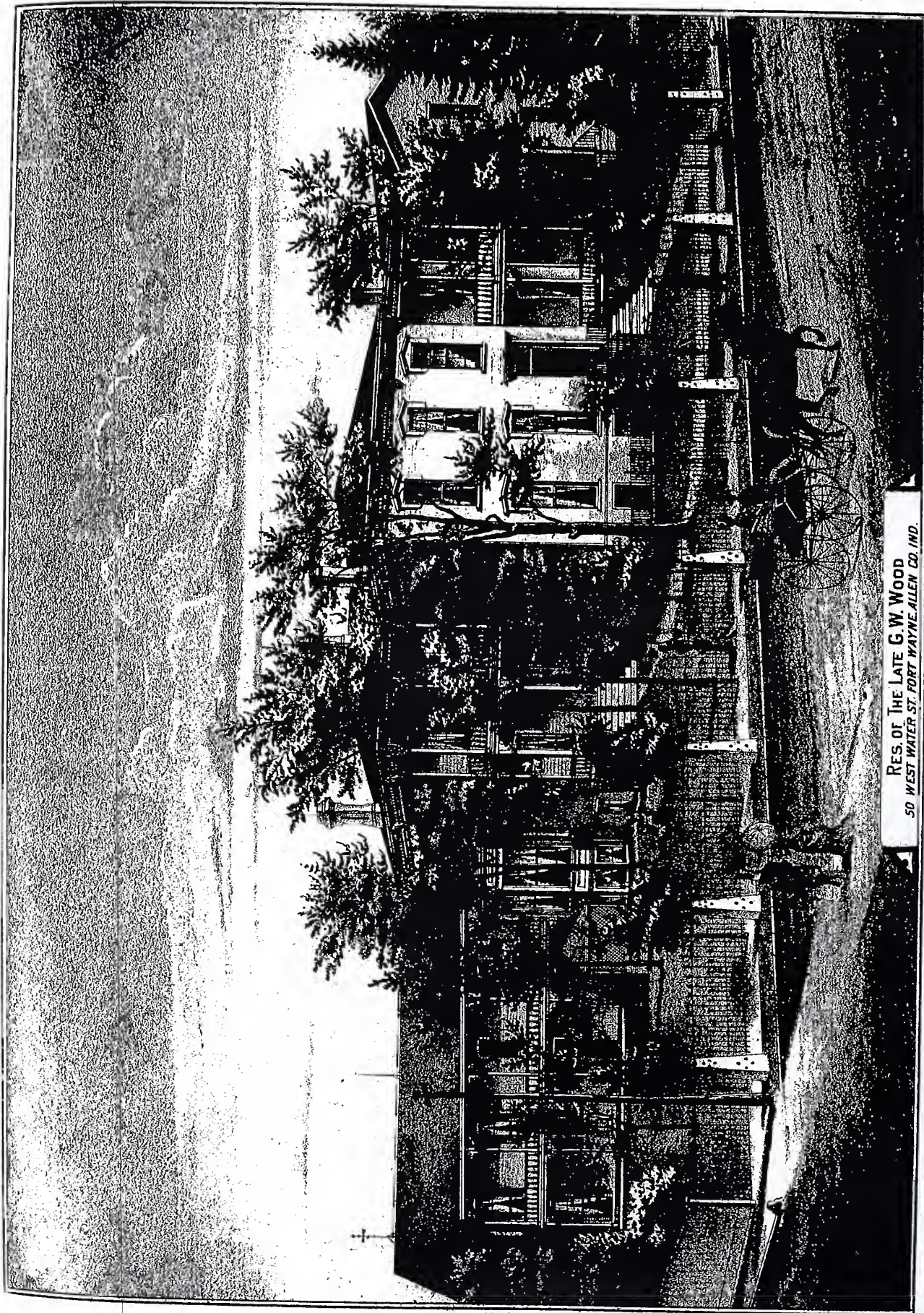


RES. OF JUDGE J. MORRIS, FT. WAYNE IND.

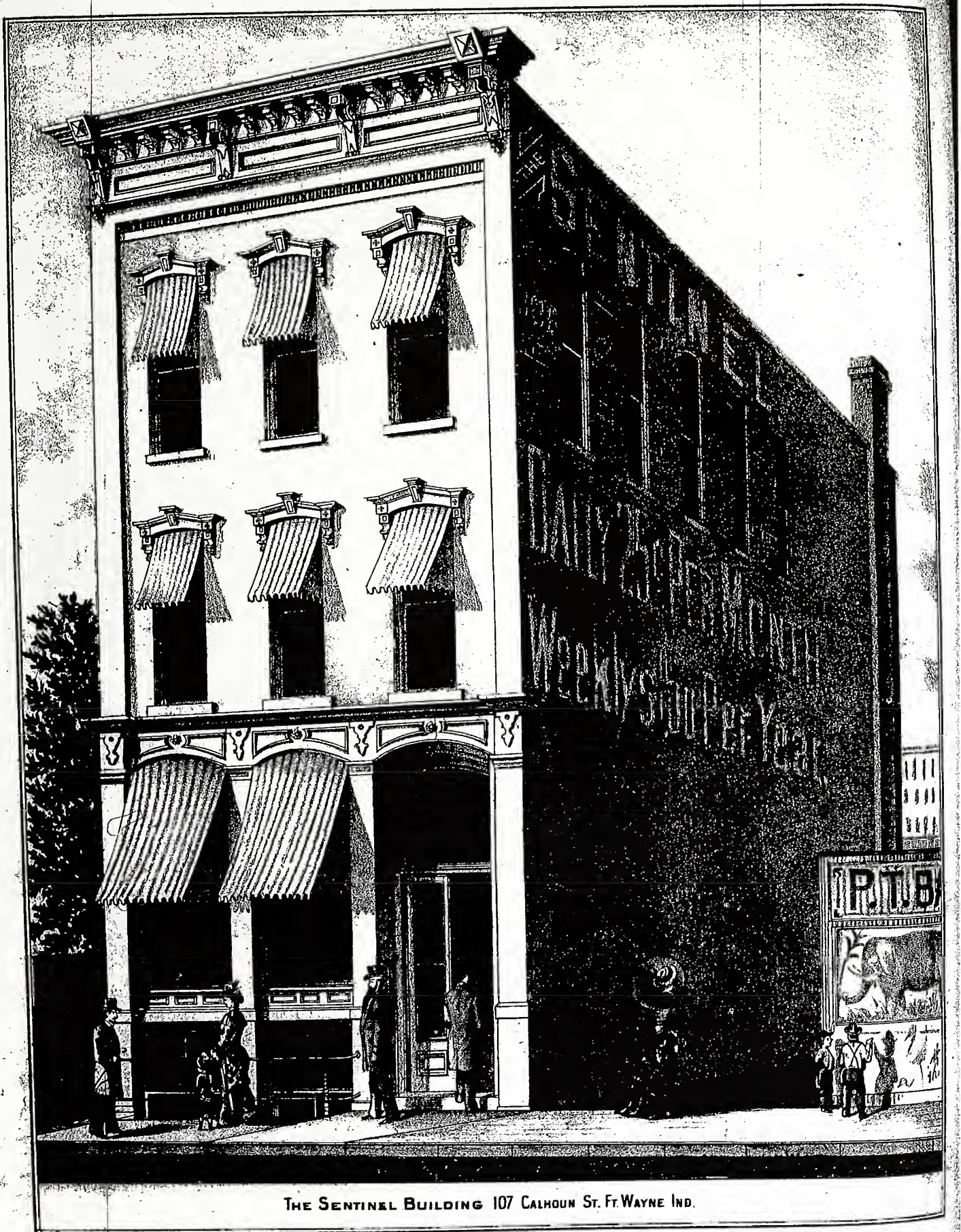


(SOUTH FRONT VIEW)

RES. OF KEIL BRO'S. FORT WAYNE, IND.



RES. OF THE LATE G. W. WOOD
50 WEST WATER ST. FORT WAYNE, ALLEN CO. IND.



THE SENTINEL BUILDING 107 CALHOUN ST. FT. WAYNE IND.

John Brown and John Drako, of Fort Wayne; Elijah Barkor, Barkor & Noble, Mrs. H. M. Haskell, Harvey B. Spolman, Silas Merohant and J. L. B. Cobb, of Cleveland. The original capital was \$225,000.

On Tuesday, May 4, 1858, an election was held to decide the question as to whether the streets should be lighted with gas, which was decided in the affirmative.

In 1873, the contract terminated, and a contract was entered into with the Globe Gas-Light Company to light the streets with kerosene for two years. On the expiration of that contract, a new one was made with the Gas-Light Company for five years, which has not expired as yet.

The capacity of the works is 150,000 cubic feet per day. There are fifteen miles of pipe laid in the streets, and 230 street lamps in use.

The present officers are James Choney, President and Treasurer; A. C. Probasco, Secretary; John M. Want, Treasurer.

GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY

was organized for the purpose of lighting the suburbs of the city, outside of where the gas mains are laid, with kerosene. Under a contract with the city, which expires in May, 1880, they now light 260 lamps.

WATER-WORKS OF THE CITY OF FORT WAYNE.

On August 5, 1879, the citizens of Fort Wayne authorized, by a majority vote, the construction of a system of Water-Works, and at the same time, the following gentlemen were chosen as Commissioners to execute their construction: Charles McCulloch, Henry Monning and Chris Bosoker. Afterward, J. D. Cook was employed as engineer, to superintend the construction, at a salary of \$2,500 per annum. Subsequently a salary of \$150 per annum was affixed for each of the Commissioners on October 21, 1879, the following contracts were let:

Two engines and four boilers from Holly & Co., Lockport, N. Y., \$30,500.
Pipe and pipe laying, R. D. Wood & Co., Philadelphia, \$126,380.70.
Valves, Ladlow Valve Co., Troy, N. Y., \$3,377.30.
Hydrants, Mathews' Hydrant Co., of Philadelphia, \$8,490.
Reservoir, construction of building, etc., on the Olde property, John Langohr and M. Bultes, \$59,627.36.
Engine-house, Moellering & Paul, \$8,490.

The whole amount now foots up at \$236,865.36. Mr. Cook's estimate was \$270,000, and deducting the aggregate contracts from the estimate of Mr. Cook, there is \$33,134.36 to fall upon for contingencies.

This completes the work as far as the contracts are concerned.

At this time, October 22, the first ground is being broken and all necessary preparations are being made to prosecute the work on to completion.

CITY SCRIP.

On January 1, 1863, the city of Fort Wayne authorized the issue of a series of city scrip, of the following denominations: 50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents. These were all on a white paper and were 6½ by 2½ inches in size. They subsequently changed the issue and put out a new one of the same denominations, but reduced to 5½ by 2½ inches. This scrip was finally redeemed, having been circulated only to meet the demands of a scarcity of small change, occasioned by the drawing out of silver during the rebellion.

CITY HOSPITAL.

This Hospital was established in the autumn of 1868; the first location was on the southwest corner of Main and Cass streets (old residence of William S. Edsall). They remained here, however, but a very short time, when they removed to their present location, on the southeast corner of Hanna and Lewis streets, this, a very convenient two-story brick building, commodious enough to meet the demands, has been secured for a number of years. We append below the present Trustees: L. M. Winde, William Maier, Henry Tons, D. B. Strophe, O. Hanna, A. F. Sieman, C. L. Smith, M. L. Albrecht, J. F. Thieme.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE SALARIES AND NAMES OF CITY OFFICERS, POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN FOR 1879.

Mayor, Charles Zollinger, per annum.....	\$ 1,600 00
Clerk, John Trentman, per annum.....	2,000 00
Treasurer, C. M. Barton, per annum.....	2,000 00
Assessor, John G. Maier, per day.....	3 00
Assessors, Deputies, per day.....	2 00
Street Commissioner, Dennis O'Brien, per annum.....	1,000 00
City Civil Engineer, Charles Breckenridge, per annum.....	1,600 00
Marshal, Hugh Deihl, per annum.....	1,100 00
Marshals (Deputies), F. Folkner and B. Guttermuth, each.....	800 00
City Attorney, Henry Colerick, per annum.....	1,000 00
Chief of Police, E. B. Smith, per annum.....	900 00
Lieutenant of Police, F. Wilkenan, per annum.....	840 00
Policemen, nineteen in number, each.....	700 00
Market Master, J. Schramb, per annum.....	200 00
Board of Health, Dr. Brooks, Dr. Dills, Dr. Heuchling, each per year.....	75 00
Rodman, per month.....	60 00
Chief of Fire Department, F. B. Vogel, per annum.....	700 00
First Assistant Chief, Robert Cran, per annum.....	120 00
Second Assistant Chief, Clark Slocum, per annum.....	120 00
Engineers, H. Hilbright and John Gruff, per annum.....	900 00
Engine Drivers, M. Connors and P. Bulger, per annum, each.....	780 00
Hook and Ladder Driver, George Swain, per annum.....	780 00
Hose Carriage Drivers, F. Pohlmeier, G. Smoders, each per annum.....	660 00
Hose Cart Driver, John Downey, per annum.....	600 00
Tillerman, Gus' Strodol, per annum.....	200 00
Minute Men, seventeen in number, per annum, each.....	120 00

POLICE FORCE.

In May, 1873, the police force of the city of Fort Wayne was established, with a chief and three subordinates; a station-house was fitted up on the east side of Court street, south of Berry, Lot 100, original plat. This building continues up to the present time as headquarters, is of brick, two stories high, and about twenty feet front; has an office in front about 18x20 feet, and cells in the rear, consisting of iron cages, two in number. The following are the regular order of the chiefs, with the names of the present force:

Conrad Pens. from May, 1863, to May, 1865; William Ward, from May, 1865, to May, 1869; Fred Limecooley, from May, 1869, to May, 1870; Patrick McGee, from May, 1870, to May, 1871; Deitrick Myers, from May, 1871, to May, 1872; M. Singleton, from May, 1872, to May, 1876; Hugh Deihl, from May, 1876, to May, 1878; Eugene B. Smith, from May, 1878, to May, 1879.

E. B. Smith, Chief, term expires in May, 1880; Frank Wilkenan, Lieutenant, term expires in May, 1880. The following embrace the police force: Patrick O'Ryan, John McCann, John O'Connell, Henry Schroeder, John Trautman, William Fahling, Fred Limecooley, Joseph Gushong, Thomas Doyle, Barney Roth, Patrick Connors, Peter Owens, M. Kelley, Frank Rhole, Fred Meyers, Fred Stahlhut, George Humbrecht, Henry Franke, Dennis Quillinan.

Assessors, John G. Maier; Appraisers, Isaac Campbell, John Forbing; Clerk, John Curtie.

Deputies—First Ward, John Begus; Second Ward, Julius Manuel; Third Ward, George Fisher; Fourth Ward, George Graham; Fifth Ward, Louis —; Sixth Ward, S. C. Freeman; Seventh Ward, William Foster; Eighth Ward, George Goeble; Ninth Ward, Charles Upleger.

NEWSPAPERS.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.—The *Sentinel*, which is, with one or two exceptions, the oldest paper in the State, and, in fact, one of the oldest in the West, made its first appearance on the 6th day of July, 1833. The publishers were Thomas Tigar and S. V. B. Noel, two men who did their full share toward laying the foundations of Fort Wayne's present greatness, and who were honored and respected by all who knew them. Mr. Tigar was a Democrat and Mr. Noel a Whig; hence, the paper, when first issued, was neutral in politics. It was, of course, small in size and very primitive in appearance, but its publication was an event of great importance and benefit to Fort Wayne, which then had a population of less than three hundred. The resources of the *Sentinel* were small, and, of course, it had a hard struggle to live, but it managed to survive, and has passed through many trials and vicissitudes, until now, at the age of nearly fifty, it is one of the most prominent and prosperous journals in the State. The first number of the *Sentinel* was issued from the old Masonic Hall building, which was then located on Lot 154, original plat, on the north side of Columbia street, east of Harrison. Mr. Noel's connection with the paper was brief, and in a few months he retired, disposing of his interest to Mr. Tigar. Under this gentleman's management, the *Sentinel* became an avowed Democratic organ, and it has ever since that time, with the exception of a very brief interval, been a firm and steadfast supporter of the Democratic party.

Mr. Tigar labored under the disadvantages which were inseparable from journalism in those days. He labored manfully and hopefully, however, and managed to issue the *Sentinel*, with considerable regularity, until 1837, when he disposed of it to the late Hon. George W. Wood, who made the paper a Whig organ.

Mr. Wood conducted the *Sentinel* three years, and, in 1840, it again changed hands, the Hon. I. D. G. Nelson, father of one of the present proprietors, becoming its owner. Mr. Nelson made the *Sentinel* again a Democratic journal, but he carried on the paper only until January, 1841, when he sold it to Mr. Tigar, one of its founders, who remained its sole proprietor for nearly a quarter of a century.

The struggles of Messrs. Tigar, Wood and Nelson to establish the *Sentinel*, are plainly indicated by an examination of its early files. Its leading editorials were usually appeals for money from delinquent subscribers, or if money could not be given, then for wood, produce, provisions, etc. Mr. Nelson, in his valedictory, complained bitterly of the meager support the paper received. Mr. Tigar was endowed liberally with those desirable faculties—patience, perseverance and industry—and although he found the road a long, weary one, he plodded faithfully along, and finally achieved success. Slowly but surely, the *Sentinel* gained in circulation, in influence, and in general business. It was, under his management, a reliable exponent of Democracy, and a faithful champion of the moral and material interests of Fort Wayne. It advocated every measure calculated to improve and benefit the city, and its growth was inseparably connected with the progress of Fort Wayne.

Under Mr. Tigar's management, the *Sentinel* gradually, but steadily, improved as a newspaper. From time to time, its size was enlarged, the amount of reading matter increased, the mechanical appearance of the paper improved, and its facilities expanded. On the 1st day of January, 1861, Mr. Tigar took a long step forward, by issuing the first number of the *Daily Sentinel*. He had seen the rise and fall of a number of opposition papers. In 1865, when he retired from journalism, the only other papers in the city were the *Gazette* and the *Times*.

Mr. Tigar disposed of the paper to W. H. Dills and I. W. Campbell, who were the proprietors of the *Times*, which they had purchased a short time previously from the late Hon. John W. Dawson. The two papers were merged under the name of the *Fort Wayne Times and Sentinel*.

On the 15th of January of the following year (1866), Messrs. Dills & Campbell sold the *Times and Sentinel* to E. Zimmerman, now proprietor of the *Valparaiso Messenger*, and Eli W. Brown (now proprietor of the *Columbia City*

Post). These gentlemen dropped the name of *Times and Sentinel*, and substituted that of *Democrat*. Among other improvements they introduced was steam power. Mr. Brown retained his partial ownership of the *Democrat* until the spring of 1868, when he disposed of his interest to Judge Robert Lowry. The firm name then became Lowry & Zimmerman. In the fall of the same year, there was another change. Mr. Zimmerman retired, and the publishers were R. D. Dumm, L. A. Brunner and Judge Lowry, the firm being known as Dumm, Brunner & Co. Mr. Brunner withdrew from the firm early in 1870, his interest having been acquired by Hon. William Fleming, now Treasurer of State, who shortly afterward bought Judge Lowry's interest. The firm was R. D. Dumm & Co.

Early in 1870, the *Democrat* was purchased by a firm known as Burt & Tucker, who, however, only published it for a few issues, when it reverted to R. D. Dumm & Co. John W. Henderson and Frank Finste held for a time an interest in the paper. R. D. Dumm & Co. issued the *Daily Democrat* for a brief period as a morning paper, but the experiment proving unsatisfactory, was soon abandoned, and publication in the evening resumed.

On the 30th of January, 1873, there was another change. The time-honored name of *Sentinel* was restored, and Dumm & Fleming became the name of the firm. Under this proprietorship, the paper was published until the 1st of April, 1874, when it was purchased by the Sentinel Printing Company, a corporation including among its stockholders Hons. A. H. Hamilton, R. C. Bell, and William Fleming, S. B. Bond, M. Hamilton, F. H. Wolko, and other well-known citizens.

The next change was in the spring of 1877, when the paper became the property of the Hon. William Fleming, who conducted it until the 16th of April, 1879, when it was purchased by the present proprietors, W. R. Nelson and S. E. Mors. The consideration was \$30,000. The firm name is Nelson & Mors.

The *Sentinel* has been issued from five different locations. Its first removal was to a building on the corner of Clinton and Columbia streets, since destroyed by fire. In 1850, it was removed to the Phoenix Block, which was its home until 1868, when it was removed to the Wolke Block, corner of Calhoun and Wayne streets. The present building was erected in the spring of 1875, and is located at No. 107 Calhoun street. It is one of the neatest, handsomest and best arranged newspaper buildings in the State. It is of brick, 25x70 feet in size, three stories high, with a basement. In the basement is the engine and press room. The first floor contains the counting room and book-binding; the second floor, the job printing department, and the third floor, the editorial and composing rooms. The building is lighted with gas, heated by steam and supplied with all the modern improvements. The motive power is furnished by a large steam engine. The presses are five in number. The newspaper is printed on a large double cylinder Hoe press, having a capacity of 5,000 sheets per hour. There are two Gordon presses and two Taylor presses in use in the job department.

The *Daily Sentinel* has an average circulation of 4,500 copies, which is constantly increasing. This is larger than that of any other daily paper in the State, outside of Indianapolis. The weekly edition is 2,200 copies, and is also increasing. The daily is a folio 22x31 in size; the weekly, a quarto, just twice the size of the daily.

The *Sentinel*, in both editions, prints a large amount of reading matter, including the Associated Press Telegrams. The paper is conducted with marked ability and enterprise, and need not fear comparison with any journal in the State.

In the various departments of the *Sentinel*, sixty-three hands are employed, not including those engaged in distributing the daily in the various towns and villages where it is circulated. The several departments are in charge of the following foremen: Job Department, R. A. Mears; Composing-Room, W. E. McDermit; Bindery, Joseph Strickland; Press-Room, Frank Keith; Counting-Room, E. W. Cook and A. C. Katt; Circulation, E. L. Cotterell; Advertising Department, Frank J. Wolf.

When we compare the *Sentinel* of 1879, with that of 1833, note the difference in the size and style of the paper then and now, contrast the double cylinder Hoe press of 1879, with its capacity of 5,000 sheets per hour, and the primitive Stansberry wooden press of 1833, which could only turn off a few scores of poorly printed sheets in an hour; when we note the number of hands employed now, and think, that in 1833, one man, with occasional help from a small boy, did the entire work of the office; when these comparisons are made, we can but admit that the *Sentinel* has kept fully abreast (if not a little in advance) of the progress of Fort Wayne.

In May, 1843, Thomas Tigar commenced the publication of a German paper called *Der Deutsche Beobachter von Indiana*; Dr. C. Smitz, editor; Thomas Tigar, printer.

A German paper was published here, begun in 1856, called the Fort Wayne *Democrat*, E. Engler, editor. The paper, however, was irregular in its issues.

In 1858, the *Indiana Staats Zeitung* was begun; G. B. Newbert, editor; Democrat.

The *Evening Transcript*, office southeast corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets. This paper was published by William Latham and Henry Cosgrove, and the first number was issued January 1, 1859; it was a daily sheet, and suspended in about one month.

The *Indiana Freeman*, a monthly; Sol. D. Bayless, editor. Its publication began in January, 1859, but was soon discontinued. It was again revived in 1876-77, but was again discontinued after the issue of the second number. R. C. F. Rayhouser was the printer.

The *Casket* was issued from the Methodist College, being made up of contributions by the students. It was commenced in 1851 and was printed in the *Sentinel* office.

About the same time, the *Alert*, a campaign paper, was published over Stapleford's auction-room.

The *Plow Boy*, an agricultural pamphlet of six sheets and a pink back, 10x7 $\frac{1}{2}$, with the motto on the outside, "Cultivate the mind and the soil," continued about two years; R. D. Turner, editor and proprietor.

The *True Democrat* began in 1852, published by R. C. F. Rayhouser; continued only a few months when it was merged with the *Laurel Wreath*, a literary paper, Thomas Cook, editor, continued until 1854, when it was sold to D. W. Burroughs, and the *Standard and Weekly* (Abolition), started in its stead.

In November, 1854, the first daily appeared, published by Mr. Cook, and called the *Daily Standard*. In March, 1856, Mr. Cook sold to R. D. Turner, and the daily was discontinued and the Fort Wayne *Jeffersonian* started in its stead, with Mr. Turner as editor and proprietor. In March, 1858, the last number of the Fort Wayne *Jeffersonian* was issued.

In the closing and beginning of the years 1855-56, a literary paper, called the *Summit City Journal*, was started, at the instance of the Young Men's Literary Association; it was discontinued in March of the same year.

In July, 1856, the Fort Wayne *Journal* began (a campaign paper), Wood & Kimball, editors; discontinued at the close of the Presidential canvass.

In May, 1858, the Fort Wayne *Weekly Republican*, P. P. Bailly, editor; on the 1st of January, 1859, he started the Fort Wayne *Daily Republican*. On March 28, 1860, Mr. Bailly sold to John Dawson, and it was merged to the Fort Wayne *Times*.

The Fort Wayne *Times*, a Whig paper, was established in 1841, by George W. Wood. In 1842, he sold to Henry W. Jones, who continued it without change until the end of the year 1844. In March, 1844, Mr. Wood commenced a campaign paper called the *People's Press*, and continued it through the Presidential campaign, when it was merged into the Fort Wayne *Times and People's Press*. In March, 1848, T. N. Hood and Warren H. Withers purchased this paper and continued it without change until August 31, 1849, when Mr. Withers retired and George W. Wood was admitted. Messrs. Hood & Wood continued until September 7, 1853, when Mr. Wood leased his interest to John W. Dawson and T. N. Hood for one year. Messrs. Dawson & Hood changed the name to the Fort Wayne *Times* and continued for a few months, when Mr. Hood sold his interest to Messrs. Dawson & Wood, who continued without change until September 1, 1854, when Mr. Wood retired and Mr. Dawson continued. On July 16, 1854, he began issuing the Fort Wayne *Daily Times*, and continued it until the 16th day of July, 1856, when he discontinued it. On February 1, 1859, it was revived, and continued until October, 1864. The office and press-room were located on the northeast corner of Columbia and Clinton streets, second and third stories, known as the "Times Building," which was burned March 28, 1860, and rebuilt immediately. In 1865, Henry Dills and Isaac W. Campbell, purchased the Fort Wayne *Times* office of J. W. Dawson. They did not, however, continue the issue of the paper, running only the job office. This they continued until 1866, when they merged it in the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, and called it the *Times and Sentinel*, which they at that time purchased. In 1866, Messrs. Dills & Campbell moved the office to the northwest corner of Main and Calhoun streets, third story.

In 1852, R. C. F. Rayhouser started the *True Democrat*, which he continued for a few months, when he sold to Thomas Cook, who, in May, started the *Laurel Wreath*, a literary paper, which he continued until in June, 1854, when he sold it to D. W. Burroughs, who started the *Standard*, with Charles Case, and John Hough, Jr., as editors; this, a weekly, was continued in the advocacy of Abolition, Free School and Prohibition Doctrines. In November, 1854, he began the publication of a daily called the *Daily Standard*, continuing both until in March, 1856, when he sold to R. D. Turner, who discontinued them and founded the Fort Wayne *Jeffersonian*. The paper was familiarly known as the "Zebra," (on account of the heading being in striped letters); this he continued until in March, 1858, when it was discontinued.

The Fort Wayne *Gazette*.—The Fort Wayne *Daily Gazette* was established in 1863, by D. W. Jones, who was induced to move his printing materials from Grant County, Ind., to Fort Wayne, and commence the publication of a paper in the interest of the Union people of Allen County. On the 4th day of May, 1863, the first number was issued from its office, at the northeast corner of Columbia and Clinton streets. It was published as an evening paper, being a six-column folio. D. W. Jones, editor and proprietor.

A few months later, Hon. Isaac Jenkinson purchased an interest in the concern, and became editor. The office was, soon after this arrangement, removed to No. 23 West Columbia street, next door to Hill & Orbison's commercial warehouse, occupying the second floor of the building. A new drum cylinder printing press and a portable engine were added to the outfit of the office, and on the 20th of October, same year, the *Gazette* was printed by steam-power, the first successful steam printing house in Fort Wayne.

In March, 1864, Mr. Jones, owing to ill health, retired, disposing of his interest in the paper to Homer C. Hartman. The new firm of Jenkinson & Hartman enlarged the paper to a seven-column folio. The business was carried on by this firm until 1867, when Mr. Hartman retired, and Mr. Jenkinson became sole proprietor. In October, 1868, Mr. Jenkinson sold a third interest to James R. Willard, and a third interest to Amos R. Wright, and in the spring of 1869, he sold his entire interest to the above parties. The office of the *Gazette* was about the same time removed to Calhoun street, opposite the Court House. On November 1, 1869, the *Gazette* was changed from an evening to a morning daily, and Mr. Wright became sole proprietor. Some years later, the concern was leased by Robert G. McNice and D. S. Alexander, for a term of years. At the expiration of the lease the *Gazette* became the property of a joint-stock company, managed in turn by D. S. Alexander and J. J. Grafton. The stock was purchased eventually by J. B. White, who sold a half-interest to Gen. Reub Williams and Quinn A. Hessler, in 1875.

July, 1876, the *Gazette* was purchased by the Keil Brothers, who have greatly enlarged the materials and machinery of the concern, an improvement needed to

enable them to meet the increased demands in the job and news department. The *Gazette* Company is now printing, in addition to the daily and weekly *Gazette*, over one hundred papers on the co-operative plan, distributed through the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Kentucky. The *Gazette* Company employ sixty-three men and boys in the different departments connected with the establishment. It has four steam newspaper presses, and six steam job presses, with the necessary machinery to carry on the work of publishing. A stereotyping machine is also in successful operation, by which much of the matter used is stereotyped daily. The power is furnished by a twenty horse-power engine. The *Gazette* is the leading morning daily paper in Northern Indiana; advocates the Republican ideas in politics; favors a sound currency, based on coin, as the only safe and honest currency. It had no sympathy in the least with the Greenback idea, and in that respect stood almost alone in the State, combating the futile ideas advocated by those drawn into the Greenback craze. Under its present management, the *Gazette* has gained a prosperity not previously enjoyed. The daily has recently been enlarged to an eight-column folio, and the weekly to a seven-column quarto, being one of the largest weekly papers in Indiana.

The *Dispatch* is a weekly newspaper, issued every Thursday by Mitchell & Co. James Mitchell, editor; Frank Orff, business manager. The *Dispatch* was founded by its present editor, who issued the first number on the 10th of September, 1878. In January, 1879, Frank Orff became a partner with James Mitchell in the publication of the paper. The *Dispatch* is National Greenback in politics, and has already attained a large circulation in Allen and adjoining counties.

BANKS.

Branch of the State Bank of Indiana.—The Fort Wayne branch of this bank was organized in August, 1835, and commenced business in a small brick building on the south side of Columbia street, west of Clinton, Lot 56, original plat. They continued here until in the spring of 1838, when they removed to the southwest corner of Main and Clinton streets, Lots 1, 2, Branch Bank Sub. The following were the first officers elected, Allen Hamilton holding the office of temporary President until the election of a permanent one: Allen Hamilton was elected President November 2, 1835, and continued in office until July 13, 1841, when he resigned and Samuel Hanna was elected. Samuel Hanna, President; Hugh McCulloch, Cashier. Directors—Hugh Hanna, William Rockhill, William G. Ewing, Samuel Sowers, Joseph Morgan, Francis Comparet, Isaac Spencer, Joseph Sinclair, Jesse Vermilyea, Asa Fairfield, Samuel Lewis, David Burr, Samuel Edsall, Allen Hamilton. The organization continued business until the expiration of their charter, January 1, 1856, when it was re-organized as the

Branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana.—This organization continued in the same place, and elected the following officers and Directors: Hugh McCulloch, President; Charles D. Bond, Cashier. Directors—Hugh McCulloch, Oehwig Bird, William Mitchell, Pliny Hogland, Melancthon W. Hubbell, Hugh B. Reed, B. W. Oakley. In 1865, it was merged into the

Fort Wayne National Bank.—The following officers and Directors were elected: Jesse L. Williams, President; Pliny Hogland, Vice President; Jared D. Bond, Cashier. Soon after this organization, Charles D. Bond was elected President, vice J. L. Williams, resigned. Mr. Bond continued in office up to the time of his death in December, 1873. S. B. Bond was elected President in January, 1874. The following are the present officers and Directors: Stephen B. Bond, President; Pliny Hogland, Vice President; Jared D. Bond, Cashier; James C. Woodworth, Assistant Cashier. Directors—Jesse L. Williams, Pliny Hogland, Oliver P. Morgan, Montgomery Hamilton, Stephen B. Bond. The capital stock of this bank is \$350,000; surplus fund, \$125,000.

Allen Hamilton & Co.—In 1853, Allen Hamilton, Hugh McCulloch and Jesse L. Williams formed a partnership and organized the above-named company to prosecute the business of discount and deposit. These gentlemen continued this business without change, on the west side of Clinton street, south of Columbia, Lot 57, original plat, until in 1855, when Stephen B. Bond was admitted, and further until 1860, when Charles McCulloch was likewise admitted as a partner. Thus they continued until in 1862, when, after having consummated the necessary arrangements—furnishing capital, etc.—with the heirs of George Depler, deceased, for the construction of a suitable building, they moved to their present location, and here enlarged and continued the business as Allen Hamilton & Co. until June 1, 1874, when the firm was dissolved. Immediately upon the dissolution, a new organization was effected under the banking laws of the State of Indiana, with the following officers and Directors, and under the name of

Hamilton Bank.—Charles McCulloch, President; John Mohr, Jr., Cashier; Joseph D. Mohr, Assistant Cashier. Directors—Charles McCulloch, Jesse L. Williams, Montgomery Hamilton, William Fleming, Frederick Eckert, August Trentman, Edward P. Williams. Report of the condition of the Hamilton Bank at Fort Wayne, Ind., at the close of business November 6, 1879:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$407,816 27
Overdrafts.....	8,173 33
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	8,424 37
Furniture and fixtures.....	3,293 74
Premium on U. S. bonds.....	3,150 17
Real estate.....	8,748 32
Stocks, bonds and mortgages.....	3,431 00
City and County Orders.....	\$ 88,568 02
U. S. bonds, par value.....	114,000 00
Due from banks and bankers.....	124,968 17
Cash.....	143,242 06
Total cash means.....	415,778 24
Grand total.....	\$848,810 44

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$200,000 00
Surplus fund.....	80,000 00
Profit and loss.....	18,142 18
Individual deposits.....	\$382,102 69
Certificates of deposit.....	171,171 62
Due banks and bankers.....	52,834 06

Total deposits..... 605,668 26

Grand total..... \$848,810 44

I hereby certify that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES McCULLOCH, President.

This organization, with a capital stock of \$200,000, enjoyed a daily average deposit of \$350,000, and had a surplus of \$36,000. In November, 1879, this bank was merged into

The Hamilton National Bank of Fort Wayne.—Capital, \$200,000; surplus, \$30,000. C. McCulloch, President; John Mohr, Jr., Cashier; J. D. Mohr, Assistant Cashier. Directors—J. L. Williams, A. C. Trentman, Montgomery Hamilton, E. L. Chittenden, Fred Eckert, E. P. Williams, Charles McCulloch. Present deposits over \$500,000.

Merchants' National Bank.—(Discontinued.)—Organized March 15, 1865; chartered May 1, 1865. The first location of this bank was on the northwest corner of Berry and Calhoun streets, Lot No. 106, original plat; it was afterward removed to the northwest corner of Main and Calhoun streets, Lot No. 77, original plat, where it remained until discontinued.

The following officers were elected upon the organization: P. P. Bailey, President and Vice-President; Dwight Klinek, Cashier; Directors, P. P. Bailey, S. D. Bayless, D. F. Comparet, G. L. Little and John Studebaker. In July, 1866, S. C. Evans was elected President. On Dec. 13, 1865, Dwight Klinek resigned; and in July, 1866, Dr. John I. Irwin was elected to fill the vacant cashiership, and continued until February, 1873, when he resigned; and January, 1874, C. M. Dawson was elected. Mr. Dawson was appointed Assistant Cashier to serve in the interim. The following is an exhibit of the bank, prior to its closing: Authorized capital, \$300,000; paid-up capital, \$100,000; deposits for 1874, \$75,000; surplus capital, in 1874, \$11,000. S. C. Evans, President; R. S. Robertson, Vice President; C. M. Dawson, Cashier. Directors, S. C. Evans, R. S. Robertson, H. C. Hanna, N. P. Stockbridge and C. M. Dawson.

First National Bank.—The First National Bank of Fort Wayne was organized in May, 1863, with an authorized capital of \$500,000. Upon the organization the following officers were elected: Joseph D. Nuttman, President; Samuel Hanna, Vice President; William B. Fisher, Cashier; J. D. Nuttman, Joseph Brackenridge, John Brown, John Orff, John M. Miller, A. S. Evans, W. H. Withers, Fred Nirdlinger, A. D. Brandriff, Directors. Paid-up capital, \$100,000; increased July 1, 1863, \$50,000; July 1, 1865, \$50,000; Dec. 1, 1871, \$100,000; May 1, 1874, \$50,000; \$50,000. Total, \$400,000. Paid-up capital was afterward reduced 25 per cent, the business continuing on a capital of \$300,000 up to the present time. In July, 1866, Samuel Hanna died, and John Orff was elected to fill the vacancy of Vice President. In August, 1871, Lem Hartman was appointed Assistant Cashier. In December, 1871, he was elected to fill the office of Cashier, vice William B. Fisher, resigned. The following are the present officers of the bank: J. D. Nuttman, President; O. A. Simons, Vice President; L. R. Hartman, Cashier; J. D. Nuttman, O. A. Simons, A. D. Brandriff, J. M. Miller, A. S. Evans, B. D. Miner, J. H. Bass, Fred Eckert, J. M. Nuttman, Directors.

The following is the report of the condition of the bank at the close of business Oct. 2, 1879:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$400,399 18
Overdrafts.....	1,256 50
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages.....	7,817 98
Due from approved reserve agents.....	73,704 52
Due from other National Banks.....	18,407 72
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.....	14,408 54
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	6,672 22
Premiums paid.....	2,217 91
Checks and other cash items.....	7,862 80
Bills of other banks.....	11,656 00
Fractional currency (including nickels).....	783 00
Specie (including gold Treasury certificates).....	6,074 13
Legal tender notes.....	60,815 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation).....	2,250 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent redemption fund.....	901 30
Total.....	\$665,206 85

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$300,000 00
Surplus funds.....	78,577 94
Undivided profits.....	15,509 43
National Bank notes outstanding.....	45,000 00
Dividends unpaid.....	1,017 00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	105,472 20
Demand certificates of deposit.....	97,819 26
Due to other National Banks.....	7,117 66
Due to State Banks and bankers.....	19,693 86
Total.....	\$665,206 85

STATE OF INDIANA, COUNTY OF ALLEN, ss:

I, Lem R. Hartman, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

LEM R. HARTMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of October, 1879.

W. H. RUTHRAUFF, Notary Public.

Corroborated Attest:

J. D. NUTTMAN,

JOHN M. MILLER, } Directors.

A. D. BRANDRIF, }

POST OFFICE, POSTMASTERS AND MAILS.

The first Postmaster was Samuel Hanna, appointed in 1822; his office was one door east of Colerick's Hall, on Lot No. 36, original plat. He was succeeded by Henry J. Rudisill, Sr., who kept the office in a frame building on the north side of Columbia street, between Calhoun and Clinton, on Lot No. 43, original plat. He was succeeded by Oliver Fairfield, who was located in the same building. He was succeeded by Smallwood Noel, who still remained in the same place, until he was succeeded by William Stewart, in 1845, who removed it to his own lot, on the west side of Calhoun street, between Berry and Main, on Lot No. 102, original plat. In 1849, Samuel Stophlet was appointed, and he removed the office to the east side of Calhoun street, between Columbia and Main, on Lot No. 76, old plat, about three doors north of the corner of Main street. At the burning of the block immediately opposite, he removed to the southwest corner of Main and Calhoun streets, Lot No. 80, original plat, the present site of Mengel's new block. In 1853, John G. Maier was appointed, being the first appointment made by the President, prior to which they were appointed by the Postmaster General, not requiring the consent of the Senate. During Mr. Maier's administration, he received the first letters by railroad; they were three in number, addressed as follows: R. W. Taylor.

The office was located first on the south side of Columbia street, about three doors west of Clinton, on Lot No. 57, original plat. He subsequently moved around the corner on Clinton street, west side, north of the alley, south of Columbia street, Lot 57, original plat. In 1861, Moses Drake was appointed; he remained in same office for a short time, and then removed to Robinson's Block, near Robinson House, on Lot No. 563, Hanna's Addition. He again removed it, after having refitted and inaugurated the present box system, etc., to its present location, on the east side of Court street, Lot No. 85, original plat.

Mr. Drake, while serving out a second term, died, and Peter P. Bailey was appointed to serve out the unexpired term; afterward, Jacob Kamm was appointed, who continued until a successor was appointed. During Mr. Kamm's administration, the office was enlarged to meet the growing demands of the mail, as well as more convenience in office room, the building was continued through to Clinton street. Subsequently, the carrier system went into effect, with general re-arrangement of the office, such as a stamp department, money order and registered letter office, etc.

EARLY MAILS.

"The first regular mail was in 1822 or 1823; Maumee mail once a week by horseback from Maumee and Piqua, Ohio. The mail carriers had to camp out one night on the route; the trips were made regular, but frequently came through with empty mail bags. The Chicago mail came through by Fort Wayne on foot, and was carried one trip by a Mr. Bird, some years dead, who lived in Pleasant Township on the Bluffton road. Wm. Sittenfeld took the first contract to carry the mail (Maumee mail); John Ohman was carrier. In 1845, the Maumee mail was transferred to the packets on the canal. In 1855, it was transferred to the railroad."

Packet Line.—In 1848, Daylo & Dickoy run a daily line of packets, leaving La Fayette Monday, March 27, 1848, at 10 o'clock A. M., arriving at Fort Wayne at 6 o'clock P. M. A daily line was run from Covington, Ind., to Toledo, Ohio. The line was continued in 1851, as Doyle & Co.

Stage Line.—July, 1851, Doyle & Hoskinson established a tri-weekly stage line to St. Mary's, Ohio, with a four-horse coach, connecting with Samuel Doyle's line of packets, to Dayton and Cincinnati, Ohio. Office in the Hedekin House.

In 1851, Sperry & Stewart established a tri-weekly to Wolf Lake and Elkhart. Office in the Hedekin House.

George Phillips continued a daily line to Maysville, Allen County, carrying the mail in 1849—the last of the Mohicans. Asa Fairfield came here in 1834; in June, 1835, he ran the first canal-boat on the canal from Fort Wayne to Huntington. This was called the Indiana.

The first omnibus line was started in February, 1857, by James Wsiker; the office was in the city bank, on Clinton street; present office with F. P. Randall.

Hack lines were subsequently run to the following points: Daily to Bluffton until completion of Muncie Railroad mail; daily to Decatur until completion of Richmond Railroad mail; daily to Kendallville until completion of Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad mail; three times a week to Butler until the completion of Jacksonville & Southeastern Railroad mail; mail over route on horseback to Liberty Mills until E. R. V. Railroad; mail over route via stage to Marion until about 1853-54. Zanesville and Maysville hacks and mail still continue.

Canal Notes.—The first sale of canal lauds was at Logansport, in October, 1830, and at Fort Wayne in October, 1832. Legislature appropriations was in the winter of 1831-32.

The commission of W. and B. C. met at Fort Wayne February 22, 1832, to carry into effect the provision of the Legislature, which required work to commence on or before March, 1832. A large concourse of people assembled on the ground west of town, when C. W. Ewing delivered an oration, after which Jordan Vigus, one of the Commissioners, with raised pick, said: "I am now about to

commence the W. & E. Canal, in the name of and by the authority of the State of Indiana." He then struck the long suspended blow.

In the spring of 1834, the feeder canal was finished from the dam on St. Jo to the town. Winter was lot in in June, 1834. F. P. Tinkham built a boat and launched it in the feeder, and took a pleasure party to the dam on July 4, 1834.

Mail Routes.—In 1849, Msumee route, three times a week, packet; Logansport route, three times a week, packet; Piqua route, three times a week, stage; Elkhart route, twice a week, stage; Winchester route, twice a week, stage; Whitley route, once a week, stage; White Pigeon route, once a week, stage; Coldwater route, once a week, stage; St. Jo route, once a week, stage; Bluffton, once a week, stage. In 1858—Sturgis route, daily, stage; St. Marys, three times a week, stage; Bluffton route, twice a week, stage; Auburn route, twice a week, stage; Gushen, twice a week, stage; Winchester, twice a week, horseback; St. Jo, Ohio route, once a week, horseback; Liberty Mills, once a week, horseback; Hicksville, once a week, horseback; Marion, once a week, horseback.

The First Daily Mail.—On Saturday evening, September 2, 1843, the citizens of Fort Wayne held a meeting at the American House (Spencer House) for the purpose of securing a daily mail line between Toledo and La Fayette, via canal, in winter on horseback. Samuel Hama, Chairman; S. C. Newton, Secretary; L. S. Chittenden, J. L. Williams and Hugh McCulloch, Executive Committee.

March 19, 1847, a memorial to Congress was presented to establish a daily mail between Fort Wayne and Toledo, Ohio, by packets in summer and horseback in winter.

FORT WAYNE SAENGERBUND.

On the 8th day of February, 1869, the above-named organization was effected, with the following members and officers: John M. Koch, George Hare, Julius Kabish, E. Heinlein, Jack Hehs, E. F. Haberkorn, Frank Ott, Nicholas Huber, Christian Raquett, Andrew Foster, William Hahn, C. C. Gates, H. Haberkorn, Henry Lapp, Louis Hartstein, G. T. Brubeach, Samuel Freoman, Christian Hoffmann, Valentine Linker, Louis Wolf, Christian Wenninghoff, Otto Cumberrow, Herman Hertung, Charles Draeger, Henry Elbrecht, George Strodel, Fred Michaels, George Biemer, Louis Bender, Herman Shnure, Fred Uebelhuier, C. W. Jacobs, Christian Hettler, William Leuhrman, A. Ruth, Gotlieb Unger. John M. Koch, President; P. Raquett, Secretary; Julius Kabish, Treasurer; J. J. Weber, Musical Director.

The organization was effected in Kabish's Hall, on the north side of Main street, west of Calhoun, third floor, Lot 78, original plat. In 1870, they removed to Immel's Hall, on the south side of Berry, near Court street, Lot 110, original plat, and in 1872, they removed to their present location, over George Strodel's, south side of Main street, between Clinton and Barr streets, Lot 60, original plat, La Fayette Hall.

On the 16th day of December, 1873, they were chartered as the Fort Wayne Saengerbund, with the following officers and members: William Hahn, Jacob Hehns, Frank Meyer, Emanuel Heinlein, J. M. Josse and John M. Koch as charter members. Emiel Haberkorn, President; Charles Drager, Recording Secretary; Henry Lapp, Financial Secretary; George Strodel, Treasurer; P. Medler, Musical Director; Nicholas Hoover, Francis Ott, Keeper of Archives.

The following are the present members and officers for 1879: L. Bender, G. Beimer, Robert Cran, William Chamberlain, Charles Dihm, C. Ehrman, August Forche, William Hahn, Nicholas Huber, A. Honick, Charles Hoffmanns, Fred Helling, Christian Hettler, Michael Himbert, Nicholas Heiny, E. Heiny, George Heckler, Otto Herbst, Louis Hazzard, J. M. Josse, W. B. Jacobs, R. Krull, Valentine Linker, William Lehmann, Asa Lewis, Fred Michaels, William Match, John McGown, Charles Muhler, Charles Munson, Henry Ortmann, Christian Ploor, Frank H. Rahe, A. F. Robbe, Stevens Shnure, J. Stein, George Strodel, C. Trenkly, John Trentman, Gotlieb Unger, Frank B. Vogel, Louis Veith, P. Waldschmidt, W. F. Moellering, August Longhurst, Christian Schaffer, Charles Seaboldt.

Honorary members.—H. Gratz, George T. Brubach. **Trustees.**—George Strodel, Fred Michaels, Gotlieb Unger. C. Hettler, President; Nicholas Huber, Recording Secretary; Frank Rahe, Financial Secretary; E. Heine, Treasurer; John B. Young, Musical Director; C. Ehrman, Color Bearer; Louis Bender, Keeper of Archives.

Musical Directors since Organization.—Henry Orff, Peter Medler, R. A. Wellenstein, John B. Young.

The following conventions have been attended in a body: North American Saengerbund in 1870, C. Raquett and Jack Hehs, Delegates, Cincinnati, Ohio; Toledo, Ohio, 1871; Cleveland, Ohio, 1875; Louisville, Ky., 1877; Cincinnati, Ohio, 1879.

On August 14, 1879, they purchased three Knabe Grand Pianos at a total cost of \$765.

MARTIAL BANDS.

Fairfield's Band organized in 1846. John Fairfield, Charles Edwards, snare drummers; James Humbert, bass drummer; Steven Sythens and David Lunsford, Fife Majors. The organization was disbanded in 1864.

Chamberlain's Band.—This was the first band here of any kind, was organized in 1840. Orff Chamberlain and William Chamberlain, snare drummers; Henry Chamberlain, bass drummer; Henry Smith and John Waters, Fife Majors.

Kekiunga Band organized in February, 1842. Brass.

German Band organized in March, 1843. Brass.

MILITARY ELECTION.

At an election held by the new infantry company, Wayne Guards, about to be started in this city, the following persons were elected, viz: S. C. Freeman, Captain; H. Rudisill, First Lieutenant; B. B. Stevens, Second Lieutenant; P.

Ramsay, Ensign; R. McMullan, First Sergeant; P. H. Oliver, Second Sergeant; T. B. Cocanour, Third Sergeant; Francis Arcim, Fourth Sergeant; H. T. Dewey, First Corporal; R. Chubs, Second Corporal; S. M. Black, Third Corporal; E. Stapleford, Fourth Corporal; P. Kiser, Standard Bearer; F. P. Randall, Clerk. May, 1841.

FIRST TAVERNS.

Taverns—or, as they have been modernized into the more euphonious title of hotels—were necessary for the convenience of travelers and transient persons, especially in those early days, when settlers were few in number, and their opportunities for administering to the wants of the hungry and wayworn voyager through the wilderness of Northern Indiana were meager and unsatisfactory. As a consequence, these institutions were in demand; and the demand seldom remained unsatisfied. Hospitality has always been one of the prime elements of pioneer life, and the experience of first settlers in Allen County were not exceptions to the rule. Taverns and places of "entertainment" were opened—not so much, always, because of the inherent disposition on the part of the proprietors so to do, as a notice to weary sojourners that they might stop and rest and supply the wants of the inner man.

In organized society, taverns were subject to the restrictions of law, and had, therefore, to procure licenses from the recognized authorities to that end. These licenses guaranteed certain privileges appertaining to the right to keep a tavern, and were generally granted by the Board of Commissioners, or other authority doing county business, sanctioned by the Circuit Court. The first license for that purpose was granted to William Suttonfield, on the 10th of August, 1824, and, on the same day, to Alexander Ewing, upon the payment, by each, of the sum of \$12.50, the Circuit Court having previously acted upon the applications. The first was situated on the northeast corner of Barr and Columbia streets (Lot 33), and the other on the southwest corner of the same streets. Tavern rates had been fixed, as elsewhere noted, at the May session of the County Board.

Mr. Ewing's tavern, situated on Lot 63 of the original plat of Fort Wayne, known as the Washington Hall, continued under his charge until 1829, when he was succeeded in the proprietorship by Robert Hood and Abner Gerard. Four years later, the establishment passed into the hands of Joseph Mollacke, who occupied it during the next two years. At that date, 1835, he transferred his interest to Samuel Sowers. In 1837 and 1838, the house came under the control of P. Timmons, and ceased to be used as a hotel.

Mr. McMacken, in 1835, having disposed of his interest in the Washington Hall, opened a hotel on Lot 45 of the original plat, on the northeast corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets. This site was the third, in point of time, occupied for hotel purposes in Fort Wayne. How long the original proprietor continued on the premises does not now appear—long enough, however, to cause his name and fame to descend to the present generation.

About the same time, Samuel Lillie established the Lillie Tavern on Columbia street, the third door east from the corner of Calhoun, the present site of William Shaffer's shoe store, on Lot 53 of the original town of Fort Wayne.

In 1836, John Spencer erected a hotel building on the northeast corner of the public square, which was occupied by Amos Compton, as a tavern, for some years. He was subsequently succeeded by E. Palmer in the proprietorship, who continued there until the house ceased to be used for that purpose.

HOTELS.

Rockhill House.—William Rockhill, in 1838, commenced the building of the hotel afterward known as the Rockhill House. This building is located on Lot No. 46, Rockhill's Addition; the building, however, was not finished until about 1840, and then only the walls and roof. The interior was finished in 1853, and in 1854, Phil. Rumsey opened it to the public as a first-class hotel, and continued in it up to 1867, at which time Mr. R. closed its doors to the public. On May 20, 1878, the St. Joseph's Benevolent Association was formed, and the building purchased and converted into the St. Joseph's Hospital.

Dayman House (afterward Kime House).—This building was built in 1836, by John Treutman. The following are the parties who occupied the house from time to time: Henry Dahman, Lowe, Cleaver, Evans, Jacob Lessman, James Walker, J. J. Kime, called it Kime House. During Mr. Kime's occupancy, the building burned. The house was located on the northwest corner of Wayne and Clay streets, on Lot No. 15, Hanna's Addition.

Palo Alto House.—This building was built in 1839, by Frank Rhole, and was opened by him as a tavern, in 1840, and continued until his death. The original building, still standing, is on the southeast corner of Wayne and Calhoun streets, Lot No. 167, original plat, a frame, two stories high. After the death of Mr. Rhole it passed into the hands of George Maier, who built a two-story brick addition to the south end of the original building on the same lot, and changed the name to Maier House. Some few years since, the frame portion was removed and the business, after having passed through several persons' hands, was at this time continued under a lease to William Kirtley. The following are the various landlords that have from time to time occupied this house: Frank Rhole, Mrs. Rhole, George Maier, Mrs. Maier, H. B. Garten, Jacob Lessman, John Bull, W. H. Murtah, William Kirtley, Rhodes & Pierce, Dr. Rhodes, William Reed. Mr. Reed continues the house up to the present time.

Hedekin House.—In the years 1843 and 1844, Michael Hedekin built a three-story brick building on the east side of Barr street, south of Columbia street, Lot 64, original plat, and on the 15th day of May, 1846, Calvin Anderson, of La Fayette, Ohio, opened it to the public as a tavern under the above name. Mr. A. continued until the 1st day of May, 1856, when he released it to J. Johnson and J. J. Knox, who continued as Johnson & Knox, till in January, 1856, when

Mr. Johnson retired, Mr. Anderson joining, and the business continuing as Anderson & Knox until December 1, 1857, Messrs. Anderson & Knox retired in favor of J. C. Gaylord; Mr. Gaylord was succeeded by Ely Kerns, who continued until July 1, 1858, when he retired and H. J. H. Mills came in; he continued until May 1, 1859, when he transferred it to a Mr. Wolf; Mr. Wolf subsequently transferred it to Avery Freeman, and in September, 1860, Mr. Dennison came in. Mr. D. finally sold to Edward Purcell, and Mr. Purcell sold back to A. Freeman; in 1876, Mr. Freeman retired in favor of the present occupant, Jacob Swisdner. The Hedekin was at one time one of the *bon-ton* hotels, being excelled by none in the Northwest; it stands as a monument between the past and the present, as a faithful reminder of the days of the stage and the packot, and is even now an imposing looking building, which speaks well for the taste as well as the enterprise of its builder. The house contains upward of fifty rooms.

Robinson House.—In the summer of 1855, Mr. James Robinson built a three-story double brick building on the west side of Harrison street, at the head of Columbia, Lots 562, 3, Hanna's Addition; in these buildings Mr. Robinson carried on the business of a shoe and leather dealer for a number of years. In the mean time (1860-3) the north building was occupied as the post office, and later by the United States Express Company. In the autumn of 1871, Mr. Robinson began an overhauling and refitting of these buildings, preparatory to their use as a hotel, and in a few months thereafter, J. H. Buckels opened it to the public, as the Robinson House, under a lease from Mr. Robinson, which he continued until the spring of 1876, when Mr. Robinson took charge in person, and continued until his death, in 1878, when his son, Henry, took charge, and continues at the present time. The house contains fifty-four rooms.

American House.—This building was built by Joseph Morgan; he subsequently sold it to Francis Comparet; some years later, Mr. F. P. Randall, as administrator for the estate of said Comparet, sold it to B. H. Sneider, who opened and ran it as a regular hotel, or tavern; prior to Mr. Sneider's purchase, however, it was run a short time as an inn, by a Mr. Butt; Mr. S. continued in the business until March 2, 1867, when it was burned; the building was a frame, two stories high, and located on Lot No. 49, original plat, south side of Columbia, west of Calhoun; in 1868, a brick structure was erected on the same site, continuing, however, over the sley by an arch, and including a portion of Lot No. 149, Hanna's Addition; this construction, by Mr. Sneider, is a three-story brick. During the occupancy of C. C. Fletcher, the name of the house was changed to Tremont, and continues in that name up to the present time. The following are the various landlords that have from time to time occupied the house, since it has been rebuilt: J. C. Hursh, B. H. Sneider, A. Gilbert, J. P. Jones, Chaney Oakley, B. H. Sneider, C. C. Fletcher, Mrs. Goodman, Studer & Shoup and Brownell & Shoup.

Grand Hotel.—In the autumn of 1875, J. H. Buckels refitted a building in Hanna's Addition; this building, a three-story brick, was built and used by Little & McCulloch as a grain warehouse and elevator, but, having been vacated for such use and remaining unoccupied most of the time, Mr. Buckels finally leased and fitted it for the above purpose, and continues as its landlord at the present time; the house has twenty-seven rooms.

Aveline House.—This building is a four-story brick, located on Lot No. 107, original plat, at the southeast corner of Berry and Calhoun streets; it was built by Francis Aveline, in the summer of 1860, and in 1861 was opened by him as a hotel; it was subsequently leased to Henry Fox, and afterward to Miller & Moritz; at the expiration of Messrs. M. & M.'s lease, it was leased to one Mr. McDonald, after which it was occupied by Mrs. Julia A. Aveline for a time, she finally leasing again to Messrs. Miller & Moritz; these gentlemen, the present proprietors, soon after purchased the realty; this house, at this time, is the largest and most commodious in the city, as well as the most central.

CARPENTERS.

Hugh Hanna came here in 1826-27; he was among the first carpenters. He and Maj. Edsall engaged in the construction of a court house on this public square, for which they were deeded lots on the west side of La Fayette street, south of the canal, for the construction of this building. Their shop was located on the north side of Columbia street, west of Calhoun, on Lot No. 47, original plat. John Majors came here, in 1836, from La Fayette, Ind.; was a carpenter, and had a shop located on Berry street, south side, between Calhoun and Clinton, on Lot No. 108, original plat, where he was located for many years. He was engaged on the construction of the first church (Catholic) ever built here, in the years 1836-37.

PLANING-MILL.

In 1853, George Humphrey and Orrin D. Hurd established a sash-factory on the north side of Pearl and west of Fulton street, and conducted the business under the style of Humphrey & Hurd until 1869, when Mr. Humphrey retired, and John Cochran was admitted, and the firm of Cochran & Hurd was formed; these gentlemen continued until 1863, when the works were destroyed by fire. In this year, and immediately after this fire, John Cochran, George Humphrey and William McFee formed a partnership, under the style of Cochran, Humphrey & Co., and constructed new shops, erected immediately to the east of the old one, on the north side of Pearl, between Fulton and Griffith streets. Here they conducted the business of manufacturing sash, doors and blinds, without change in the management, until 1877, when Mr. McFee retired, the business continuing, however, as Cochran & Humphrey up to this time. The following is an exhibit of the machinery, etc., in the buildings at this date: First floor—one double planer, one flooring machine, one rip saw, one cross-cut saw. Second floor—two sticking machines, two mortising machines, one rip saw, one cross-cut saw, one shaping machine, one paneling machine, two tenoning machines, one sash-tenoning machine, two sand-papering machines, one turning lathe.

SASH FACTORY.

This factory was located on the north side of Duck alley, on Lot 6, Eliza Hanna's Subdivision, and was fitted up as a sash factory by Wm. Robinson, in 1841-42; the power was from re-action wheels in the tail-race of the City Mills, over which the building stood. The machinery was brought from Cleveland, Ohio, via Detroit, Mich. Mr. Robinson remained in the business about twelve or fifteen months, when he died, and was succeeded by Hill & Williams, who continued for a time, and finally sold to James Howe. In the spring of 1851, Mr. Howe sold to Allen Hamilton and J. L. Williams, who immediately leased it to Raubon Fronfield. Mr. Fronfield continued the business until the spring of 1863, when Robert Todd was admitted, and the business, under the style of Fronfield & Todd, continued until the 1st of May, 1873, when the machinery was removed, and the building vacated.

FURNITURE FACTORY.

Mr. Winslow Pierce having built a cooper-shop on the north side of Pearl, west of Ewing street, carried on that business until 1870, when he formed a partnership with A. J. Emerick, under the style of Emerick & Pierce. This firm built an addition immediately in front and to the south of this shop, and put in the necessary machinery to conduct the manufacture of furniture and material. This was the first attempt, in this direction, made in this city. In 1870, Mr. Pierce retired, and Mr. Emerick continued until October, 1871, when he formed a partnership with J. Burkholder, under the style of Emerick & Burkholder, which continued until April 18, 1874, when Mr. Emerick retired, and Mr. Burkholder continued. On February 14, 1879, those buildings were burned. The number of hands employed varied from twenty-five to thirty. The machinery was as follows: One surface planer, one power mortising machine, one tenoning machine, one shaping machine, three table saws, one routing machine, one turning lathe, one twenty-horse-power engine.

In April, 1879, Messrs. Burkholder & Co. improved a two-story brick on the south side of Water, west of Clinton street (this building having been previously built by Turner Bros. for a box-factory), and fitted the building with the necessary machinery for manufacturing furniture, which they continue at the present time, employing constantly ten men, and operate the following machinery: One surface planer, one boring machine, one tenoning machine, one swing saw, two table saws, one turning lathe, one band saw, one shaping machine, one routing machine, one forty-horse-power engine, one tubular boiler; the amount of capital invested is \$16,000.

ORGAN FACTORY.

In 1872, the Fort Wayne Organ Company was organized, with a capital stock of \$40,000, and the following officers were elected: S. B. Bond, President; J. D. Bond, Treasurer; G. E. Bursley, Secretary and Manager, and R. F. Keith, Superintendent. The location is in "South Wayne," on the east side of Fairfield avenue. In 1878, all the officers were re-elected with the exception of J. D. Bond, deceased—in his stead, Charles Bond. The size of the building is four-story brick, 40x100 feet, with an L in two stories, 20x40 feet; storehouse, (frame), 20x40 feet; horse-power of engine (14x28), 60; number of hands employed, 60; number of organs manufactured per year, 1,200; main building, office, etc., three-story brick, 40x150 feet; one building, three stories, 40x120 feet; one building, two stories, 30x150 feet; one building, two stories, 60x150 feet; ten storehouses, averaging each 30x150 feet; drying capacity of spokes, 200,000; number of sets of wheels per day, 100; number of spokes per day, 1,200; bent stock (in sets) per day, 150; seats per day, 100; number of hands employed, 550; horse-power of engines, 100; frontage on Toledo street, 600 feet; on Clay street, 300 feet; total acres, 5.

In 1870, J. C. Peters built a building, 40x60 feet, on the present site of the Peters Box and Lumber Company, and conducted the business of cigar-box manufacturing. In 1873, Joseph Scheffer and Charles Pape were admitted, and a firm was inaugurated under the style of Peters & Co. This business continued until November 26, 1873, when the Peters Box and Lumber Company was organized. The new firm erected extensive buildings, enlarged the capacity, etc., the locality being on Lot 14 of Hanna's Out-Lots, and on the south side of High street. On the 26th day of November following, the business was merged into a joint-stock company, with an authorized paid-up capital of \$55,000. J. C. Peters was elected President; B. D. Angel, Secretary; Joseph Scheffer, Treasurer; Charles Pape, Superintendent of works. Under this management, the mills were again materially enlarged, capacity nearly trebled, and the number of employes increased twenty-five per cent. This management continued, with a few changes in the officers, up to the 28th of November, 1878, when the following officers were elected: C. Pape, President; Joseph Scheffer, Treasurer; W. J. Eckels, Secretary, the business continuing up to the present time. The following is a summary of the magnitude of these works, together with their capacity: Frontage on High street, 300 feet; amount of ground occupied in acres, 3.25; main building, three and one-half stories high, slate roof, brick, 40x80 feet; saw-mill (frame), 40x60 feet; engine-room, 20x40 feet; boiler-room, 20x40 feet; tobacco-pail factory, two stories, 25x60 feet; repair-shop and stave-mill, connected with main building, 25x40 feet; dry-houses, four in number, 12 feet high, each 12x16 feet; office, 15x30 feet; carpenter-shop, 10x20 feet; additional drying-room, capacity 20,000 feet; total area of floor room 20,000 feet; maximum number of hands employed, 100; maximum number of head of horses employed, 20; maximum capacity of lumber sawed per day, 15,000 feet; average shipments in car-loads for 1878, 360; horse-power of engine, 80; total number of planers, 4; total capacity of planers per day, 15,000 feet; band-saws for log-cutting, 2; capacity per day, 15,000 feet; veneer saws, sixty-inch, 1; capacity per day, 15,000 feet; seventeen other saws for cutting "dimension stuff."

ROAD SORAPER AND LEVELER.

J. Fleming and C. Pape, engaged in a partnership to manufacture road sorapers and levelers, under the firm name of J. Fleming & Co.

N. G. OLDS AND SON.

In 1861, Noble G. Olds came to Fort Wayne and established himself in business by the erection of a building 30x100 feet, on the corner of La Fayette and Toledo streets, immediately south of the Wabash Railroad; in this he put the necessary machinery and began the manufacture of matched material. Subsequently, Samuel Hanna was admitted, and the firm of Olds & Hanna joined this firm, adding bent-work, etc., and continued the business with increased vigor and capital. Mr. Hanna, however, finally withdrew, and Mr. Olds continued, admitting his sons, and changing the style to N. G. Olds & Sons. In January, 1876, Mr. N. G. Olds died, but by this decease no change or rupture was occasioned in the business; his son, Henry, taking direct charge of the concern, moved it forward with increased vigor. Mr. N. G. Olds was indefatigable in his endeavor to build up a business that would not only redound to his credit, but that would confer a permanent benefit upon the citizens of this city. In this he succeeded most admirably, and left, in his sons, no less of the same sagacious judgment and sterling business integrity. Soon after the thorough inauguration of the business, felloes, shafts, etc., etc., having been manufactured, they added the manufacture of spokes, having in the mean time increased their factory facilities. In 1865, they began the manufacture of the Warner patent wheel, and continued until 1872, at which time they began the manufacture of a wheel patented by themselves, and known as the Olds Wheel, ceasing the manufacture of the Warner. In June, 1871, having taken out letters-patent of a buggy or wagon seat, they added this to the other branches, completing the facilities for the construction of seats, bodies and bent-work; from time to time, large additions have been made both in grounds, building and machinery, the latter of which embraces, in various numbers, all the latest and improved styles, and numbers, in prices and variety, among the hundreds.

LUMBER COMPANY.

This business was originally established by Andrews & Oakley, and in 1861 and 1862, the firm changed to Clark & Co., and in 1865, John Rhinesmith was admitted, continuing until 1871, when the partnership was merged into a joint-stock company, with a paid-up capital of \$60,000, which was subsequently increased to \$80,000. The following were the officers elected at the time of incorporation: J. H. Clark, President; C. D. Bond, Treasurer; and J. H. Simonson, Secretary; the subsequent death of Mr. C. D. Bond caused a vacancy, which was immediately filled by S. B. Bond; the Board of Directors were: J. H. Clark, John Rhinesmith, J. H. Simonson, S. B. Bond and William Fleming. Extensive lumber fields in Michigan were purchased, and large mills erected, with capacity of turning out 70,000 feet of lumber per day, employing from 100 to 125 men; in 1864, they built a mill for the purpose of dressing lumber. The following is an exhibit of the business of this company at this point: In 1873, 3,000,000 feet of pine, 1,000,000 feet of poplar, 600,000 feet of ash, 5,000,000 shingles, and 1,250,000 lath. This company continued until 1875, at which time it was dissolved, and the firm of Rhinesmith & Simonson was established.

TANNERIES.

In 1843, Henry Work and Samuel Hanna built a tannery of forty vats, on the north side of the canal, and west of the southwest corner of Barr and Water streets, on Lot No. 30, original plat, and conducted the business of tanners and curriers, under the name of Work & Hanna, until July 1, 1848, when it was burned down. Messrs. Work & Hanna rebuilt immediately on the same site, and called the new building the Phoenix Tannery. This building was a substantial brick, and contained forty vats, together with a steam engine of fifteen-horse power. In 1851, Mr. Work retired and Jacob Fry and T. P. Anderson were admitted, the business continuing under the name of Hanna, Anderson & Co. until 1853, when Messrs. Hanna and Anderson withdrew, and Mr. Fry continuing under the name of Jacob Fry. In 1854, Mr. Fry vacated the tannery.

In 1828, Isaac Marquis and ——— Holcomb built a tannery on the southeast corner of Columbia and Harrison streets, on Lot No. 564, Hanna's Addition, and conducted the business of tanners and curriers under the firm name of Marquis & Holcomb, until 1833, when Messrs. Marquis & Holcomb sold to Henry Work, who continued until 1835, when David and Robert Work and Jacob Fry were admitted, and business continued as Henry Work & Co. until 1836, when Henry, Robert and David Work retired, and Charles Paige was admitted, the business continuing under the name of Paige & Fry. In 1842-43, Mr. Fry sold his interest to James Robinson, who continued the business under the name of Robinson & Paige. This firm vacated this tannery and removed to their new building, immediately opposite and west, on Lot 563, Hanna's Addition, and continued, Mr. Fry as foreman. Afterward, Mr. Paige withdrew, and Mr. Robinson continued under the firm name of James Robinson. Later, Mr. Robinson vacated this tannery. The building was a frame, with forty vats, and horse power. In 1846-47, James Paige, William Thorpe and Conrad Nill joined a partnership under the name of Paige, Thorpe & Nill. This firm built a tannery on north side of the canal, on Lot No. 568, Hanna's Addition, immediately west of Harrison street; they continued until Thorpe and Nill withdrew. James Paige continued the business up to 1853-54, when he retired, and a new firm was formed under the name of Fry & Cheesman, who continued until 1859, when Mr. Fry retired and Mr. Cheesman continued under the name of D. Cheesman. Mr. Cheesman continued the business until his death in 1861, at which time Simon Manok, Philip Nestle and ——— Shellhorn took possession and conducted a business under the name of Manok & Co. until Nestle

withdrew, and Manok and Shellhorn continued under same name until, when Shellhorn withdrew and Koester was admitted, the business going forward under the name of Manok & Koester, until the death of Mr. Munok, when Mr. Koester assumed the entire control and continued the business until it was vacated. The building was a frame, with twenty-eight vats, and up to Mr. Paige's occupancy was run by horse power. He, however, on coming into individual possession, put in a steam engine of about ten-horse power.

Later, Philo Taylor and Alfred Hubbell built a tannery of twenty-five vats on the north side of the canal and east of Harrison street, Lot 567, Hanna's Addition. This building was a two-story frame, and had a horse-power. Mr. Hubbell subsequently withdrew, and Mr. Taylor continued until his death, when it was vacated as a tannery.

COOPERS.

Madore Trickey (or Truckey) came here in about 1828, and made kegs and barrels for the Indians and traders, and continued the business until about 1834 or 1835. Jesse Swigart came here in about 1841, and was located in the cooper business on the alley between Columbia and Main streets, in the corner of what is now a cigar factory; was on Lot No. 52, original plat. He continued here until about 1845 or 1846.

Ball & Johnston were engaged in the cooper business, from about 1843 to 1846; were located on the south side of Pearl street, between Harrison and Maiden Lane, on Lot No. 546, Hanna's Addition.

STAVE, HEADING AND COOPERAGE WORKS.

In 1870, Phyno Aynsworth & Co. built a factory on the west side of the G. R. & I. R. R., immediately south of the canal, and continued the above-named business until 1874, when John H. Cody and Killian Baker, joining a partnership, under the style of J. H. Cody & Co., succeeded to the business, and continued until 1876, when the works were destroyed by fire. The cooperage portion, however, was continued for a few months after, but was also destroyed by fire in the same year. These works employed, when in full operation, upward of fifty men.

TRESS-HOOP MANUFACTORY.

In July, 1875, Henry Stephen and S. D. Bidler formed a partnership, under the style of H. Stephen & Co., and began the manufacture of tress-hoops on the west side of Calhoun, north of Lewis street, on the 3d of February, 1879. Their improvements were consumed by fire. In March, 1879, they rebuilt on their present location, northwest corner of Wayne and College. The following is a summary of their business, etc.: Size of ground, in feet, 142x198; main building, frame, one-story, 32x60; building and shaping-room, frame, one story, 20x60. The machinery consists of cones, steam-benders, frames, etc. Manufactured per day, in sets of 6, 20; number of hands employed, 10; amount of capital invested, \$10,000.

STAVE AND HEADING FACTORY.

In 1870, W. Ranke, W. Yergans, Fred Brandt and Chris Hettler established the business known as Ranke, Yergans & Co., and began the manufacture of staves and heading. The location is on Block 5, Ewing's Addition, north of Canal and west of Ewing street. Mr. Hettler subsequently withdrew. The firm, however, continued without further change up to the present time. We append below an exhibit of the size and capacity of these works: Size of main building (two stories), 40x80 feet; sheds, total length in feet, 700; steam-heaters (seven in number), capacity per day, 22 cords; number of saws (one 44, one 36, two 30, one 24), 6; average capacity per day of all saws, 30 cords; number of staves manufactured per day, 20,000; number of barrels of heading, 75; number of sets to the barrel, 25; number of men employed (night and day), 54; horse-power of engine, 25; amount of capital invested, \$50,000.

BLACKSMITHS.

A Frenchman by the name of Louisnau was the first blacksmith here. He came in about 1812-14, and was located in the garrison, under an appointment from the Government. The remains of his shop were discovered in making an excavation for the residence of Judge Carson on Berry street, Lot 53, County Addition. Holloway Cushman came here in 1828, and located on the south side of Berry street, east of the corner of Calhoun, on Lot No. 109, original plat. John Cook came here about 1827, and located at the "Hoboken." Philip Cook came here in about 1828, and located with his brother at the "Hoboken." In about 1841-42, he located on Lot No. 76, original plat, at the northeast corner of Main and Calhoun streets, where he continued until about 1850-51. Jacob King came here in about 1835-36, and engaged as a blacksmith. Had his shop on Lot 75, original plat, on the north side of Main street, east of Calhoun. He removed his shop to Lot No. 99, original plat, where he continued the business. Louis Wolke came here in 1840, and was located as a blacksmith on Lot No. 52, original plat, on the east side of Calhoun street, between Columbia and Main streets, on the north side of an alley. Heman Hitz came here in 1840, and was located in the shop with Louis Wolke as a blacksmith.

PORT WAYNE STEEL-PLOW WORKS.

In January, 1852, Adam D. Reid came here and began the manufacture, in a small way, of steel plows. He first located on the north side of Water, east of Clinton street, Lot No. 5, original plat. He remained here until the summer of 1854, when he removed to the south side of Main, west of Harrison street, Lot No. 537, Hanna's Addition. In June, 1857, he again removed; this time on the southwest corner of Main and Maiden Lane, into a two-story, previously built by Stanley and Oliver Blystone. Here Mr. Reid began, in a more extensive way, the

further prosecution of the plow business, but, on account of failing health, was obliged to retire, which he did, in favor of Messrs. Meesing & Liggett, in 1868. During the latter part of the year, however, and about six months subsequent to his retirement, he came into possession of Mr. Meesing's interest. About this time, a steam engine and other machinery were added. Prior to this, and in 1859, Mr. Reid built a frame building on the corner of this lot. In the year following Mr. Meesing's demise, Mr. Reid came into full possession by the retiring of Mr. Liggett. He continued without change until 1870, when he joined a partnership with Anson Warring, under the style of Reid & Warring. This continued until the summer of 1871, when Joseph K. Edgerton was admitted as a silent partner, and represented in the person of George Nelson. This firm was known as Reid, Warring & Nelson. They immediately began extensive improvements, building a brick building, 60x100 feet, the blacksmith-shop one story, and the remaining two stories high. In these buildings were thirteen fires; in an adjoining building two additional fires, one steam-hammer, three perpendicular drill presses, one hand saw, two emery wheels, two emery hands, one oven, one shaping machine, one boring machine, one hand-planing machine, special, one forty-horse-power engine, and from forty to fifty men on the pay-roll. In 1872, Mr. Warring retired, and on March 4, 1875, Mr. Reid retired, leaving Mr. Edgerton in sole possession and control. The works, however, have not, since 1875, been run to their full capacity, they, however, employ twenty men and turn out all kinds of plows, scrapers, road levelers, grain and seed cleaners, harrows, etc. Mr. Edgerton ships all over the West.

STOVE WORKS.

In June, 1876, T. R. Pickard & Sons built a stove foundry on the north side of Seventh street, west of Barr, immediately east of the Ft. W. J. & S. R. R., and commenced the business of manufacturing stoves, which they have continued up to the present time. The following is an exhibit of the capacity and size of the works: Foundry, 60x105; mounting room, 40x90; general shop, 20x30; cupolas, 1; cupolas capacity per day, 5 tons; number of hands employed, 25; capacity of stores per year, 1,200; horse-power of engine, 25.

PLUMBING AND BRASS WORKS.

In 1855, Mr. Barker and B. W. Oakley, engaged in a partnership to conduct the business of plumbing and gas fitting, and were located on Columbia street. Subsequently, Mr. B. retired, and C. B. Oakley was admitted, the business going forward under the name of B. W. Oakley & Son. In 1856, Alfred Hattersley succeeded to the business, and removed the shop to the north side of Main street, east of Harrison, and continued there until 1861-62, when he built and removed to the south side of Main street, between Barr and Clinton, on Lot 87, original plat, this building is 30x100 feet; where he has since continued business. For many years, Mr. H. done all of his work upon a foot lathe, but, upon his removal to his present site, he put in a steam engine, with other necessary machinery. He now runs quite extensive works, and employs several men. Mr. H. also deals extensively in all the various gas and water pipes, together with the usual fixtures.

HUB, SPOKE AND WHEEL FACTORY.

In 1870-71, A. C. Tucker began, in a small way, the manufacture of spokes and hubs. His building, a small frame containing a fifteen-horse-power engine, was located on the south side of Dwenger street, east of Glasgow avenue, present site of Boseker & White's Spoke and Hub Factory. In 1874, J. B. White purchased these works from Mr. Tucker, and continued in the business until 1876, when Christ Boseker was admitted, and the business continued as Boseker & White. This firm added large additions, put in new and more extensive machinery, and increased the number of hands. The works and yard located on the south side of Dwenger avenue and west of Lincoln street, cover the following lots, in White's Fourth Addition, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22. The following is an exhibit of the size of the works, machinery, manufacturing, etc.: size of main building, two stories high, 40x120; size of wheel-room, two stories high, 40x72; size of storage-room, 30x60; size of sheds, 25x200; size of office, 20x30; horse-power of engine, 80; number of hands employed, 80; Blanchard lathes, 5; hub mortisers, 1; miter machine, 1; center saw, 1; facing machine, 1; planing saw, 1; throaters, 2; felloe finisher, 1; seuller, 1; table circular saws, 5; lathes, 3; felloe bender, 1.

STONE AND MARBLE WORKS.

In 1856, A. J. Mershon built a building on the north side of Main street, immediately east of Cass, and established the business of marble-cutting. In May or June, 1857, he sold to P. S. Underhill, Mr. Underhill continuing the business until the spring of 1859, when he transferred to J. W. & W. R. Underhill, these gentlemen continuing until 1860, when they retired in favor of P. S. Underhill, who continued till the spring of 1863, when a Mr. Jones was admitted in a third-interest. This, however, was transferred back to Mr. Underhill, in the fall of this year. In 1866, Byron Thompson and C. A. Zollinger purchased an interest, and closed it out to P. S. Underhill in the fall of 1867. In 1868, a Mr. Lawson continued the business, probably under lease from Mr. Underhill. On March 10, 1871, P. S. Underhill, having in the mean time continued as the holder of the realty, etc., sold to F. W. Underhill and A. J. Mattison. October 9, 1871, Mr. Mattison lost his life in the Chicago fire, the business continuing in the name of B. L. Billings, as Mr. Mattison's representative. In 1872, D. Markley purchased this interest, and continued with Mr. Underhill until February, 1873, when Mr. Markley sold to Elliott Smith, Mr. Smith purchasing Mr. Underhill's interest, also, in August of this year—this last interest, in fact, going to P. S. Underhill. In the spring of 1874, F. W. Underhill and J. E. Congdon purchased the works. February 2, 1878, J. E. Congdon

sold to Harriot O. Underhill. July 9, 1879, F. W. Underhill and H. O. Underhill sold to George C. Underhill, who continues at this time. The works are now known as Underhill's Marble Works.

In July, 1878, S. Kellor and C. Brunner began the business of marble-cutting on the northeast corner of Main and Griffith streets. The building is a frame, 24x50, one and one-half stories high. They employ three hands, and manufacture the usual line of monuments and headstones. The style of the firm is Kellor & Brunner.

James Humphries established, in 1834 and 1835, the works located on the west side of Fulton street, north of Main street, on either side of Pearl street. Block 15, Ewing's Addition, and Lots 1, 2 and 3, of Rockhill's Addition. In 1841, John Brown was admitted, and the business went forward under the name of Brown & Humphries until Mr. Brown retired, Mr. Humphries continuing until 1865, when Christian Becker and Arnold Sutermeister became members of the firm, the style being J. Humphries & Co. Subsequently, Mr. Humphries died, and the firm became Sutermeister & Becker, who continued until 1871, when H. W. Bond was admitted, and the business continued under name of Sutermeister, Becker & Bond, who enlarged the shop and machinery, adding a new steam engine, a rubbing-bed, consisting of a cast-iron plate 10 feet in diameter, and weighing 9,000 pounds, which makes 120 revolutions per minute. In 1871, Charles Birkner was admitted. In 1874, the management was changed to Sutermeister & Co., by the retirement of Mr. Bond. In 1877, Mr. Becker retired, the style of the firm continuing. In July, 1879, Mr. Birkner retired, the business continuing as A. Sutermeister's. Size of buildings, one, 80x20 feet, two stories; one, 40x30 feet; one, 70x30 feet, with one L 30x40; one, 70x20 feet, two stories, and a shed, 40x30 feet. Steam engine, horse-power, 30; number of hands employed, average, 15; stone-saws, Merriam patent, 2; amount of capital invested, \$25,000.

WAREHOUSES.

In 1841-42, William G. and Washington Ewing built a warehouse on the north side of Pearl, between Ewing and Griffith streets, and occupied it for the purpose of fur packing, until about 1845-46, when they leased it to a firm by the of Newton & Greene, who continued it as a commission and storage house for a short time, when they dissolved, and the house was vacated; thus it remained for a number of years; a few years since, it was fitted up as a furniture manufactory, and this business continued up to December 28, 1865, when it was totally consumed by fire.

In 1847, Potor P. Bailey built, on the north bank of the canal, a grain warehouse. This building was a two story frame, and was located immediately east and adjoining Clinton street. Mr. Bailey carried on for a number of years an extensive storage, forwarding and commission business. He subsequently vacated the building, and William S. Edsall fitted it up as a packing-house, but did not continue it long. The building was finally burned.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.

Drusin and J. F. Nichols built a warehouse on the north side of Columbia, between Calhoun and Harrison streets, on Lot 154, Hanna's Addition; and engaged in the forwarding and commission business, under the name of Nichols & Co. In 1845, J. F. Nichols died; in about 1847, P. Hoagland formed a partnership under the name of Nichols and Hoagland; in 1848, John M. Hill and Alexander Orbison formed a partnership under the name of Hill & Orbison; in 1849, this firm came into full possession of the entire property, and in 1851, built a brick addition 40x70 feet, extending to Columbia street. In August, 1856, this addition burned, but was immediately rebuilt. In 1870, Mr. Hill retired, and R. C. Filson was admitted in 1871, the firm was Orbison & Filson; removed to the northwest corner of Columbia and Barr streets, Lot No. 65, original plat. Mr. F. dying soon after, A. J. H. Mills joined Mr. O. and continued the business under the firm name of Orbison & Mills, up to the present time.

Prior to Mr. N., Francis Comparat built a packing-house on this site, he having sold to Nichols as Trustee for the Masonic Order.

PACKING-HOUSE.

In 1878, Fred Eckert built the packing-house on the west side of the city, on Mill Creek, near the Ft. W., M. & C. R. R.; the following is an exhibit of the capacity and extent of the concern: Maximum number of head slaughtered in twenty-four hours; hogs, 250, in season; cattle, 12, average. The steam rendering tanks, three vats, one steam hoiler. The building is brick, the ice-house occupying a third and one-half story, the remaining building, such as killing-room, cleaning-rooms, rendering and packing rooms, are located in that portion of the building which is two stories high.

DYER.

A. S. Jerman came here in 1851, from Troy, N. Y., and engaged in the business of a dyer, was located on the corner of Calhoun and Berry streets, Lot No. 107; original plat, present site of the Aveline House. In 1855, he removed to East Main street, north side, between Clinton and Catham, on Lot No. 72 original plat. In 1857, he again removed to West Main street, north side, between Harrison and Maiden Lane, Lot 548, Hanna's Addition. In 1859, he removed to the south side of Water street, on Lot 568, Hanna's Addition, at the foot of Plum street, where he continued this business until his death, March 24, 1874.

SOAP FACTORY.

In October, 1878, McKeene & O'Rourke built a soap-factory on the west side of Glasgow avenue, immediately north of the canal, on Lot No. 160,

White's Fourth Addition, and commenced the manufacture of toilet, bath and laundry soaps. Size of building, one-story frame, 80x30; size of engine, horse-power, 5; number of hands employed, 5; capacity of kettle in pounds, 12,000; amount of manufacture per week, 12,000. This factory also manufactures a brand of bluing, branded the "Favorite."

DISTILLERIES.

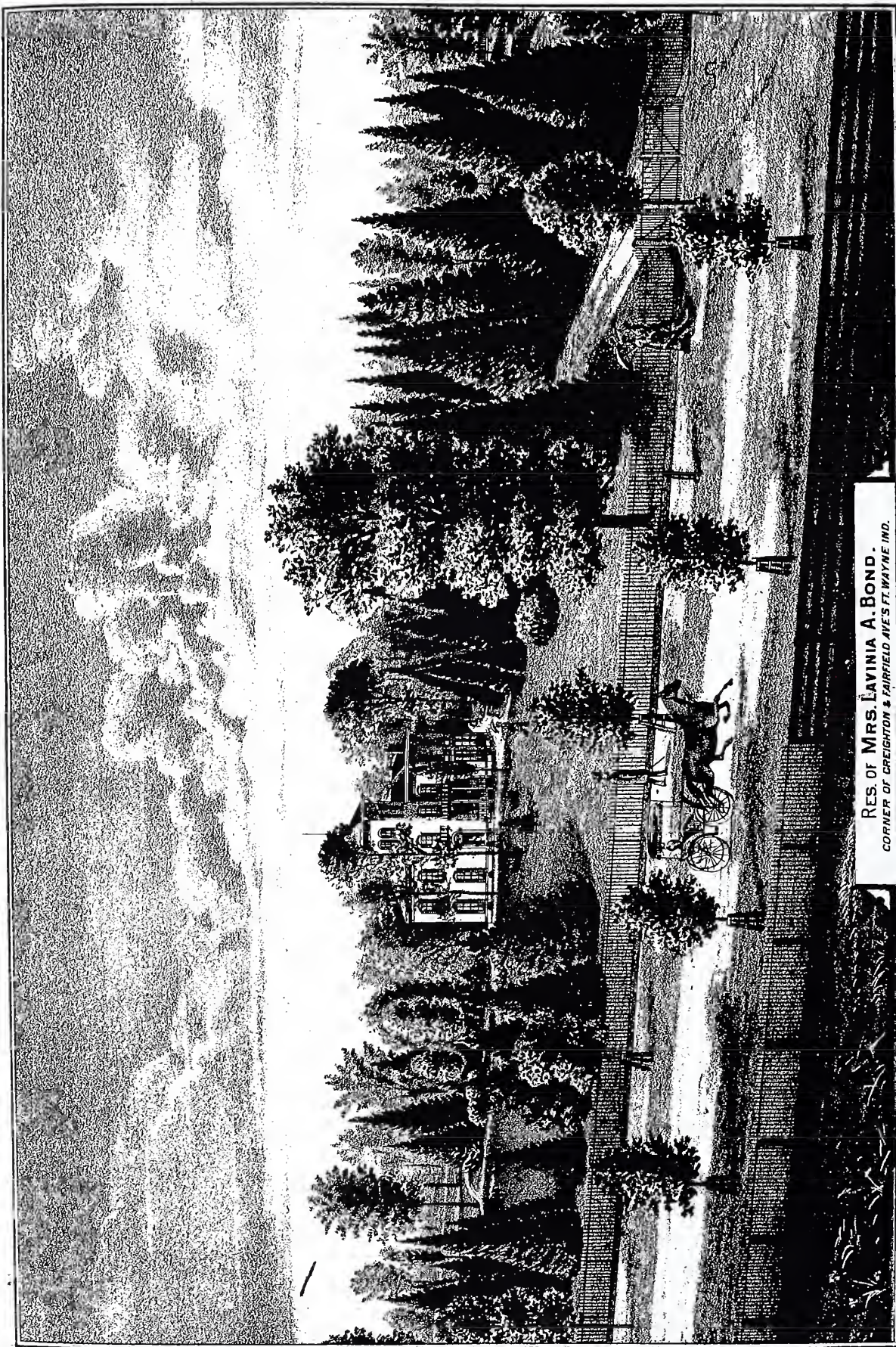
In 1836, William Rockhill built a distillery on the north bank of the canal, immediately in the right of way of the G. R. & I. R. R. This building was a two-story hewed log. It was subsequently run by a man by the name of Hays. Was vacated about 1841. In 1840, Francis Comparat built a two-story frame building on the south side of the canal, about 300 feet east of the present crossing of Coombs street over said canal, and fitted the same for a distillery, which he continued in operation until 1842, when he leased it to Jesse Smith and J. Dudley, who continued the business of distilling as Smith & Dudley for several years, when they vacated the building and moved to Peru, Ind. On December 3, 1848, Council passed an ordinance to prohibit any distilleries inside the city limits.

BREWERIES.

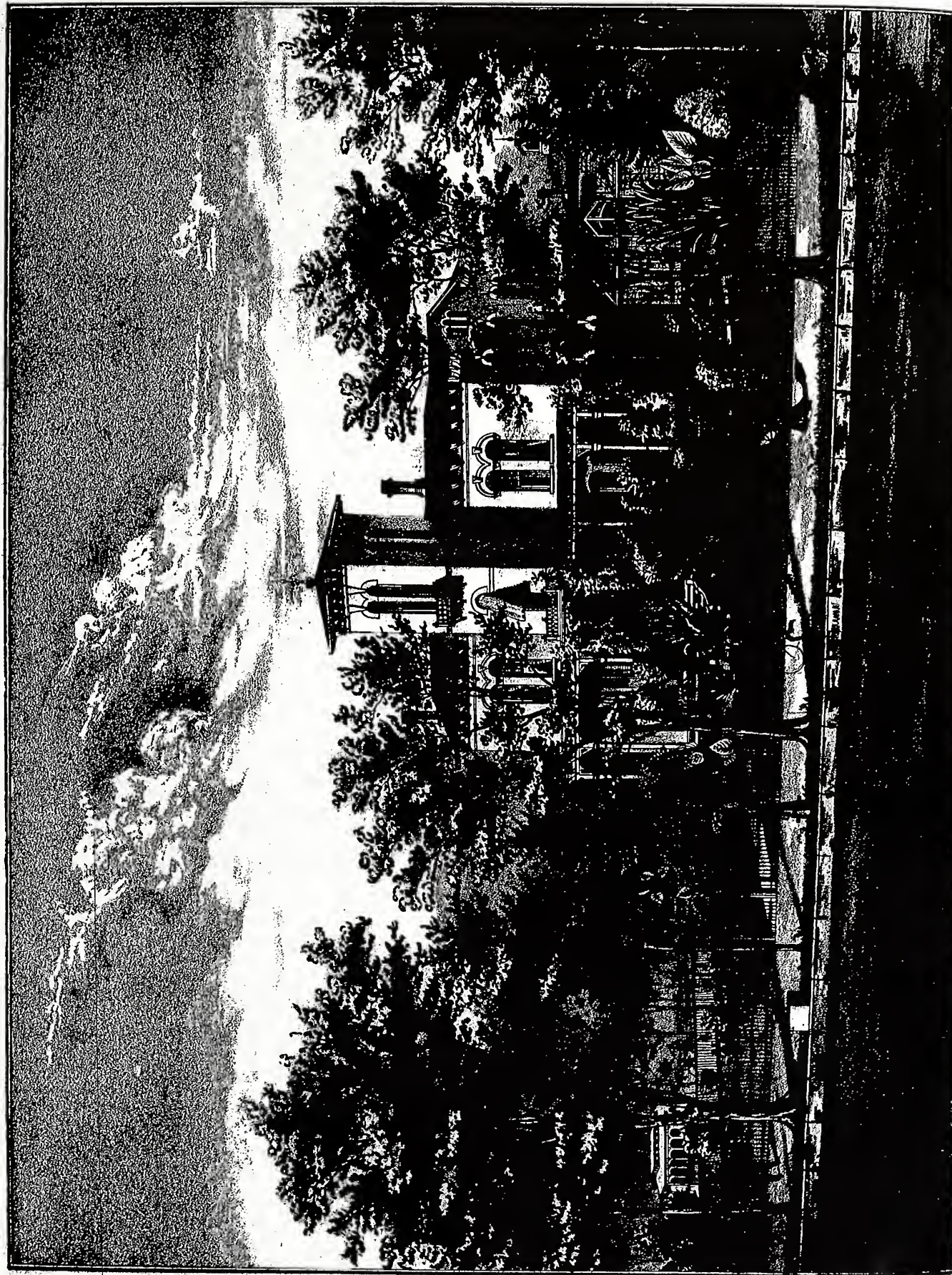
In 1853-54, Phennig built a brewery on the east side of Harrison street north of Wayne, on Lot No. 491, Hanna's Addition. He continued the business of brewing lager beer until his death, when the brewery passed into the hands of George Maier. In 1860, George Horning rented it and run it until 1862, when he purchased it. In 1866, he built cellars, etc., on Main street, north side, west of Van Buren, and in 1874 removed all the brewing machinery and apparatus into a complete brewery built on this site at this time. He continues in the business up to the present time on this site. The building is of brick and has a ten-horse-power steam engine and all necessary apparatus, together with an ice-house 20x60 feet. Capacity annually, 2,500 barrels. In 1856, F. J. Beck improved a brewery on the south bank of the feeder canal, and immediately east of the half-quarter line in the northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 30, Range 12 east. He continued in the business of manufacturing lager beer until 1869, when he was succeeded by Messrs. Certia & Rankert, who having in the mean time made extensive improvements. Mr. Rankert subsequently withdrew, and a partnership was effected under the style of Rankert, Lutz & Co. This firm continues at the present time, employing from six to eight men, and they manufacture from four to five thousand barrels of beer per annum. In 1856-56, Mr. Harman A. Nierman built a brewery on the southwest corner of Water and Harrison streets. This brewery was familiarly known as the "Stone Brewery." In this building Mr. Nierman conducted the business of brewing lager beer up to the time of his death. In the mean time, his brother Martin was connected with him. The building was subsequently sold and converted into bottling works. The brewery used per year 30,000 bushels of barley and 25,000 pounds of hops. The capital invested at that time was about \$20,000. In 1862, a French brewery was built by Charles Centliver on the St. Joseph River, near the feeder canal, on Spy Run avenue, and named it "French Brewrie." From year to year, Mr. Centliver has improved and enlarged these works until they embrace the following proportions and capacity: Size of brewery in feet (two stories, frame), 65x200; cellars (twelve feet high), 20x356; amount of malt consumed per annum, 16,000 bushels; hops, 11,000 pounds; capacity (maximum) of barrels of beer per annum, 15,000; amount manufactured, 8,000; capacity of ice-houses, 5,000 tons; storage capacity in barrels, 3,000; capital invested, \$40,000; number of hands employed, 20; horse-power of engine, 18. Charles Centliver continues the business up to this time. In 1865, the Eagle Brewery was built by John M. Riedmiller on Out-Lot No. 11, Ewing's Addition, on the east side of Eagle and north of Riedmiller street, who continued the business of brewing lager beer until the 26th of September, 1878, at which time he discontinued the business and leased the buildings to the Buckeye Lager Beer Company, of Toledo, who now use it as a storage for their beer. The following is the size and capacity of said works: Main building (frame), two stories, 26x40; power building (frame), 26x30; beer cooler building (frame), 25x35; ice-house, 26x45; stone cellars, 22x40; stable, 18x26. Capacity per annum in barrels, 300; number of men employed, 3; amount of capital invested (including ground), \$5,000. Later, Mr. Stultzman built a brewery near the corner of Wayne and Monroe streets, and continued in the business of brewing lager beer until he transferred the improvement to Mr. Guntner, who continued until 1865, when he leased it to Jacob Kegg, who ran it until 1868. In September of that year, it came into the hands of Martin Smith, who continued until the 1st of September, 1869, when a partnership was formed under the style of Linker, Hey & Co., who took possession of the brewery and remodeled and increased its capacity to the following size and proportions: Main building (frame) two stories, 20x40; cellars, two in number, 20x30 and 20x40; horse-power of engine, 8; number of men employed, 5; capacity in barrels per annum, 2,000. The improvement now belongs to H. N. Ward, and is vacated as a brewery. Subsequently, Messrs. Linker, Hey & Co., having vacated their old brewery, built a new one on the west side of Wabash avenue, south of Washington street, on Lots 87 and 88, White's First Addition, with the following size and capacity: Main building (two-stories frame), 54x140; engine-room, 14x28; saloon (one-story frame), 20x50; ice-houses (three in number), 44x84, 30x70, 54x20; total capacity in tons, 3,000; amount of hops consumed per annum, 5,000 pounds; malt per annum, 12,000 bushels; amount of beer brewed per annum, 3,000 barrels; horse-power of engine, 16; number of hands employed, 7; amount of capital invested, \$40,000.

LIVERY STABLES.

Jackson Swain came here from Wayne County, Ohio, in 1844, and engaged in the livery business on the west side of Calhoun street, north of Columbia, on Lot



RES. OF MRS. LAVINIA A. BOND.
CORNER OF CREIGHTON & FAIRFIELD AVES. FT. WAYNE IND.



RES. OF F.P. RANDALL CORNER OF BERRY & LAFAYETTE STS. FORT WAYNE, IND.

46, original plat. He was joined by Hugh McClarren in a partnership in 1853, and the business was carried on under the name of Swain & McClarren. In 1856, they moved to the then "Spencer House Barn," on Lot 581, original plat. They continued here until June 10, 1859, at which time the barn burned. J. King having purchased and removed the old Methodist Church to Lot 105, original plat—south side of Berry, west of Calhoun street, present site of the Fruit House—they purchased the building of Mr. King, erected a brick front, and otherwise improved the place for a livery stable. In these buildings they continued until 1862, when Mr. McClarren died; Mr. Swain continuing the business until his death in 1870, when it ceased to be used as a livery stable.

Reed & Daniels started in the livery business on the north side of Pearl alley in a two-story brick building, located immediately east of Calhoun street. They continued here until November, 1855, when they built a new stable, 40x90 feet, brick, two stories high, located on the east side of Court street, present site of Foster's block. Mr. Daniels subsequently withdrew, and Alex. Wiley was admitted, and the business continued as Reed & Wiley. In 1868, Mr. Wiley having retired, and Mr. A. J. Reed continuing, he built a new stable on Wayne street, north side, west of Calhoun, Lot 133, original plat, where he continues at the present time.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fort Wayne Fire Department was regularly organized in 1856. Prior to this time, there existed two organizations—one called the Anthony Wayne, which was organized in 1841, and continued some years. Their apparatus consisted of a Jeffries "gallery engine," with side brakes, and a two-wheel hose cart, and about 500 feet of leather-riveted hose; this apparatus was purchased of Platt & Co. in 1841, and cost \$587. Their engine-house was located on the east side of Clinton street, north of Main, and afterward in an old market-house on the north end of the present market space on Barr street. Later, they disbanded. In January, 1842, a special act passed both houses of the Legislature, exempting this company from working on roads and serving on juries. Friday, August 22, 1842, W. L. Moon was allowed \$124 for making 150 feet of hose.

The other organization was called the Hermans, and was organized in 1848. Their apparatus consisted of a side-brake Button engine, a two-wheel hose cart, and about 1,000 feet of leather-riveted hose—all of which arrived here in November, 1848. Their engine-house was on the west side of Clinton street, north of Berry, on Lot No. 100, original plat; the building, a one-story brick, was demolished in 1863.

On the 10th day of August, 1856, an organization called the Alert Engine and Hose Company was duly inaugurated, and all the machinery, etc., of the late Hermans was transferred over to them, which they continued to use until January 13, 1868, when they gave it back to the city, and re-organized into an independent hook and ladder company.

The Mechanics' Engine and Hose Company was organized August 7, 1856.

Hand Fire Engine.—In 1859, the city purchased a "double decker" hand engine, and not meeting the desire of the city, she was returned soon after. It arrived here in September, 1859.

Fire Limits.—On December 3, 1848, the Common Council established the fire limits as follows: Barr street on the east, Main street on the south, Harrison on the west, and the canal on the north.

In 1867, the city purchased of Pittsburgh, Penn., a second-hand steam fire engine, of the Amoskeag manufacture, and a hose reel at a cost of \$3,000; the engine was called the Vigilant. In September, 1867, another organization was effected, called the Vigilant Engine and Hose Company, and immediately took possession of the Vigilant engine and hose reel. In 1868, they purchased two additional hand engines—a la garden pumps; these were very unsatisfactory, and were finally sold; their first cost was \$300 each. In 1871, they closed a contract with Thomas Stevens, of Fort Wayne, Ind., to build a hose cart, and to overhaul the Vigilant cart. In the spring of 1872, they purchased of George Hannis, Chicago, Ill., a hook and ladder truck, at a cost of \$2,300. In the autumn of 1872, they purchased an additional steam engine from the Silsby Manufacturing Co. This apparatus, a rotary, was named the Anthony Wayne; this engine was purchased for and held as a reserve; cost \$4,800.

On the 23th day of June, 1873, the Mechanics' Engine and Hose Company was disbanded from service. In January, 1874, Chief Vogel purchased the first hose for use on hose reels and carts. In May, 1874, Thomas Mannix having been elected Chief of the Fire Department, the Vigilants and Torrents both withdrew from the department, and resolved themselves into a union, to be known as the U. V. & T.—United Vigilants and Torrents; this organization, however, did not do service for the city. At this time, the Mechanics were re-instated and became active.

The city of Fort Wayne having closed a contract with the Silsby Manufacturing Company for a steam fire engine, at a cost of \$4,800, on the 1st day of January, 1861, it arrived here, and in due time was tried and accepted. This, the first steam fire apparatus brought here, was a rotary, and was named after the then Mayor of the city, Frank Randall.

In the summer of 1860, the city built on the northeast corner of Berry and Court streets, Lot 100, original plat, a two-story brick engine-house. The second floor was fitted for a firemen's hall; the first floor was fitted for engine, hose, and hook and ladder apparatus. In the autumn of 1863, they demolished the old engine-house, immediately in the rear of the new one, on the same lot, and reared an additional structure for general fire apparatus.

In May, 1875, F. B. Vogel was re-elected Chief Engineer, and the U. V. & T. were re-instated in the service and became active, and the Mechanics resigned. During the year, they purchased two four-wheel Bahecock hose carriages, at a cost of \$700 each; also two additional horses, thus dispensing with all hand carts.

On August 15, 1875, the National Fire Alarm Telegraph was introduced, with fifteen boxes, eight miles of wire, and other suitable apparatus; total cost, \$5,000.

During this month a change of officers occurred: Con Shank was superseded as First Assistant Chief by Michael Kalo, raised from Second Assistant; this vacancy being filled by Robert Cran. In the spring of this year, John Downey, driver of hose cart, was raised to full pay; Fred Pohlmeier and George Sneders were admitted as hose cart drivers also, all on pay of \$50 per month.

In September, 1875, the present system of unhooking the horses by electricity and disciplining the men, together with a systematic change throughout, was inaugurated.

In May, 1876, Mr. Vogel was re-elected, and the following officers, members and companies were confirmed and continued: F. B. Vogel, Chief; Robert Cran, First Assistant; Clark Slocum, Second Assistant.

Alert Hook and Ladder Co., No. 1—Geo. Swain, Driver; Gus't Strodel, Tillerman. Vigilant Engine and Hose Co., No. 2—P. Bulger, Driver; John Graff, Engineer. Torrent Engine and Hose Co., No. 3—M. Connors, Driver; Henry Hilbriht, Engineer. Vigilant Hose Co., No. 2—John Downey, Driver. Anthony Wayne steamer held as a reserve.

In February, 1876, the Chief, having made plans and estimates, was authorized by the city to make needed improvements in buildings, etc. A building of brick, 30x48, two stories high, was added, and all adjacent buildings connected. By this change, very satisfactory results were obtained. The Department was put on a footing to meet an instant call, and the time of moving the machinery reduced to a minimum—twelve seconds, against from ten to thirty minutes before the telegraph and these last improvements were made.

In 1877, an additional cistern was built on an improved plan, suggested by the Chief. This improvement, 65 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 10 feet high, with a brick arch top, has proved so far to be very practical. During this year, five additional alarm boxes were added, and four more miles of wire, at a cost of \$750, this making a total of twenty-three boxes, and fifteen miles of wire, reaching to the remotest part of the city.

In 1876, three more alarm boxes were put in, together with three miles of wire, all at a total cost of \$450.

Location of Fire Cisterns.—No. 1, intersection Clinton and Wayne streets; No. 2, Clinton and Jefferson; No. 3, La Fayette and Wallace; No. 4, Hanna and Wallace; No. 5, Calhoun and Hamilton; No. 6, Hoagland and Butler; No. 7, Prince and Bass; No. 8, Lavina and Broadway; No. 9, West and Pritchard; No. 10, Wayne and Union; No. 11, southeast corner Jefferson and Union; No. 12, intersection Washington and Van Buren; No. 13, southeast corner Market House and Broadway; No. 14, intersection Jefferson and Griffith; No. 15, Calhoun, between Jefferson and Lewis; No. 16, Holman, east of Calhoun; No. 17, Washington, northwest corner of Clay; No. 18, East Jefferson, north side of German Catholic Church; No. 19, intersection Barr and Madison; No. 20, La Fayette and Montgomery; No. 21, Jefferson and Hanna; No. 22, Madison and Francis; No. 23, Court street, near Second Ward engine-house; No. 24, intersection Third and Wells; No. 25, Wayne and Webster; No. 26, Douglas avenue and Webster; No. 27, High and Barthold; No. 28, Taylor and Pine; No. 29, Lewis and Monroe; No. 30, Harrison and Dawson; No. 31, Maumee road and Compant; No. 32, Broadway and Nirdlinger avenue; No. 33, Henry and Miner; No. 34, Buchanan and Cass.

Summary of the Department for 1879.—Steamer Charley Zollinger, Amoskeag manufacture, on duty; steamer Anthony Wayne, Silsby manufacture, purchased 1872, on duty, original cost, \$4,800, rebuilt 1879, by Silsby Works, cost \$800; steamer Frank Randall, Silsby manufacture, on reserve, original cost, \$4,800, rebuilt 1878, by Kerr Murray, cost, \$1,450; steamer Vigilant, Amoskeag manufacture, purchased 1864, on reserve, original cost, \$3,000, repaired by Kerr Murray, cost, \$500; hand engine Rescue, Button manufacture, on reserve, original cost, \$1,500; hook and ladder truck Alert, George Hannis manufacture, purchased 1872, on duty, original cost, \$2,300; hose carriage, Bahecock manufacture, purchased 1875, on duty, original cost, \$700, capacity of hose, 1,000 feet; hose carriage, Bahecock manufacture, purchased 1875, on duty, capacity of hose, 1,000 feet; hose cart, Silsby manufacture, on duty, capacity of hose, 900 feet; hose cart protection, on reserve; fire alarm telegraph, National manufacture, purchased August 15, 1875, fifteen boxes, original cost, \$5,000. In 1876 three boxes were added, cost, \$450; fire alarm telegraph, National manufacture, purchased 1876, five boxes were added, cost, \$750, one box cost \$150. Full paid firemen, 8; minute paid fireman, 17; Total number of heads of horses, 11; total number of feet of reliable hose, all rubber, 6,000; total number of fire alarm boxes, 35; total number of fire cisterns, 34; total number of steam engines, 4, one on reserve, one disabled; total number of hose reels, 4, one disabled; total number of hook and ladder trucks, 1.

Sale of Apparatuses.—In 1872, Thomas Mannix, Chief Engineer, sold to Delphi, Ind., the old Torrent Engine for \$1,050; also to Antwerp, Ohio, one small hand engine, purchased in 1868, for \$375; also, donated to the Concordia College one small hand engine, purchased in 1868, cost, \$300. In June, 1874, sold old Alert hook and ladder truck to Columbia City, Ind., for, \$600.

The following have been the various Chief Engineers of the Fire Department: L. T. Bourie, 1856 to 1858; George Humphries, 1858 to 1860; O. D. Hurd, 1860 to 1861; Joseph Stillwagon, 1861 to 1862; L. T. Bourie, 1862 to 1863; M. Vagueeson, 1863 to 1866; Henry Fry, 1866 to 1867; Hiram Poyser, 1867 to 1868; Thomas Mannix, 1868 to 1873; Frank Vogel, 1873 to 1874; Thomas Mannix, 1874 to 1875; Frank Vogel, 1875 to 1879.

A hook and ladder company was proposed in June, 1842, and a meeting was held at the office of S. S. Mores to perfect an organization. A paper was drawn up agreeable to an act of the Legislature relative to fire companies, approved February 12, 1838, which required a membership of forty to perfect an organization. The forty names were obtained, a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, which were reported and adopted in presence of His Honor, the Mayor, and Aldermen. Officers were elected, resolutions passed

requiring the Foreman and Secretary to wait upon the Common Council and request them to furnish them necessary implements. The Council was in favor of furnishing each member with some fixing, hut, discovering that the company had forty members, and that they had authority to organize a company, passed a resolution making twenty-five members to constitute a company. The city, however, feeling too poor to purchase the fixings, and also to lose twenty-five poll tax payers, at \$3.75 a head, the company was forced to disband. Officers—Foreman, Henry Lotz; Assistant Foreman, John Rhinehart; Secretary, S. S. Morss. Committee—S. S. Morss, T. K. Braokenridge, S. C. Freeman.

Alert Engine Company, No. 1.—This company was organized August 10, 1856, in the Mayor's office of the city of Fort Wayne, on Clinton street. The following were the charter members: John Buchanan, L. T. Bourie, William Story, E. L. Chittenden, Hiram Work, Samuel L. Pratt, Samuel Lewis, George Nelson, Marcellus Compere, E. P. Bostick, James Humbert, A. H. Carrier, Isaac Dean, Charles W. Lewis, George Messersmith, I. W. Campbell, Chester Scarlott, E. P. Edsall, Ambrose Kisor, Frank McMaken, F. J. Drake, John McGrady, W. J. Vanschuyver, Adam Clark, John Fairfield, Silas Tamm, William Hull. First officers—Foreman, L. T. Bourie; First Assistant, Samuel Pratt; Second Assistant, George Messersmith; Treasurer, C. W. Lewis; Secretary, E. L. Chittenden.

HALL OF ALERT HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY No. 2,
SACRAMENTO, CAL., June 4, 1868.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF ALERT ENGINE COMPANY, No. 1, Fort Wayne, Ind.—*Gentlemen:* Having lately heard of your organization, and feeling that a high compliment has been paid us in the selection of a name, and in the elevation to its command of one of our most esteemed ex-officers, Mr. L. T. Bourie, the undersigned, on behalf of Alert Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, of this city, beg your acceptance of a Fire Department edition of a "Bird's-Eye View of Sacramento" as a slight testimonial of their regard for their brethren of Alert Engine Company, No. 1, of Fort Wayne, Ind. Wishing you God speed in the good cause for which we were organized, and trusting you will be found "Ever on the Alert," allow us to subscribe ourselves,

Your obedient servants, ALEX. C. POLAKN, President.

GEORGE W. WALLACE, Secretary.

The city of Fort Wayne having failed to furnish this organization with suitable apparatus, they re-organized into a chartered company, May 6, 1868, under the following title: Independent Alert Hook & Ladder Company of Fort Wayne, Ind., and brought to this city, on Tuesday, August 12, 1858, the first hook and ladder truck, the funds for the payment of which was collected by assessment from among the members. A stock organization having been effected, the following were the first officers elected of Alert Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1: L. F. Bourie, Foreman; E. L. L. Chittenden, Secretary. In 1862 or 1863, they sold their truck to the city of Fort Wayne, for the sum of \$1,000, but did not, however, cease as an independent organization, which continues up to the present time with the following officers and members: Richard Hunson, Foreman; John Phillips, First Assistant; William Ford, Second Assistant; August Lardier, Treasurer; A. H. Carrier, Secretary. Frank C. Eme, Thomas Hedekin, M. A. Noll, Trustees. Members: W. T. Abbott, J. H. Bass, A. H. Carrier, A. Holsworth, Charles Goodman, L. Lauferty, Joseph Mommer, J. G. Noll, F. Reinking, N. P. Stockbridge, Henry Trentman, C. A. Zollinger, Marsh Combs, Richard Rossington, L. T. Bourie, John Bostick, C. F. Eme, G. Humbrecht, Anthony Kelker, A. Lardier, J. P. Manuel, A. Parnin, John Rabb, William D. Schiefer, F. B. Vogel, John Phillips, Thomas B. Hedekin, Richard Hanson, Ferd Boltz, C. S. Brackenridge, W. O. Ford, H. Gerardin, James M. Kane, William Leichenstein, M. A. Noll, W. Rossington, Gus. Strodel, I. Trauerman, Frank Verich, George Swain, Charles McCulloch, H. H. Hamilton.

Their first hall was over B. Phillips' store, east side of Calhoun, south of Main street; from there they moved over P. Kiser's store, second building south of former location; from there to Fisher's Hall, south side of Main street, east of Clinton, and from there to Taylor's block, west side of Barr, north of Main street, and from there to their present location, Foster's block, east side of Court street.

August 4, 1858, Alert Engine Company was disbanded, and re-organized as Independent Alert Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1. Officers elected: J. W. Campbell, Foreman; Elias Bastick, First Assistant; John Obis, Second Assistant; Jared Bond, Secretary; Fred. J. Clarke, Treasurer. This Company sold their hook and ladder truck to the city in 1865, for \$600; its original cost was \$550.

Torrent Engine & Hose Company, No. 3.—This Company was organized July 16, 1860, with the following members: R. D. Silver, James Southern, W. H. Hunting, E. N. Edmonds, Charles Degitz, C. Müller, William H. McMullen, F. Holzer, J. B. Neizer, Peter Kiser, Jr., Louis Amann, Louis Nease, Frank Fisher, Lewis Mnhr, H. W. Fry, Anton Cartoll, H. Baxgus, James E. Hoagland, Charles H. Coombs, R. W. Beecher, Charles Carpenter, Henry Klussmann, John Schle, George Houser. First officers: H. W. Fry, Foreman; James Hoagland, First Assistant Foreman; James Mahan, Second Assistant Foreman; R. J. Fisher, Secretary; Andy Kalabacher, Treasurer. Peter Kiser, Jr., and H. W. Fry were appointed a committee and purchased an engine at Indianapolis for \$700. Soon after the organization, a committee was appointed and went to Indianapolis, Ind., and purchased a second-hand double-decker band fire engine, which was subsequently shipped and delivered here. On July 3, 1867, H. W. Fry, Foreman, was appointed a committee to purchase a steam fire engine, the company having, previous to this time, sold their hand engine to the city of Fort Wayne. In July, 1867, Mr. Fry and John H. Cody visited the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. and contracted for a steam fire engine, and, in September following, it arrived here, and, November 12, was accepted by the company at a cost of \$4,500. In the spring of the year following, no moneys having been paid to the Amoskeag Company, and dissatisfaction having arisen between members and committee, the engine was returned to the works, and the company subsequently merged into the Mechanics' Engine and Hose Company.

Eagle Engine and Hose Company.—This Company was organized in 1862, on the west side of Broadway, Lot No. 718, Hanna's Addition. They subsequently moved to the then West End Market House, where they ever after continued to meet. Their first apparatus consisted of a small engine, known as the "Garden Sprinkler." This, however, was soon superseded by a double-decker, previously purchased by the city from the Independent Torrent Engine and Hose Company. They continued as an active company in the department until the burning of the Fruit House in 1870. The following were the first members and officers: J. M. Reidmiller, Andraus Thiom, Nicholas Yahn, George Keller, William Maier, George Fisher, M. Vangieson, John Siebold, Toby Reitz, Henry Hemkalmp, Frederick Gross, Henry Gimple, John Brunner, Jacob Stagnier, M. Vangieson, Foreman; George Fisher, First Assistant Foreman; Andraus Thiom, Second Assistant Foreman; Henry Gimple, Secretary.

Vigilant Engine and Hose Company.—This Company was organized in September, 1867, with the following officers: T. J. Rodabaugh, Foreman, G. M. Fordney, First Assistant Foreman; Robert Crun, Second Assistant Foreman; John B. Morgan, Secretary; Hiram Poyser, Treasurer. This company was one of the most active companies in the Fire Department, but owing to their books being inaccessible, we are unable to give any of its original members. They continued as a single organization until in May, 1874, when they were merged into the United Vigilants and Torrents.

Mechanics' Engine and Hose Company No. 1.—On the 7th day of August, 1856, this Company was duly organized. This was effected in the carpenter shop of Cyrus W. Allen, on the west side of Fulton, south of Waynstreet. They subsequently held their meetings in Nierman's Hall, on the north side of Main, east of Harrison street. The following are the officers and members:

Officers.—O. D. Hurd, Foreman; Martin Nierman, First Assistant; Eli Cone, Second Assistant; Joseph Price, Secretary; A. Oppenheimer, Treasurer. Members.—J. G. Schuckman, B. J. Rekers, Peter Beck, Patrick McFee, Frank Engle, M. Brooker, George Hoover, Michael Singleton, M. Clear, George Dolker, Henry Klinger, Daniel W. Falls, Joseph W. Price, B. Snoidors, O. D. Hurd, J. H. Pronger, Joseph Opelt, Thomas Mannix, Henry Schuckman, Martin Nierman, George Englot, James L. Sweeny, Patrick Fahlee, John Sutton, A. Oppenheimer, John Shriener, William Fleming, Eli Cone, Jacob Kluting, F. Deightmeyer, Valentine Hill, Frank Shilling, Peter Shultz, Morris Cody, Henry Nierman, George Link, Harmon Heko, John Schuckman, Charles Baker, Aaron Wolf, Johnson Rodabaugh, Christian Baker, Mosier, P. S. Underhill, Charles Lehrman, John Lehrman.

In 1862, they moved to the new Firemen's Hall, on the corner of Berry and Court streets. On February 1, 1870, they effected a re-organization with thirty-three active members, and the following officers: J. H. Pronger, Foreman; John Slocum, First Assistant; Chas. Degitz, Second Assistant; Chas. Morell, Secretary; Geo. Link, Treasurer; B. Martin, E. Leibman, B. Kiser, Wm. Quino, pipemen.

On July 24, 1873, they changed their place of meeting from Fireman's Hall, on corner of Berry and Court streets, to Kiser's Hall, on the alley between Columbia and Main, east side of Calhoun street, third floor; and on May 13, 1875, disbanded.

Protection Engine and Hose Company No. 5.—This Company was organized July 20, 1859, and was an outgrowth of a previous organization called the Wide-Awake Engine and Hose Company, which had previously been active in the Fire Department of the city of Fort Wayne, and a short time before this organization had disbanded. The following is a list of the original members of this Company, Protection: Joseph Merz, Jacob Hountin, P. Luxemberger, Mathias Lyuch, Christopher Brunse, J. Wegerly, Frederick Grund, Isaac Treece, George Nebb, William Gessney, John Zink, Michael Krehs, Samuel C. Fletter, Henry Gronman, Thomas Burk. The first officers were: Samuel C. Fletter, Foreman; Henry Gronman, Secretary; Thomas Burk, Treasurer. The first apparatus consisted of a small hand engine, that was afterward thrown up, and, in 1860, they took charge of the Button engine, known then as the Wide-Awake, and previously as the Herman engine. Their place of meeting was at the Sixth Ward Engine House, located on Prince, north of Bass street, on January 15, 1876. This house was consumed by fire. In March, 1876, the Company resigned from the department, and on November 12, 1876, they disbanded. The following were the last officers elected: H. Friday, Foreman; Gott Wurtele, First Assistant; John Schlagle, Second Assistant; A. Friday, Secretary; Joseph Merz, Treasurer.

FOUNDRY, MACHINE AND BOILER WORKS.

In 1839, Jacob C. Bowser and James Story built a foundry and machine shop, on the southeast corner of Main and Clinton streets, Lot 86, original plat; the building was frame, 40x60 feet; was operated by horse power. Alexander Oribson was admitted to the firm, but soon withdrew. In 1840, this building was destroyed by fire. In 1841-42, Messrs. Bowser & Story rebuilt on the south side of Water street, Lot 17, original plat. They subsequently extended their buildings over Lot 18, original plat, also over Lot 565, Hanna's Addition. This firm continued until 1865, when Mr. Story retired, J. R. Prentiss and David Falls being admitted, the business continuing under the name of J. C. Bowser & Co. This firm enlarged and improved the old shops, added additional machinery and built a boiler-shop, on Lots 566 and 567, Hanna's Addition. In 1876, J. C. Bowser retired, and Neil McLachlan and C. L. Olde were admitted, the business continuing as McLachlan & Olde. In 1878, Mr. McLachlan withdrew from the firm, and William McLachlan was admitted, the business continuing up to the present time as C. L. Olde & Co.

WESTERN BRIDGE WORKS.

In 1877, Olde & Wheelock established the Western Bridge Works for the purpose of manufacturing exclusively, iron bridges. This firm builds a bridge

under their own letters patent, and in connection with the shops of C. L. Olds & Co., the style of the bridge is an improved truss. Number of gangs employed are four; number of men employed are 100. Extent of works and size of buildings: Frontage on Water street, in feet, 300; frontage on Harrison street, in feet, 150; frontage on canal, in feet, 300; molding and blacksmith shop, in feet, 50x90; machine shop, in feet, 40x100; boiler-shop, in feet, 40x100; oil and wood shop, in feet, 40x100; store-room for patterns, in feet, 30x10; storage-room, in feet, 40x100; steam engine horse-power, 60; number of hands employed average 70; number of cupolas employed average 1; number of tons of castings per day average 3; number of laths per day average 12; number of planets per day average 3; number of shears (pairs) per day average 2; number of panelers per day average 2; steam hammer, 1; blower, 1; rattlers, 2.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOPS.

In 1862, Kerr Murray and Hugh Bennigan erected a foundry and machine shop on the northeast corner of Calhoun and Murray streets, and continued the business as Murray & Bennigan until 1867. Mr. Bennigan retiring, Henry Baker was admitted, the firm continuing under the name of Murray & Baker, who made extensive improvements in buildings and machinery, and added the manufacture of gas holders. In 1873, Mr. Murray came into entire control, and continued the business up to the present time under the name of Kerr Murray. The specialties are engines, boilers and gas works. Mr. Murray has built gas works for nearly every State and Territory in the land, and for points in the Canadas.

The machinery consists of one large swing lathe, two extra-length lathes, six medium lathes, three planers, one hydraulic compound punching machine, three swinging perpendicular drill presses, one stationary perpendicular drill press, one thread and burr cutter, one emery wheel, one extra size grindstone. The blacksmith-shop has three fires. The tank-shop has one fire, one pair rollers, one pair shears, two planing machines, one bending machine.

CITY MILLS.

In 1842-43, Allen Hamilton and Jesse L. Williams laid the foundation and reared the present structure called the City Mills, located on the west side of Clinton street, immediately north of the canal, on Lot 25, original plat. In 1843, this mill commenced running. Messrs. Hamilton & Williams continued for a time, when Mr. Hamilton retired. Pliny Hoagland effecting a partnership with Mr. Williams, the business continued under the name of Hoagland & Williams. Subsequently Mr. Comstock was admitted, and the business continued under the name of Hoagland, Comstock & Co. Thus the business stood until 1860, when Chris. Tresselt was admitted, as a silent partner, Mr. Comstock retiring. The business continued under the name of Hoagland & Co. until 1870, when the firm again changed to Hoagland, Tresselt & Co., and continued until 1872, at which time it came into the present management—Hoagland & Tresselt.—Mr. Williams having retired. The power is water, from the canal, over an overshot wheel.

A renewal of their water lease was effected in 1872, for a further period of thirty years, according to terms provided therein.

STEAM FLOURING-MILL.

George Little and Hugh McCulloch built elevators in 1853, on the north side of Pearl street, east of Maiden Lane, on Lot 559, Hanna's Addition. They subsequently fitted this building up for a grist-mill, and was the first steam flouring-mill built here.

In 1855, the firm of William T. Pratt & Co. purchased and ran it until 1859, at which time they sold it John Brown, the stone cutter. In 1867, the management was changed to Hill, Orbison & Whiting, Mr. Whiting withdrawing soon after. Messrs. Hill & Orbison continued up to 1869, at which time they were burned.

ESMOND'S MILLS.

In 1827, James Barnett and Samuel Hanna built a grist-mill on the west bank of the St. Mary's River, on the east side of the south half of fractional Section 15, Town 30, Range 12 east. Messrs. Barnett & Hanna continued the business for awhile, and finally sold to Louis H. Davis. Mr. Davis ran the mill for a period, and then transferred it to Asa Fairfield and Samuel C. Freeman, who continued the business as Fairfield & Freeman up to their dissolution and sale to A. C. Beavers. Mr. Beavers ran the mill for several years, and finally, a few years since, transferred it to George Esmond, who ran it up to the time of its destruction by fire, on the 27th of February, 1878.

During the following months, in this year, Mr. Esmond constructed, on the site of the old mill, a three-story brick building, and fitted with all necessary machinery for a grist-mill. This mill is now known as Esmond's Mill. The following is an exhibit of its size and capacity: Building, brick, three stories, 44x64; three turbine wheels, one sixty inches, two fifty-six inches; five run of stone, one four feet, four three and one-half feet; power of wheels, maximum, eighty horse, minimum, sixty horse; storage capacity in bushels, 10,000; number of barrels of flour manufactured per day, eighty; number of hands employed, five.

"WINES' MILL"—WOODLAWN MILLS.

Mr. Cole built a saw-mill on the south bank of the Maumee River, and the now north side of the canal, about ten rods east of where the Hanover street bridge crosses said canal. He continued this mill in use up to the year 1838, when he sold it to Marshall Wines, who erected immediately east and adjoining it a grist-mill, and continued this business for a time, when he sold it to Samuel Hanna and Oehning Bird, who continued the business as Hanna & Bird.

In September, 1858, Eli Bostick and Reuben Frongfield purchased the mill from Messrs. Hanna & Bird, and continued the business as Bostick & Frongfield. In September, 1859, Mr. Bostick withdrew, and Henry Voland was admitted, and the firm continued as Frongfield & Voland until September, 1860, when Mr. Frongfield retired and Barney Trentman was admitted, the firm continuing as Trentman & Voland one year, when Mr. Trentman sold it to Christian Orff, and the business continued as Orff & Voland for a period of about two years, when they sold to David Comparot and Washington Haskoll, who continued the business as Comparot & Haskoll until it was finally transferred to Esther A. Orff, who continues in the title of the realty up to the present time, the mill having burned some time ago. The following was the size and capacity of the mill: Three and one-half stories high; number of run of stone, three; size of stone, one five, two four; number wheels, re-acting, three; number of men employed, four; capacity per day, in barrels, fifty; storage capacity in bushels, 20,000; capital invested, \$6,000.

EMPIRE MILLS.

William Roekhill having purchased a tract of land in Sec. 3, donated to the Wabash and Erie Canal Company a right of way, and having effected a lease with the canal company for water privilege, built, in 1842-43, in conjunction with Samuel Edsall, two saw-mills, and operated them. In July, 1843 (Mr. Roekhill having retired), Mr. Edsall taking advantage of an act of the Indiana Legislature relative to mill sites, laid the foundation and reared the present structure known as the "Stone Mill." In 1845, this mill was put into operation. Soon after, Millford Smith was admitted and a firm was inaugurated under the style of Smith & Edsall, which continued until 1856, at which time a sale was effected, the management and property passing into the hands of Orff, Armstrong & Lacy, under the style of Orff, Armstrong & Company. Mr. Lacy dying soon after, Messrs. Orff and Armstrong purchased this interest, and continued the business as Orff & Armstrong. In 1858, Mr. Armstrong retired, and business continued as John Orff. The lease on the water privilege expires in about eight years. Until recently the power has been derived from an overshot wheel. In 1862-63, Mr. Orff built a grain warehouse immediately east and adjoining the mill, with six bins, with a capacity of 5,000 bushels to the bin. In 1872, Mr. Orff added a steam-engine, and such additional machinery as the change required. He did not, however, dispense with the water-wheel. He now uses steam or water as the circumstances may require. In 1876, he built a very commodious office adjoining the grain warehouse. Under the old process, this mill turned out 200 barrels per twenty-four hours; under the new, the minimum capacity is 175 per twenty-four hours. The following is an exhibit of the size, capacity and business of this mill: Mill (stone) four and one-half stories, 50x60 feet; grain warehouse, first story stone, two stories plank, 40x45 feet; grain warehouse, storage capacity, 30,000 bushels; number of run of stone, five; size of stone, one three feet, four, four and one-half; number of hands employed, twelve; amount of flour manufactured in twenty-four hours, 175 barrels; horse-power of engine, 100; horse-power of wheels, 110; capital invested, \$40,000.

STORAGE, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GRIST MILLS.

In 1846, Joseph J. and David F. Comparot built a warehouse on the canal at the head of Columbia, and the east side of La Fayette streets, Lots 23 and 24, county addition, and engaged in the business of forwarding and commission merchants. In 1850, M. W. Hubbell was admitted and the business continued as Comparot, Hubbell & Co. In 1857, this firm built a steam grist-mill; this mill, built of brick three stories high, was burned on the 10th day of May, 1861. In 1860, Joseph J. Comparot and M. W. Hubbell retired, and the business was continued by D. F. Comparot. In 1862, Mr. D. F. C. built on the same site of the mill, a new grist-mill, with the following size and capacity: Size of mill—brick, four stories, 40x60 feet; horse-power of engine, 72 feet; number of run of stone, 4; size of stone, 34 feet; number of men employed, including warehouse, 15; capital invested, \$35,000. In 1871, Mr. Comparot retired, and the business went into the hands of A. Powers, who continued in possession until his death, late in 1872. In April, 1873, Daniel Ammon, L. P. Stapleford and Henry Voll and purchased the realty and continued the business as L. P. Stapleford & Co. In December, 1876, the mill, together with the warehouses, was burned, and the partnership dissolved by mutual consent.

SPICE-MILLS.

These mills were established in 1872; are located on the south side of Pearl alley, on the west side of Clinton street, Lot 71, old plat; they are fitted with coffee-roasters and spice-mills; employ eight men, have also steam power in connection. The firm name is Hamilton & Co., and the mills are operated in conjunction with the wholesale house of Huestis & Hamilton, on Columbia street.

FLOURING AND SPICE MILLS.

In 1872, Trentman, Monning & Son built a spice-mill on the northeast corner of Columbia and Barr streets, Lot No. 33, original plat. This firm was composed of the following gentlemen: A. C. Trentman, Henry and John B. Monning. In the summer of 1874, a thorough change took place, new machinery, engine etc., were added, combining a flouring-mill. In September, 1874, Mr. Henry Monning retired, and the business now continues as Trentman & Monning.

FLOURING-MILLS.

In 1830, Henry Rodisill and Henry Johns built a mill on the west bank of the St. Joseph River, at the junction of what is now Spy Run and Burgess avenues; the dam about 300 feet above, was thrown across the river the same year, under the supervision of Jacob Busb. These mills were familiarly known as

"Johns' Mill," and bore the name up to the time of Mr. Johns' death, after this occurrence, they passed into the entire control of Mr. Rudisill, and are at this time known as the "Rudisill Mills, the brand of the flour, however, is St. Jo Mills. On February 6, 1858, Mr. Rudisill died, and management passed into the hands of his son, H. J. Rudisill, Jr.; he continued until 1866, when the present proprietors came in, John E. Hill, Jr., & Co. This mill was first operated by an overshot wheel, many changes have from time to time been made in the machinery and building, it is now operated by the Luffel and Little Giant wheels. They at this time employ about seven men, and produce about sixty-five barrels of flour per day.

In 1865, Blyatone & Co. erected a steam flouring-mill on the south side of Feeder canal, on the east side of Wells, north of Sixth street, Lot No. 189, North Side Addition. In February, 1866, this began operations, and continued until 1876, at which time they were succeeded by Thumm & Shust, who continued the business; subsequently, J. Pfeiffer and F. Wehrs were admitted, and the business continued under the firm name of J. C. Pfeiffer & Co. until January, 1877, when C. J. F. was succeeded by C. F. P. In August, 1878, A. P. McQuiston was admitted, the firm name changed to C. F. Pfeiffer & Co., which continues at the present time.

WOOLEN-MILLS.

Henry Rudisill, Sr., and Louis Wolke engaged in partnership in 1843, and built what is now the middle portion of the Summit City Woollen Mills. This structure, 45x44 feet, built of stone and brick, four stories high, was used as an oil-mill to manufacture flaxseed oil. In 1844, a carding machine was added, and soon after a set of cards and looms, together with other necessary machinery, the oil machinery having been removed. In 1854, Mr. Wolke received the business, continuing under the name of H. Rudisill & Son. In 1856, they built addition, south, to the canal, of brick and stone, three stories high. In 1858, Mr. Rudisill died. In 1859, his son, Henry Rudisill, Jr., having continued, formed a partnership with R. Morgan French, N. B. and M. D. Freeman, under the name of H. Rudisill & Sons, continuing until 1861, at which time Messrs. Rudisill & Freeman retired, R. Morgan French continuing. In 1863, Samuel and Willis Hanna were admitted, the firm continuing under the name of French, Hanna & Co. This firm improved the mills by adding a four-story brick building, with additional new machinery, closing the space north, to Water street, and in 1854 put in a steam engine. The power previous to this time was water from the canal, over an overshot wheel, which however, was not discontinued. In 1864, O. W. Jeffords was admitted as a partner, the business continuing up to the present date, as French, Hanna & Co. This mill is located on Lot No. 9, County Addition, on the south side of Water, between Barr and La Fayette streets; and has the following capacity: Water wheel, 60 horse-power; steam engine, 60 horse-power; number of spindles, 720; maximum capacity, clean wool, 600 pounds in 24 hours; maximum number of bands employed, 60, night and day; storage, building on the north side of Water street, immediately opposite, 25x40 feet, and two stories high, furnishing ample room for storage. This mill is one of the few in the West that never has used any "short stock."

BAND SAW-MILL.

In 1868, J. R., A. E. and W. H. Hoffman (J. R. Hoffman retired in 1873, A. E. and W. H. continuing) established a band saw-mill, on Lot No. 19, Rock-hill's Addition, and have from time to time improved, enlarged and extended, until the present time their works cover the square from Van Buren to Jackson streets, off Main, besides occupying many additional lots over which their material has covered. In 1873, J. R. Hoffman retired and A. E. & W. H. continued. The style of the firm now is Hoffman Bros., and the location on either side of Van Buren, and north side of West Main street.

J. R. HOFFMAN & CO'S

Patent Band Saws. This firm, in connection with the above mills, manufacture a patent band saw for logs.

EMPIRE SAW-MILLS.

In the fall of 1874, J. C. Peters built on the south side of the canal basin, near the crossing of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, a saw-mill, with the following size and capacity: Size of mill, two stories frame, 45x80 feet; engine room, 30x24 feet; office, located on Osage street, 14x10 feet; horse-power of engine, 70; capacity per day, 6,000 feet; maximum capacity, per day, 15,000 feet; number of hands employed, 18; horses employed, 14. The management of this mill still continues in the name of J. C. Peters.

SAW-MILL.

In 1862, John Krudop, Louis Schrader, Fred. Brandt and Julius Kenoder, under the firm name of Krudop & Co., built a saw-mill on the north side of the canal, Lot 568, Hanna's Addition, and continued the business for a time, when the following successions occurred: Messrs. Krudop, Brandt and Kenoder sold to Mr. Schrader, who admitted Charles Emerick, continuing the business as Schrader & Emerick. Subsequently Mr. Emerick sold to Conrad Kaiser, and the business continued as Schrader & Kaiser. Mr. Schrader withdrew soon after, and William Busse was admitted, the business continuing as Busse & Kaiser. These parties ran the mill for a time, when they sold to William Auman and Christian Yountz, who continued for a time under the style of Auman & Yountz. In December, 1876, Deitrick Teghtmeier purchased the interests of Messrs. Auman & Yountz, and continues up to the present time. The exhibit of size and capacity is as follows: Size of mill, two stories, 28x60 feet; circular saw, 60 inches; horse-power of engine, 24; number of men employed, 9; horses employed, 4; average amount of lumber sawed per day, 4,000 feet; 1 canal-boat; capital invested, \$6,000.

STEAM SAW-MILL.

George Baker came here in 1838, from Pittsburgh, Penn., and engaged in the wagon and plow manufacturing business, in a partnership with two of his sons, John and Jacob, on Lot No. 113, Hanna's Addition. They continued in this business until 1848, at which time a brother (Henry) joined them in the copartnership. The firm bought a fifty-horse-power engine from Pittsburgh, Penn., and started the first steam saw-mill, on Lot No. 7, County Addition, corner of Water and La Fayette streets. In 1850-51, the mill changed hands, Jacob, Killian and Henry continuing until 1867, at which time Henry retired, Jacob and Killian continuing until 1878, when Jacob retired and Killian continues up to the present time. This mill has two "muley" saws, employs ten men, and has a capacity of about 5,000 feet per day; runs also a canal-boat in connection with the mill.

EDSALL MILL—STEAM SAW-MILL.

In 1848, William Coombs and Mr. Edsall built a steam saw-mill on Lot No. 568, Hanna's Addition, on the north side of the canal.

FLOORING-MILL.

This mill is located on the south side of Taylor street, east of Broadway, on Lot No. 8, Fairfield's Out-lots, and is run by Scheiman & Helukamp, the partners being Ernest Scheiman and Henry Helukamp. The following is the capacity of the mill: One flooring machine, one planer, three saws; forty-horse power engine; employ five hands; capacity, 5,000 feet per day; amount of capital invested, \$4,000.

OIL-MILLS.

In 1866, James Story fitted up an oil-mill in what was formerly Edsall's warehouse, located on the canal, immediately west of Calhoun street, Lot No. 46, Original Plat. He here continued this business until 1868, when he retired and Orrin Clark took possession. In the same year, John Stoner was admitted and the business was then prosecuted under the name of Clark & Stoner for awhile, when William Case was admitted, the business going forward under the name of Clark, Stoner & Case. Subsequently Mr. Stoner withdrew and Mr. Humphreys was admitted, the style of the firm being changed to Clark, Case & Humphreys, who prosecuted the business for a time, when Mr. Clark withdrew, Mr. Humphreys and Mr. Case continuing the business up to the present time as Humphreys & Case. This firm made extensive improvements, enlarging and systematizing the works.

SAW-MILL.

In 1879, Henry Olds built a saw-mill on East Coombs street, south of Cochran street and north of the canal, with a steam engine of twenty-horse power and a circular saw of 56 inches diameter. It is a frame building.

GRIST-MILL.

In 1868, John Sedgwick built a two-story brick on the west side of Calhoun, at the head of Holman street, and fitted it for a grist-mill, and continues it up to the present time. Size of building, 40x100 feet; twenty-five-horse power engine; size of stone, three and a half feet; number of hands employed, four; capacity of mill, minimum, 120 bushels per ten hours.

THE BASS FOUNDRY, MACHINE AND CAR WHEEL WORKS.

In the autumn of 1852, John Cooper, Charles Cooper and Samuel Gribben purchased two and one-half acres of ground of Allen Hamilton and reared thereon four brick buildings—a blacksmith-shop, 50x50, machine-shop, 50x60, two stories, car-shop, 50x100, foundry, 50x80, for the purpose of a foundry and machine and car-shops; its location was on the south side of Holman and immediately east of Barr street. These parties jointly formed a firm under the style of Cooper & Co. In April, 1853, no machinery or other equipments having been provided, John Hough, William H. Jones and Sion S. Bass united with Cooper & Co., to form the firm of Cooper, Bass & Co. In this, began the career of Sion S. Bass, yet but twenty and five years of age, taking, however, a place at the helm—business manager of the concern; here he exercised a judgment that would have done credit to one of more mature years in business; faint as the hope may have been that this business would eventually move out from among the thousands into the millions of dollars, he put forth his accustomed effort, and by his sterling business integrity, his untiring energy, indomitable will and sagacious judgment, he brought order out of chaos, and to him much of the present success of the concern owes its origin; and had it not have been for unfortunate contracts with railroads in 1857, contracts consummated aside, and contrary to his judgment, no breach in the business would have perhaps occurred. Let us pause, dear reader, and pay due respects to this young man, if even it is done at the expense of being tedious. After having severed his connection with these works, he joined the gallant 30th Indiana Volunteers, and while leading it as its Colonel, at Shiloh, he was mortally wounded, and having been taken to Paducah, Ky., he died in April, 1862, in the Government Hospital, at that point. As a soldier, Mr. Bass was the same as when at the head of business, using at all times that discretion and boldness which was characteristic of him. His remains rest here in Lindenwood Cemetery, and is marked with an imposing shaft of marble, erected by his faithful comrades that survived him. Thus perished Col. Sion S. Bass, in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

In this firm, and at this time, 1853, Mr. John H. Bass, the new head of the extensive works, of which this business is the nucleus, began his business career as book-keeper, and gleaned from his brother, Sion S., many of the practical business points which have guided him with such unerring judgment from that time down through the various changes to the present.

In 1841, John Hough and William H. Jones purchased the interests of the Messrs. Coopers, and with Samuel Gribben and S. S. Bass, formed the firm of Jones, Bass & Co. This firm continued the business until in September, 1857 Mr. Gribben, however, having retired in the mean time—when they sold the shop, together with the machinery and equipments, to the P., F. W. & C. R. R. Co. and dissolved the partnership.

In September, 1857, Sion S. Bass and William H. Jones joined the firm of Jones & Bass, and built a one-story brick building, 65x80 feet, immediately south, and at the crossing, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago and the Wabash Railroads, and having fitted it with the necessary machinery, etc., for a foundry and machine-shop, continued the business for a few months. In February, 1858, Mr. John H. Bass, in conjunction with Edward Force, joined a partnership under the style of Bass & Force. This firm leased the foundry and machine-shop, and continued the business for a period of about one year. In the summer of 1859, the firm of Messrs. Bass & Force having been dissolved, a company was organized with a capital stock of \$12,500, known as the Fort Wayne Machine Works. This organization elected Samuel Hanna, President; William H. Jones, Secretary; Hugh Bennigan, Treasurer, and Neil McLachlan, Superintendent of Works. In 1860, John H. Bass purchased the interest of Mr. McLachlan, as well as much floating stock, thus securing nearly a controlling interest. In August, 1862, he, in conjunction with Mr. Hanna, retired Mr. Bennigan from the firm by a purchase of his stock, thus securing the entire control, and, in 1860, Mr. Hanna purchased the interest of Mr. Jones. These gentlemen continued the business as the Fort Wayne Machine Works, until in March, 1873, when they joined the firm of Bass & Hanna, by the retiring of Mr. Hanna in favor of his son Horace. This firm continued the business without change until the decease of Mr. Horace Hanna, in December, 1869, at which time, and by this death, the firm was dissolved, the business continuing in the name and title of John H. Bass. In August, 1873, a joint-stock company was formed, Mr. Bass interesting Mr. Robert J. Fisher, Mr. John I. White, and three others, distributing stock to the amount of \$50,000, equally among all, at a pro rata of \$10,000 each. The total amount of capital stock of this organization was made to represent a half-million dollars, the company to be known as the Bass Foundry and Machine Works. This organization has continued without change up to the present time. The officers elected in 1873 have also continued, and are as follows: J. H. Bass, President; R. J. Fisher, Treasurer; J. I. White, Secretary. To trace the history of Mr. J. H. Bass is marvelous. We cannot refrain, in closing this article, from making mention that since his connection in the business as a partner, or a stockholder, it has teemed with a series of successes beyond the expectation of the most sanguine, and to-day there is no business of a similar kind in the world that is equal to it. The Bass car wheel rolls over nearly every railroad in the United States, and the improved facilities with which these works are operated, and the numerous additions in ground, buildings and special machinery which he has himself built and improved, place it among the first manufacturing institutions of the country. In 1862, Mr. Bass made the first addition to the business. This consisted of an enlargement to the south end of the original shop. At this time he began his first effort to manufacture car wheels. From time to time, more ground has been purchased, until at this date it embraces an area of about ten acres. Since 1857, the manufacture of car wheels has been a decided specialty of the works, and it still remains the leading feature. A reputation has been acquired that is national in its extent, and railways in every section of the country have testified to the merits of the wheels by ordering and using them. Other lines of manufacture are by no means ignored. Saw and grist mills are built, engines and boilers, indeed, a general line of heavy work, including boiler-making. The successful prosecution of this business has resulted in establishing two other similar enterprises under the same general management as this—one at Chicago and another at St. Louis—and the combined capacity of these three works is not less than 350 car wheels per day. The leading spirit of these enterprises, and the one who has conducted them to their past and present high degree of prosperity is the gentleman from whom the works take their name—J. H. Bass. Such, in brief, has been the history of the Bass Foundry and Machine Works. They have developed, under careful and energetic management, even in a greater ratio than the country sustaining them; from almost nothing they have become the leading interest of the kind in the West, employing an army of workmen, and accomplishing each year an incalculable degree of good in a thousand ways. In these works, although not much light work is contracted, yet anything can be made from a small set screw to a 300-horse-power engine. The works in this place employ hands at present, but often run largely over that number. All the castings for the Noble School Furniture Company, of Goshen, are made in the Bass foundry, also for a similar company in Pittsburgh, while all the car wheels for the Pittsburgh, and many other first-class roads, are made at their works. The force is reflected as follows: T. R. Pickard, Superintendent of Works and foreman of foundry; J. Sion Smith, Assistant Superintendent; George H. Terry, assistant foreman of foundry; George Warrington, mechanical engineer; T. W. Saffron, foreman of machine shops; S. J. Luly, foreman pattern shop; Joseph Whan, chief millwright; William Schrier, foreman of boiler-shop.

RAILROADS.

The Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad was finished to Fort Wayne in the autumn of 1869. Distance 109 miles south to Connorsville, where it connects with the C. & I. Junction Railroad, running thence to Cincinnati.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad was completed to Fort Wayne in the spring of 1861. The terminus is at the Straits of Mackinaw, Mich.

The Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad was completed from this city 100 miles north to Jackson, Mich., in 1870, there connecting with the

Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, thence north to the Straits of Mackinaw via Saginaw City.

The Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad was completed from this city to Richmond, Ind., 91 miles south, in December, 18—, there connecting with the line to Cincinnati.

Ohio & Indiana Railroad.—In January, 1850, the contract for building the entire road from Crestline, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, Ind., 136 miles, was let to Samuel Hanna, Pliny Hoagland and William Mitchell for \$740,000, this to include all necessary buildings and fixtures, but no iron or cars. In January, 1852, they sublet the entire route. The firm name was William Mitchell & Co. In 1852, Allen Hamilton donated six acres for depot grounds on the present site of the south depot. In the same year, Samuel Hanna donated five acres for shop ground on the present site of the shops. This railroad was completed to this point in the autumn of 1855, about one year after the expiration of the contracted time. The track was laid down on La Fayette street from a point on the main line west of Clay street. The depot and freight grounds embraced all lands between the canal and the north side of Columbia street, west of La Fayette and east of Barr streets. The first locomotive brought here was towed up the canal from Toledo, Ohio, on a flatboat, under charge of R. W. Wohlfort, engineer, who landed it at the head of Columbia on La Fayette street, and there set it up and took charge of it, running it over the road for some time after. This pioneer engineer still survives. His faithful old servant has gone into the "scrap heap," alas! old "Ohio." In 1857, this road was consolidated with the Fort Wayne & Chicago and the Ohio & Pennsylvania to make the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 469 miles long. The depot, freight-house, etc., were moved to their present locations and the track was taken up on La Fayette street. The first engine-house, on the canal east of Barr street, was an old frame building formerly used as a store. The gable end was torn out and the building fitted for this purpose. The new buildings on the present site of the south depot were frame, and consisted of a depot and freight-house. The depot was subsequently demolished to make room for the present building. The freight-house was burned some time later, and the present building was reared immediately after. In September of this year (1857), Jones, Bass & Co. sold their shops on the south side of Holman street immediately east of Barr, to this Company, and they added additional buildings, blacksmith-shop, etc., and began the work for the railroad company. Thus was inaugurated the present extensive Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad shops, of which we give the following sizes, capacity and extent:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD SHOPS.

These shops, under the general superintendence of Master Mechanic James M. Boone, cover some squares in the heart of the city, and give employment to men as follows: Car-shops, Israel Lee, foreman, 250—this includes 50 men employed in the lumber-yard; blacksmith-shop, Harry Campbell, foreman, 119; boiler and copper shops, John Doty and S. C. Henderson, foremen, 45; machine-shop, S. B. Bradley, foreman, 75; tank-shop, T. J. Hedges, foreman, 10; round-house, D. B. Strophe, foreman, 75; employed in offices and miscellaneous, 40; total, 614.

The amount invested in this property, and the annual value of the products of the shops, could not be ascertained definitely, as the data are not available. A careful estimate, however, places the sum annually expended for the labor alone employed in these shops, at from \$350,000 to \$400,000, which vast amount is in turn distributed by the recipients among our retail business men, supporting a great many branches of trade, and affording a livelihood to large numbers of people.

The shops are now running in full blast. The products include locomotive engines, palace day and sleeping coaches and cars of all descriptions, box cars, stock cars, flat cars, refrigerator cars, express and baggage cars, ordinary passenger cars, etc. All of the locomotives used on the Western Division of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway are built here, as well as a large proportion of the cars of all descriptions used by the Pennsylvania lines. In addition to this, locomotives and cars are built for many other roads.

Round-House.—Size of building (circle with open space of 150 feet diameter), 300; capacity (number of locomotives), 38; number of men employed, 75. A new house is in contemplation east of the city, with complete circle; open space; will have a capacity of fifty locomotives. D. B. Strophe is foreman.

Blacksmith-Shop.—Size of building, 100x300 feet; size of engine-room, 40x50 feet; horse-power of engine, eighty; stroke and bore, 16x30 feet; one perpendicular steam-hammer, stroke 2,500 pounds; one furnace and locomotive boiler in connection; one horizontal steam-hammer, stroke, 1,000 pounds; one furnace and locomotive boiler in connection. These hammers combined use twelve tons of scrap-iron per day; total amount of iron consumed in this shop per day, fifty tons; total number of fires, sixty; total number of men employed, 120; one pair of steam shears; one hydraulic up-setting machine; one steam-bolt machine; one steam up-setting machine; three additional hammers; two additional furnaces; a steam fire engine, perpendicular, direct action, capable of throwing a stream of solid water to a perpendicular height of 120 feet—this is for the general protection of the shops; one Sturdevant blower; one drill press; three derricks. The first blacksmith-shops, located east of La Fayette street and immediately north of the track, were burned on May 27, 1865, and the present shops on the south side of Holman, between La Fayette and Barr streets, were erected immediately after.

Setting-up Shop.—Size of building, 75x125 feet; capacity for cars at one time, seven; capacity for car-trucks at one time, seven. In this shop a freight car is constructed in all its details, and turned out at the maximum rate of ten cars per day, ready for the paint-shop.

Paint Shop.—This shop is about 75x80 feet, and has a capacity of seven cars; the standard weight of a grain car is 20,880 pounds.

Iron Working Department.—Four axle lathes; two boring-mills for car wheels; one single; one cross head feed; one hydraulic wheel press gauged to 150 tons to the square inch; seven drill presses, perpendicular; five bolt cutters; one small lathe; two small horizontal cap drills; three tapping machines for cutting taps, etc.; one extra grindstone; one emery shaft.

Second Floor.—One band saw; one emery wheel; one surface sapor; two tenoning machines, one jig saw; two table saws, circular; one perpendicular mortising machine; three turning lathes; one sticking machine; two cast-iron forms for grain-door construction; one cork crushing machine; one glue range.

Upholstering Room.—This room is on the second floor, at the east end, and has in connection one tow and hair-cutting machine, and one large size Howe sewing machine, together with storerooms, etc.

Car-Construction Shops. Wood-Working Department.—Size of building, two stories, 90x240 feet; one perpendicular boring machine, special build extra size, four sets of bits; one perpendicular boring machine, special build, extra size, five sets of bits; one perpendicular boring machine, special build, extra size, one set of bits; two horizontal tenoning machine, special build, extra size; one double shaping machine, special build; one treble shaping machine, special build; one double jig-saw machine, special build; one double forming machine, special build; one horizontal mortising machine, special build; two sets of double swinging saws, special build; three table saws, circular; two revolving saws, circular.

LOCOMOTIVE, CONSTRUCTION AND MACHINE SHOPS.

Planers of various sizes, total number, 11; lathes of various sizes, total number, 20; lathes of extra sizes, total number, 3; perpendicular drilling machines, total number, 7.

Special Machinery.—Two truck-wheel boring-mill; one hydraulic wheel press, Industrial, No. 120; one thread-cutting machine, Sellers', No. 141; one thread cutting machine, Wood & Light; one double emery-wheel, one milling machine, one test-gauge apparatus, three derricks, one extra size grindstone.

Horse-power of engine, 80; bore and stroke, 16x36. Size of building, construction and machine shop proper, 150x300 feet; size of engine and boiler-room, 50x60 feet. Master Mechanic's office and supply depot, in connection with the main building, two stories, 50x150 feet; total number of men employed, 75; S. B. Bradley, foreman.

Locomotive Tank Construction Shops.—Size of building, immediately west and adjoining blacksmith-shops, 80x100 feet. Machinery: One pair steam shears, two perpendicular drill presses; one planer; one traveling crane. Number of men employed, 10. T. J. Hedges, foreman.

WATER-WORKS.

These works are located on the south side of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad track, on the east bank of the St. Mary's River. The buildings are of brick, as is also the well and stand-pipe. The following is an exhibit of the size and capacity: Steam cylinders, two, each 48x22 feet; water cylinders, two, each 12x18 feet; boilers, two, each locomotive build; boilers' average pressure in pounds, 40; fuel, coal, in pounds, per day, 22,000. Pipe: Size discharge, 12 inches to roundhouse; from roundhouse to stock yards, 8 inches; suction, 14 inches; pressure, to roundhouse, one and one-half miles, square inch, 32 pounds; pressure, average to stock yards, two miles, square inch, 42 pounds. Stand pipe, 93 feet high, 22 inches diameter; boiler, iron, brick exterior.

Pumps, Special Cameron Build.—Maximum capacity in twenty-four hours, 500,000 gallons; minimum capacity in twenty-four hours, 200,000 gallons. Tanks, located at roundhouse: Capacity, each, 6,250 gallons, four in number; total capacity, 25,000 gallons.

THE LAKE ERIE, WABASH & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY

was organized at Logansport, Ind., July 23, 1852, with a capital stock of \$4,000,000, consisting of 80,000 shares of \$50 each. The Eastern terminus was the Ohio State line; the Western terminus, Illinois State line. Fifty thousand dollars' worth of stock suspended on the day of meeting, on the spot. William Rockhill, Chairman.

WABASH RAILROAD SHOPS.

In 1859, the then T. W. & W. R. R. Co. signified their preference to Fort Wayne as a point to locate their car and machine shop, and, in consequence, and as an inducement to bring about such an end, a subscription was started to raise an amount required by the Company, representing \$15,000, nearly all of which sum had been subscribed, when they postponed for the time any action. In 1860, however, Fort Wayne was settled upon as the point, and during that year and the one following (1861), the present works were built and put into operation. Previous to those years, however, and shortly after the completion of the road to this point, the round-top engine-house was built, also the shops of frame, immediately to the east of the old roundhouse. In the latter, were carried on a general repair-shop, using the necessary machinery, engine, etc., to construct and repair cars and machinery. This shop became to be known over the road as "the hospital."

The car construction shops were subsequently moved to Toledo, Ohio. We give below the machinery, etc., of the shops, and the various heads over them, as well as the number of men employed in the several departments.

Machine and Setting-up Shop, built in 1861.—One large planer, two medium planers, two "donkey" planers, one large swing lathe, two axle lathes, twelve intermediate lathes, six perpendicular drill presses, one hydraulic punching machine, one hydraulic car-wheel setter, one car-wheel boring mill, one box boring machine,

one compound box and cylinder boring machine, one compound puncher and shears, two thread-cutting machines, two burr-cutting machines, one horizontal cylinder boring machine. Horse-power of engine—16x30—eighty. Two locomotive boilers.

Blacksmith-shop, built in 1861.—Eighteen fires, one pair of power shears, one horizontal steam hammer, one perpendicular steam hammer, one pair of boiler shears, one smelting oven, one crane.

Roundhouse, built in 1856-57, capacity for twenty engines. Roundhouse immediately west of Fairfield avenue, has a capacity for sixteen engines. The old roundhouse and the shops are located south of the P., Mt. W. & C. R. R. and east of Fairfield avenue, the buildings are one story, and of brick. The wood-working shop is frame, and at this time is run without any steam power.

The following is a list of the men employed in the several departments: Machine-shops (J. B. Barnes, foreman), 85 men; boiler shops (C. F. Lape, foreman), 40; blacksmith-shops (Dan Campbell, foreman), 38; copper-smith shop (L. Newroth, foreman), 5; brass moulders' foundry (James Kuukuek, foreman), 3; carpenter-shops (H. Poyser, foreman), 30; roundhouses (J. C. Mills, foreman), 47; master mechanic's office (W. Wilson, M. M.), 3; total (exclusive of engineers and firemen), 251.

These shops consist of five very large buildings. The principal work is the building of locomotives, and the repair of engines and cars. The bulk of the repairs for the Wabash road, between Danville and Toledo, is done in these shops.

WATER-WORKS OF THE WABASH RAILROAD.

These works are located on the east bank of the St. Mary's River, on the north side of the Wabash Railroad. The buildings are frame. The pumps, two in number, are known as the Worthington Duplex. The following is an exhibit of their capacity, etc.: Two steam boilers, locomotive build, used alternately; discharge pipe, four inches; suction pipe, six inches; water pressure, 120 pounds to the square inch; one tank, with a capacity of 1,200 barrels, located near the water-works; one tank, with a capacity of 2,800 barrels, located near the roundhouse. Ten tons of soft coal are used per week; about 200,000 gallons are pumped per day; the pumps are used in turn about every three days.

THE MUNCIE SHOPS.

The Muncie shops were established in this city about five years ago. They are located in the Ninth Ward, near the Feeder Canal, and gives employment to sixty-eight men. William McPhail is the Master Mechanic, William Knight, Master Car-Builder, and Joseph Gair, Foreman of the blacksmith-shop. In this shop is done the repair work of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati and Whitewater Valley Railroads. In consideration of the location of the shops at Fort Wayne, and the completion of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, the city, by a vote of the people, appropriated \$100,000, besides subsequently donating a portion of lands known as the City Park. On these lands they, in 1874, built the present shops, located in the Ninth Ward, on the east side of North Callioun street, south of the Feeder Canal. No machinery, however, is operated as yet. The engine-house, located a short distance southeast, is a frame, and has a capacity for five engines. The Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad engine-house is located hard by and has a capacity for three engines. Both use the same turn-table. The depot and freight offices of these roads jointly are located in the Ninth Ward, near the junction of North Harrison and First streets. Both are frame. The tracks of each of these roads may be said to be a continuity of each, joining, seemingly, to make one road.

Fort Wayne is possessed of six railway lines: The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago; Toledo, Wabash & Western; Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw; Fort Wayne & Muncie; Grand Rapids & Indiana, and the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne.

AMUSEMENTS.

Colerick's Hall.—This hall was built in the summer of 1853, by E. F. Colerick. It is located on the north side of Columbia street, east of Clinton, Lot 37, original plat. This, the first public hall, was opened to the public on the 26th of December, 1853, and was for many years the popular resort. In 1864, it was refitted, improved and named Colerick's Opera House, as it has since been called. It is now fast falling into disuse, having passed out of the hands of Mr. C. some time since; the present owner is J. B. White.

Olympic Theatre.—This building is on the southeast corner of Columbia and Clinton streets, Lot No. 58, original plat; was built by the executors of the estate of Washington Ewing, in the year 1863, and was opened to the public in winter of this year. This is a commodious and very convenient hall, having the patent chair, raised floor, and other conveniences suited for its use.

Rink.—In 1868, an organization was formed called the Rink Association; this company let a contract to Heroy Bros., who built, during the autumn of this year, on the north side of Berry street, east of Clinton, Lot 95, original plat, one of their patent skating rinks, and opened it to the public at the beginning of the skating season. It was finally sold, and, in 1878, it was refitted for a public hall, a raised floor and stage, besides the other necessary improvements were made; at this time its name was changed to the Academy of Music, by which name it is at this time known.

INDIAN AND OTHER TRADERS.

J. B. Richardville, afterward chief, was licensed to trade with the Indians at Fort Wayne in 1815. He had, also, a trading house on his reserve below the County Infirmary, near the forks of the Bluffton and Winchester roads.

Antonie Bondie was an Indian trader and interpreter; was here as early as 1812-13; was at one time the only white man that lived here outside of the fort. He was located at the landing, i. e., about immediately north of the gas factory, near the St. Mary's River bridge, in a log house.

Samuel Hanna and James Barnett were Indian traders in 1819. Hanna built a log house on the northeast corner of Columbia and Barr streets; and, in 1820, he and Barnett opened a trading-house. Their goods were purchased in Boston, Mass., and came by water to New York, thence by way of Albany to Buffalo, then by lake to Detroit, and from there via Swan Creek (Toledo), to Maumee Rapids; being hauled around the Rapids, they were conveyed up the Maumee River, by portages, to Fort Wayne.

Francis Comparet came here, in 1820, from Toledo, Ohio. He engaged in the Indian trade at once; was located on Columbia street, south side, between Clinton and Calhoun, on original plat, in 1823. He engaged in same business with Henry Colerick in 1832-33, and subsequently with Peter Kiser, under the firm name of Comparet & Kiser. This firm were agents for the North American Fur Company; they also built the only distillery ever built here; it was located on the south bank of the canal, immediately east of Comparet's residence.

J. B. Bourie was an Indian trader, and was among the first. He was located on the northwest corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets, on Lot No. 46, original plat, the present site of Drier Bros' drug store.

John B. Bourie and John Peltier, Indian traders, were located on the northwest corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets, in a two-story brick (the first building in town when built), on Lot No. 46, original plat.

George W. and William G. Ewing were licensed to trade at Fort Wayne in 1822; they were located on the southwest corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets, until the building was destroyed by fire in 1828, when they removed to the southeast corner of Columbia and Clinton streets, where they continued in business for several years.

The American Fur Company was located here in 1822. Francis Comparet, Alexis Caquillard and Benjamin Kercheval were agents. They were located here before, about the year 1820.

Peter Kiser came here in 1823, from Ohio, and located as a butcher. He issued rations to the Indians at their several payments here, at the "forks of the Wabash" and on El River. He subsequently, in 1846, engaged in the mercantile business, on Lot No. 76, original plat, where he has continued until this day.

Allen Hamilton came here in 1823; was appointed Deputy Register under S. C. Vance. About a year afterward he engaged in the mercantile business. Soon after this he formed a partnership with Cyrus Taber, under the firm name of Hamilton & Taber. He was the confidential adviser of Chief Richardville, receiving and disbursing large sums of money, etc. Previous to his connection with Taber he was associated with Barnett & Hanna, about the years 1826 to 1832, on the northeast corner of Columbia and Clinton streets, on Lot No. 39. Thomas Hamilton was engaged in the store as clerk.

Frank Lassalle was engaged here as a merchant, on the south side of Columbia street, between Burr and Clinton, on Lot No. 61, original plat. He afterward sold his establishment to the Miami Indians, and the establishment was conducted by Shapence Richard Chute, who was a trader and connected with the Ewings.

William S. Edsall was a trader; was associated with the Ewings at an early date.

James Areline was engaged as a trader with the Ewings, on the southwest corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets, on Lot No. 51, original plat. Was in business about 1828 to 1835.

James Godfroi, a Frenchman, was a trader, located on what was called "Little River Reserve," about eleven miles from Fort Wayne, in La Fayette Township, from 1830 to 1835.

Henderson, the father of Zene Henderson, built a frame building on the northeast corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets, on Lot No. 45, original plat, the present site of George De Wald's store. In 1833-34, Mr. Henderson occupied this as a trading-house, and continued until 1835-36, when he formed a partnership under the firm name of Henderson, Britton & Stapleford, who built a brick addition. This copartnership was unsatisfactory and a dissolution followed soon after. The house was then sold and converted into a tavern.

Scott & Sten.—Joseph Scott and John Sten—were the successors of Henry Colerick, in the dry-goods trade. They were located on the south side of Columbia street, between Clinton and Calhoun streets, on Lot No. — original plat.

Peter Jehu was engaged with the Ewings in the manufacture of jewelry, such as brooches, crosses, ear-rings, etc.

Zene Henderson was an Indian trader, and was located on Lot No. 45, original plat, the present site of George De Wald's store. He was engaged in the trade from 1828 to about 1835, succeeding his father.

Benjamin Smith had a grocery on the southeast corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets, on Lot No. 52, original plat.

INDIAN CAMP GROUND.

In 1830, and prior thereto, the Indians assembled in great numbers on the west side of Calhoun street, from about the Methodist Church to the canal. The space between the described boundary, and even farther to the west, was covered with a small growth of oak, to which the Indians were accustomed to hitch their ponies. During the imprisonment of Big Leg, the chief, for murder, large numbers of them were encamped on these grounds.

CHIEF RICHARDVILLE'S REMAINS

are buried about fifty feet east, and about fifteen feet south of the southwest corner of the cathedral at Fort Wayne. His monument, however, was taken away when the excavation for the building was made, and set up in the old Catholic graveyard on the east bank of the St. Mary's River.

MISCELLANY.

In a carefully prepared speech, delivered before the late lamented Chamber of Commerce in 1876, Mr. Henry G. Olds estimated the amount of capital invested in our manufactories at from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000; the number of men employed at 3,000; the annual value of the products at \$20,000,000; the cash disbursements for labor at from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 annually; and for material, from \$700,000 to \$1,000,000 monthly. It is certain that the figures are larger now than then, for our manufacturing interests are in a much more flourishing condition in 1879 than they were in 1876.

The information herewith presented is not so full or complete as could be desired. But the article is by no means intended to be exhaustive, and the subject will be recurring to again by the *Sentinel*.

W. Davis, of Terre Haute, Ind., in August, 1839, asked our Postmaster for a description of Fort Wayne for a gazette of Indiana, and received the following reply: "It contains 7 preachers of the Gospel, 9 lawyers, 8 physicians, 10 master carpenters and joiners, 6 stone and brick masons, 5 blacksmiths, 3 wagon and coach makers, 3 cabinet-makers, 6 tailors, 3 painters and glaziers, 3 bakeries, 4 shoemakers, 3 saddlers and harness-makers, 2 breweries, 1 tinner, 1 hatter, 1 tanner and currier, 2 butchers, 1 jeweler, 1 pottersware, 1 boat-yard, 1 mill manufactory, 1 printing office. It contains 17 dry-goods stores, 3 hotels, 10 grocery and provision stores, and 4 drug stores. It contains 1 bank, 4 houses for public worship, a market-house, court house, county jail, and 1 fire-engine. It contains 6 religious societies, to wit: 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopalian, 1 German Lutheran, 1 Catholic. It contains an academy and several public schools, their number varying with circumstances. There are 55 to 60 dwelling-houses and stores being built the present season. The amount of taxable real estate in town is \$544,583, and in the county, \$987,346, but a small portion of the lands of the levy yet subject to taxation. The Wabash & Erie Canal passes through the town; it is completed to Logansport, about eighty miles west, and packets and freight-boats ply daily between the two places. It is expected to be completed to La Fayette, in that direction, and east to Ohio State line, during the approaching autumn. The Michigan & Erie Canal, now in course of construction, unites with the Wabash & Erie one mile west of town, and, when completed, will form, in conjunction with the latter, an inland water connection between the heads of Lakes Michigan and Erie."—[*Fort Wayne Sentinel*, August 24, 1839.]

In the autumn of 1859, the first iron bridge was built here. It was over St. Mary's River at the foot of Wells street, Bloomingdale; cost, \$3,200. In 1860, the bridge fell with a drove of cattle on it; it was built by Mosley & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Mechanics' engine purchased in the summer of 1858, arrived in September, 1858. New engine-house and city prison built in the summer of 1860. Stage line established in 1858, to Wolf Lake and Wawaka, carrying United States mail two trips a week, Mahal Glenn, proprietor. Corner-stone of the Court House laid May 1, 1861. St. Joe Tannery, formerly H. G. Gray & Co., November, 1858, changed to E. Weiser & Co. West End Market House built in the summer of 1860, opened in the autumn. This market was on the west side of Broadway, north of Wayne street; was a one-story building, with the usual meat stalls, etc.; the building was demolished about three years ago. July 4, 1835, the first canal-boat passed from the city of Fort Wayne on the W. & E. Canal, to the forks of the Wabash.

About 1844, a subscription was started in this city (Fort Wayne) to obtain the necessary funds for cutting the heavy timber and clearing up the underbrush, and laying down rails in the worst places, for a wagon road through the county of Allen, toward Bluffton, the county seat of Wells County. Mr. Samuel Stophlet was appointed agent to superintend the expenditure of the money. The amount raised was but a few hundred dollars, but it was carefully and prudently laid out. Wells County undertook to meet us at the county line, with a similar improvement from Bluffton, which was only partly executed.

In May, 1856, the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad, from Pittsburgh to Crestline, the Ohio & Indiana Railroad, from Crestline to Fort Wayne, and the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, from Fort Wayne to Chicago, 495 miles, were consolidated into one corporation, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. The stock of each was secured as follows: Ohio & Pennsylvania, at par, plus 20 per cent; Ohio & Indiana, at par; Fort Wayne & Chicago, at par, plus 6 per cent. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago completed to Chicago in November, 1858. Present depot finished in May, 1861; July, 1860, the present Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Depot was built, 184 feet long 33 feet wide, center portion two stories high, and of brick.

Muncie Railroad.—On the 8th of March, 1842, a meeting was held at Muncie, Ind., to take preliminary steps to organize the Fort Wayne & Muncie Railroad, the object of which was to connect Muncie with W. & E. Canal.

Horse Thieves.—Pursuant to notice, the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity met at the American House on Wednesday evening, June 16, 1841, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to form a society for the protection of the rights of the people, against the depredations of horse thieves, incendiaries and counterfeiters. On motion, L. S. Bayless was called to the chair, and B. B. Stevens appointed Secretary. On motion, a committee of five was appointed, consisting of James Morgan, Hugh McCulloch, G. W. Wood, S. Hanna and James Berkley, whose business it was to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the society. On motion, resolved that the proceedings be published in the *Fort Wayne Times and Sentinel*. On motion, meeting adjourned to meet at the American House, Tuesday evening, June 22, 1841. B. B. Stevens, Secretary, L. S. Bayless, Chairman.

In the autumn of 1857, Calhoun street was planked from Berry to Lewis street; T. P. Anderson, contractor. In 1812, John H. Piatt, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was the first contractor to furnish provisions to the fort; in 1814, John H. Piatt took in as substitute, Andrew Wallace. He subsequently sold this

contract to his brothers, Robert, Hugh, Glenn and Jacob Fowler, who held it until 1817.

Joseph Sinclear and Samuel S. Edsall had charge of the removal of the Indians.

Hoover and William Stevens taught school in the old Presbyterian Church, on south side of Berry, east of Barr street. Mr. Stevens and wife taught subsequently.

On May 22, 1851, a severe wind and rain storm visited this place. The Fort Wayne M. E. College was partially unroofed—damaged about \$500; canal-boats freely floated on Columbia street, and the water was quite deep on Columbia and Harrison streets. Robinson's tannery injured by flooding the vats, etc. Cellars and low buildings suffered very much; the principal cause of so much flooding was on account of an attempt to change the flow from what is now Baker street ditch into the St. Mary's River by diking.

On the 17th of March, 1868, a very heavy storm of rain and wind visited this place, doing immense damage, unroofing buildings and doing much injury from water, etc. Columbia street, west of Calhoun, suffered very severely, as well as other places where the track of the wind seemed to take its course, viz., from the southwest to north and then northeast.

Circuit Court, September term, 1854. "It is ordered by the court, with the consent of the members of the bar, that all business on the civil docket be continued until the next term of this court, on account of the sickness prevailing throughout the county."

First marriage license was issued October 27, 1824. George Wighner and Ellen Troutner.

First court met August 9, 1824; the first case tried in the Circuit Court was Richard Swain vs. Joseph Troutner, trespass; case continued. The second case tried was Anna Canada vs. Nathaniel Canada, for divorce; granted at Anna's cost. And the third case was Polly Robertson vs. Thomas Robertson, divorce. Polly relented and the case was dismissed on her petition, and at her cost. The first grand jury was John Tipton, Paul Taber, William Suttonfield, Alexander Ewing, James Hackley, Charles Meeks, John Davis, William Probest, Horace Taylor, James Wyman, James Connon, Cyrus Taber and William N. Hood. W. G. Ewing was the first attorney admitted to practice in Allen Circuit Court, August 9, 1824. At the June term, 1825, Calvin Fletcher was admitted to practice, on motion of C. W. Ewing. At the June term, 1825, the prosecuting attorney being absent, the court appointed Calvin Fletcher as prosecuting attorney.

First indictment for murder was found against Sa-ga-nash, an Indian man, at the February term, 1826.

At the State election in 1818, the question of free schools was submitted to the people. The vote resulted, 1,293 for, and 440 against.

On the east bank of the St. Mary's River, and immediately below the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, Gen. Lewis Cass delivered his address in Fort Wayne, on the completion of the Wabash & Erie Canal, from Toledo to La Fayette, July 4, 1843.

The first steamboat on the Wabash came up from the Ohio, about the 20th of December, 1823. "The steamboat Florence, Capt. Donne, ascended the Wabash River, being the first boat that ever passed up that river."—[*Indiana Oracle*, December 20, 1823.]

December 10, 1841, a boat loaded with 3,500 hoop-poles started from this city for New Orleans. The boat and cargo is owned by Messrs. William Stewart, Henry Lotz and Thomas J. Lewis, who have started out on a new, and we hope profitable, expedition. The boat is not to be unloaded until she reaches the place of destination.—[*Sentinel*, December 11, 1841.]

The steamboat lock across the Wabash, at Delphi, is completed. We learn by the *Delphi Oracle* of the 20th inst. (March, 1842), several flat boats passed through on their way to New Orleans.

In November, 1842, a flat boat left Fort Wayne for New Orleans, freighted with 45,000 hoop-poles, and 250 barrels of cranberries, taking 200 barrels of cranberries at Logansport; boat owned by Messrs. Benjamin Smith, T. J. Lewis, and N. D. Stewart. Another, belonging to some Germans, left a few days afterward with 50,000 hoop-poles, via Delphi to Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Fire in Fort Wayne.—Fifteen buildings burned, loss \$30,000. The buildings were located on the present site of Phoenix Block, west side of Calhoun street, north of Main, May 21, 1849.

December 4, 1841, the canal was opened to La Fayette.

In June, 1842, the water was let in at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee to Toledo, and during the coming week boats will pass from Toledo to Providence.

Board of Health.—Drs. Weimer, Sturgis and P. Ayers, were appointed a Board of Health, by the Common Council, in January, 1849.

Jail Burned.—Saturday evening, February 3, 1849, the county jail was burned. "Well enough it was burned—was a disgrace to the county, and ought to be replaced with a respectable building." [Times, February 8, 1849.]

Taxable Lands.—The taxable lands in Allen County in 1840 were 58,717 acres, while in 1841 there were 202,709 acres, an increase of 153,922.

Council House.—The council house was built in 1816, for the use of the Indian Agent, and was located on Lots 32 and 33 of the County Addition to Fort Wayne, fronting north on the alley running east and west, north of Main, between Lafayette and Clay streets. The well dug then for the use of the agency was situated on Lot No. 32, and is still in use.

Portage Canal.—The distinguished position of Fort Wayne and the feasibility and practicability of a line of canal in addition to the suggestion to the same effect made by Gen. Washington at an early date, to connect the waters of Lake Erie with those of the Mississippi by a canal across the portage at Fort Wayne, were facts noted by the careful observer, Col. McAfee, during his expedition to Fort Wayne for the relief of its garrison in 1812.

Tile Drainage in Indiana First Inaugurated in Allen County.—The first tile machine started in the State was by Samuel Lillie, who was running an earthenware factory near Fort Wayne in 1853. It was a new enterprise, and Mr. Lillie had some fears of success, but was induced to make the attempt upon Mr. I. D. G. Nelson furnishing the money and agreeing to take it all in tile, and as much more, which was done, and the enterprise proved a success. Mr. Nelson had previously done considerable underdraining with plank, timber, etc., as far back as 1815 and 1846. Some of the drains are still in successful operation. The machine referred to was worked by horse-power, but turned out many thousand feet of tile during the year. Now there are several other factories in the county, and many miles of blind ditches are constructed annually, besides an immense amount of open drainage that is done under the State ditching-law, until Allen County has more acres of tillable land than any county in the State, notwithstanding three large rivers run through its length and breadth.

I. D. G. Nelson was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys by President Tyler for the Fort Wayne Land District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mnj. Samuel Lewis, on the 24th day of February, 1843. He was re-appointed by President Polk March 16, 1847, and was succeeded by Sinalwood Noel on the accession of President Taylor.

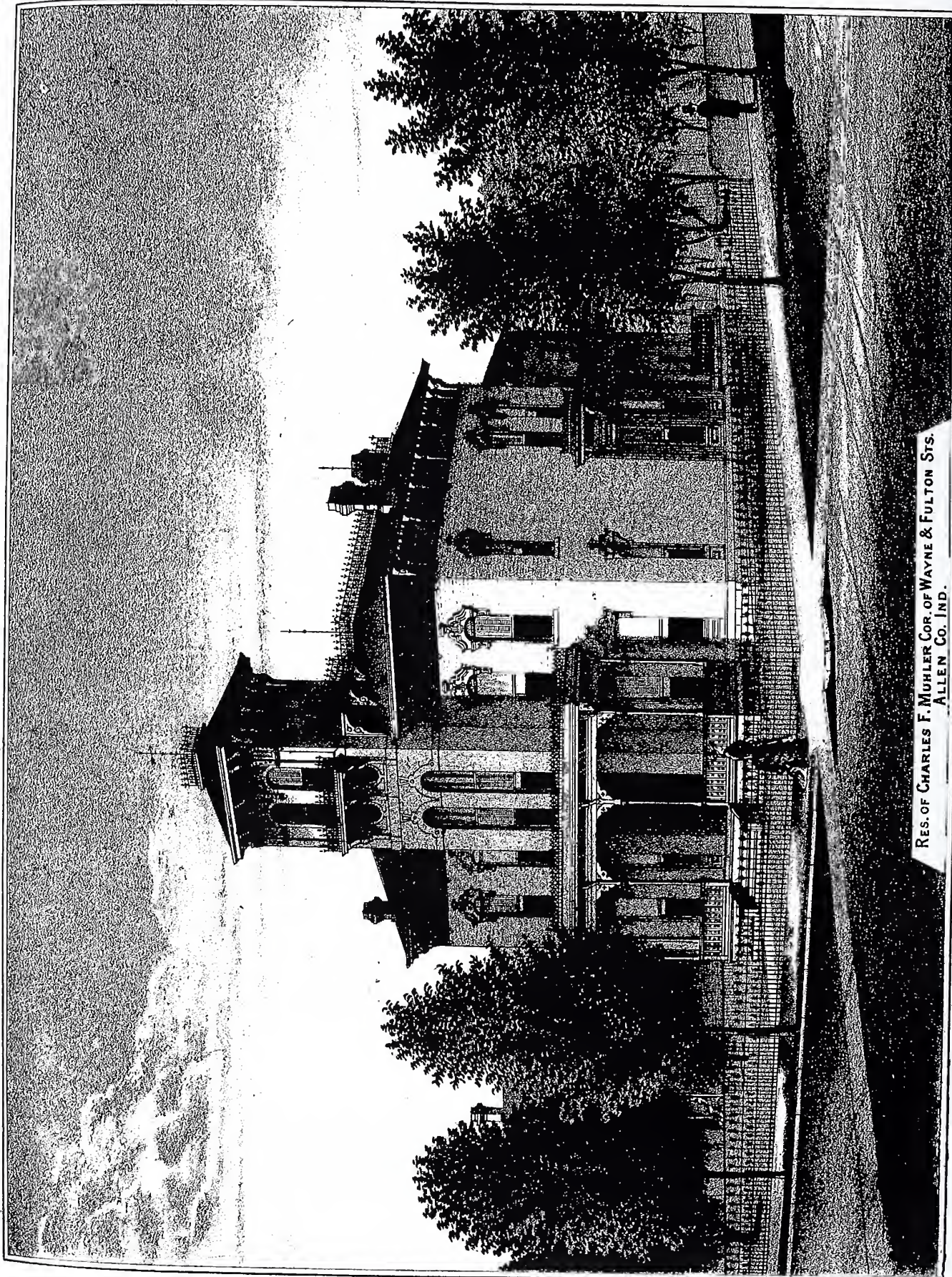
Mr. Nelson was also appointed agent for the General Government to pay the Miami Indians residing in Indiana, by President Polk in 1845. He paid the Indians individually, each their pro rata share in silver, ignoring all claims of the traders upon the tribe. This was a new departure, which was accomplished under some difficulty, and under the protest of the traders, but was enjoyed hugely by the Indians. For this course, Mr. Nelson received a highly complimentary letter from Col. Medell of the Indian Bureau in the War Department at Washington, dated November 4, 1847, which closed by saying, "Accept, if you please, the thanks of this office for the performance of said duty."

A great celebration, upon the completion of the Wabash & Erie Canal, the largest artificial water communication in the world, extending from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, was held at Fort Wayne on the 4th day of July, 1846. There was an immense concourse of people from all sections of this State, and Ohio particularly. Both of the Indiana United States Senators, Messrs. White and Haugen, and several members of Congress, were present. Gen. Cass delivered the oration. Congratulatory letters were received from Van Buren, Clay, Webster, and all the prominent statesmen of the day. The occasion was one of great rejoicing as a marked period in the history of Indiana.

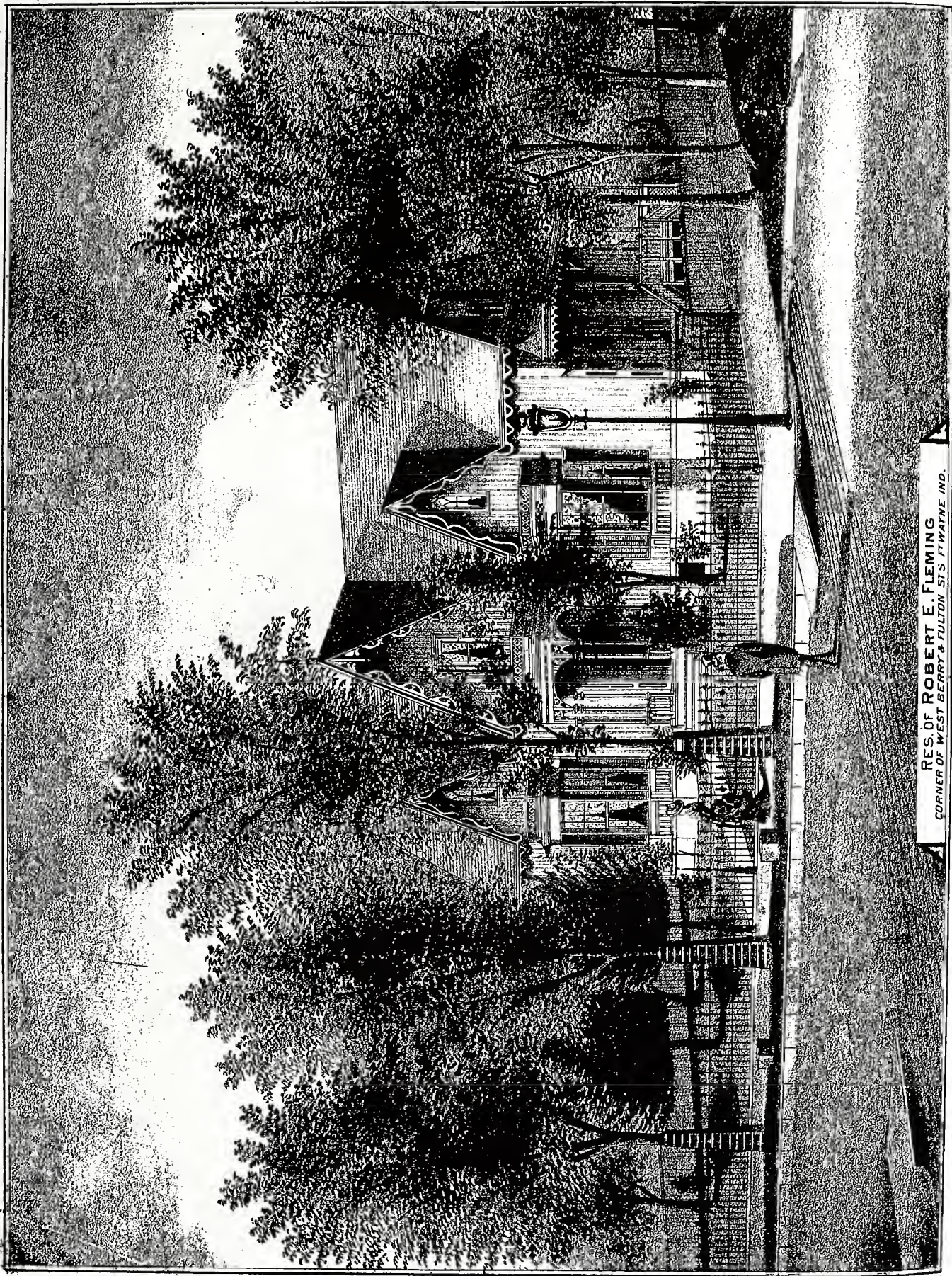
The first canal packet boat set afloat in Indiana was at Fort Wayne.

A company was formed in 1838, with a capital stock of \$10,000, for the purpose of establishing a line of packets on the Wabash & Erie Canal. At the first meeting of the stockholders, Stephen Coles was elected President, I. D. G. Nelson, Treasurer, and Jeremiah Sherman, Secretary. It was regarded as one of the great enterprises of the day. The sound of the captain's bugle was soon heard with great delight all along the line. It was a decided luxury to sail in these "floating palaces," besides being considered a very expeditious way of traveling; and so it was, when compared with the keel-boat and Indiana "piroque," then in use. What a magical change has been wrought in this Maumee Valley since that period!





RES. OF CHARLES F. MUHLER COR. OF WAYNE & FULTON STS.
ALLEN CO. IND.



RES. OF ROBERT E. FLEMING
CORNER OF WEST BERRY & FULTON STS. FAYETTE IND.



G. L. Williams

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. PETER KISER.

BY HON. F. P. RANDALL.

Richard Kiser, the father of Peter Kiser, was born in Rockingham County, Va. Rebecca Mossland, his mother, was from Cape May, N. J. They emigrated to Montgomery County, Ohio, where they were married in the year 1800. Their son, Peter, was born in that county in August, 1805, or in 1810, as stated by some of the relatives, the family record having been destroyed by fire at an early day. Richard was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was at Detroit at the surrender of Gen. Hull, at that place, in August of that year. In 1822, the family removed to Shane's Prairie, in Mercer County, Ohio, then a frontier settlement. Having no schools to attend, the youthful Peter engaged his hand on the flat-boats, which at that time conveyed the products of the Northwest to New Orleans.

As early as 1825, Mr. Kiser was employed by Gen. Tipton, then Indian Agent at Fort Wayne, to furnish the meat rations for the Indians during treaties and other councils with them, which employment was continued by other agents, until 1846. In the early years of the emigrants' Indian Mission at Niles, in the Territory of Michigan, Mr. Kiser assisted in conveying provisions to that station. For several years subsequent to 1838, he was associated with Francis Comparet, and then, having worked in the pork and provision business, he erected our first market-house, in 1835, and was the only butcher in the town. When he slaughtered an animal we had fresh meat, and failing to do so bacon was in demand.

Mr. Kiser was married in January, 1842, to Rebecca Snyder, then of Wells County, Ind., the result of which was eight children, all boys. In 1844, he commenced the mercantile business at his present place, on Calhoun street, and has not changed his location since. In 1828, he became a member of Wayne Lodge of Masons, and has been a worthy and accepted member to this day. Mr. Kiser has twice represented Allen County in the State Legislature.

By a close attention to business, he has secured a competency for himself and family. A man of strict honesty and integrity; in business affairs his word was as good as his bond; at heart one of the kindest of men; his charity and benevolence will be long remembered by many of the poor and needy of the county, who have received food and clothing from his liberal hands, and when called from us to go up higher few men will be more kindly remembered than Peter Kiser.

JESSE L. WILLIAMS—CIVIL ENGINEER.

BY COL. R. S. ROBERTSON.

Jesse L. Williams, who, for a period of over forty years, has been closely identified with the rise and progress of public works in the States of Indiana, Ohio, and the great West, was born in Stokes County, N. C., May 6, 1807. His parents, Jesse and Sarah T. Williams, were members of the Society of Friends. In May, 1814, his parents removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and subsequently to the adjoining county of Warren, and in 1819, to Wayne County, Ind. In his early youth, he was a pupil of the Lancasterian Seminary at Cincinnati, and afterward, at various places of residence, in villages or on the farm, he had only the educational advantages offered in such locations, for those portions of the time his other avocations would allow.

After he had, at the age of eighteen, selected a profession (that of civil engineer), his leisure hours were well occupied with the study more especially of those branches of general science having direct relation to this profession, thus making up for the lack of early educational opportunities. Though regretting the lack of opportunity and leisure for higher educational attainments, yet it would seem, from the results of a long, arduous, varied and remarkably successful professional career, that the want of early advantages, in his case, were mainly overcome.

The year 1825 witnessed the completion of water communication between Lake Erie and tide-water, by the Erie Canal—an achievement in practical science and statesmanship which, for the times, was bold and far-reaching in its results. Other States caught the spirit of public improvement, and Ohio undertook the mission of extending water communication from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, by her two canals. It was under the inspiration of these movements, great for their day, that the subject of this sketch—then a youth of seventeen, living and working on a farm in Indiana—accepted a subordinate position in the corps of engineers, which, early in 1824, had been detailed in charge of Samuel Forrer, civil engineer, to make the preliminary survey of the Miami and Erie Canal, from Cincinnati to Maumee Bay.

Mr. Williams continued to serve in this corps until the final location and construction of the canal in the Miami Valley. He was present at the formal breaking of ground in Ohio by De Witt Clinton, and, with other young engineers, had the fortune to take the hand of that great man, and receive from him kind and encouraging words, which tended to confirm them in the pursuit of their profession, then in the dawn of its great usefulness.

In the spring of 1828, at the age of twenty-one years, he was appointed by David S. Bates, then Chief Engineer of Ohio, to make the final location of the Ohio Canal, from Licking Summit to Chillicothe, and to construct afterward an important division of that canal in the Scioto Valley.

In 1832, Mr. Williams was, in his twenty-fifth year, appointed by the Board of Commissioners of the Wabash & Erie Canal as Chief Engineer, to take charge of the location and construction of that work, then about to be commenced at Fort Wayne by the State of Indiana.

Two years later, when surveys of other canals in Indiana were ordered by the Legislature, these canals were also placed under his charge, in addition to the Wabash and Erie.

Under the act for a general system of internal improvements, approved January 27, 1836, he was appointed Chief Engineer of all the canal routes, portions of each of which were in process of location and construction.

In September, 1837, the Chief Engineer of Railroads and Turnpikes having resigned, those works were also, by the State Board of Internal Improvements, placed under his charge, as State Engineer, enlarging his supervision to 1,300 miles of public works. Afterward, he was elected by the Legislature to the same position, and continued therein until 1841, when the prosecution of the public works, with the exception of the Wabash & Erie Canal, was suspended for want of funds.

Perplexing duties and great responsibilities and labors devolved upon the State Engineer at this period. The general surveys and locations, the plans of important structures, and the letting of all contracts, came under his general supervision.

In the summer of 1838, thirteen public lettings of contracts, covering every section, were ordered by the Board. To attend all these personally, and give attention to details of their location and construction, must have taxed the mental and physical energies of one man in no ordinary degree. It was computed at the time, that his journeyings during those four months, mostly on horseback, amounted to some three thousand miles.

In March, 1840, and until 1842, in addition to his duties as State Engineer, he became, by appointment of the Legislature, ex officio a member of the Board of Internal Improvements and Acting Commissioner of the Indiana Division of the Wabash & Erie Canal, including the management of the canal lands.

In 1847, the Wabash & Erie Canal, under the State Debt Act, passed into the control of a Board of three Trustees, two of whom were appointed by the holders of Indiana bonds, and one by the Legislature of Indiana. The act, by its terms, required the appointment of a "chief engineer of known and established character for experience and integrity." To this station, Mr. Williams was appointed in June, 1847, by the Canal Trustees, in which position he was continued under all changes in the appointing Board, until the canal was sold by decree of the United States Circuit Court in 1876, though during the later years, his canal duties were chiefly advisory. During his long official services in charge of the public works of the State, he was not exempt from unfriendly criticism at certain periods of political excitement. But the Legislative Committee appointed from both Houses in 1842, with a large majority of opposite politics, after general and searching investigation into the management of the State improvements, reaching public officers of every grade and class, in closing their report respecting Mr. Williams, and completely exonerating him, applied the maxim so creditable to one holding, as he did, in the settlement of contracts vast in amount, the key to the public treasury, that "every man has his enemies who deserves them."

In February, 1854, he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, which position he held until its consolidation with the Ohio & Pennsylvania, and Ohio & Indiana Railroads, in 1856, under the name of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. He has been a Director of this last-named Company ever since, a period of twenty-three years.

In July, 1864, Mr. Williams was appointed by President Lincoln a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, and remained in that position until the Union Pacific and Central Pacific from San Francisco met west of Salt Lake, in 1869, when the two oceans were connected by rail. He received commissions from three successive Presidents—Lincoln, Johnson and Grant.

Having long experience as a civil engineer, he was placed on the Committee of Location and Construction, and in his official capacity, frequently accompanied the chief and consulting engineers of the Company, making many tours for personal inspection of the various lines, through the canyons and the slopes of the several Rocky Mountain ranges, thus aiding to secure the best location, and, as his reports to the Government show, always insisting on the lowest practicable maximum grade for the commerce of the world in its transit over this mountain region.

Of these official examinations, both of location and construction, he made frequent reports to the Secretary of the Interior, which were communicated to Congress, and printed as public documents. In his report of November 23, 1866, he described ten distinct routes, surveyed or examined, across the Black Hill Range and the Snowy Range, stating briefly the prominent features of each route. Subsequently, he submitted like reports as to the other mountain ranges crossed by the railroad further west. In all these investigations, the question of paramount interest to the country and its future large commerce, was the maximum grade to be established, as that decision would be final. Congress, for want of accurate preliminary surveys, had fallen into the grave error of permitting by law

a maximum grade of 116 feet per mile. The Railroad Company, would of course, for the saving of expense in grading, adopt the highest limit. But Mr. Williams, having ascertained that ninety feet maximum per mile was practicable, at a cost that was reasonable, considering the important reduction of expense in transportation, resisted the establishment of any grade above ninety feet per mile on any part of the road east of the Sierra Nevada. For a high grade, at a single point, would limit the load of the train throughout.

The fair and reasonable cost of the road, as actually constructed, in contrast with the extravagant subsidy fixed by Congress in the Pacific Railroad Act of 1862, also became a question of great public interest at an early period. In this matter, as in the question of grade, Congress, for want of definite locations, had made a conspicuous mistake. As soon as the definite locations had advanced far enough to furnish the data, Mr. Williams submitted to the Secretary of the Interior his report and estimate of November 14, 1868, showing the actual cash outlay to be made by the Company in constructing and equipping their entire railroad of 1,110 miles. This estimate, prepared with labor and care, and based upon data in the main reliable, amounted to \$38,824,521; while the cash means provided by the Pacific Railroad Act of 1862, as a subsidy, in Government bonds, together with the Company's first-mortgage bonds, equal in amount to the Government subsidy, was, in the same report, shown to amount to the total sum of \$56,647,600—far exceeding the entire outlay required of the Railroad Company; and this without including the value of the land grant, whatever that might prove to be. This report of Mr. Williams, exhibiting to the country an actual cost so small in comparison with the subsidy, created so strong an interest in the subject so general, that, on the first day of a subsequent session of Congress, one of the leading members of the House proposed a Congressional investigation of the subject. The committee was appointed, and thus was brought about one of the most engrossing investigations known to Congressional history, which occupied much of the time of that session, and opened the way to the famous "Credit Mobilier" investigation.

On the 19th of January, 1869, Mr. Williams was appointed Receiver of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad by the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Michigan, still holding his position as Director of the Union Pacific. Finding, however, that the exigencies of the former road demanded his whole time and attention, in October, 1869, he resigned as Director of the Union Pacific, and devoted his whole time and energies to the completion of the "Grand Rapids," opening for transportation nearly two hundred miles of that important road under the order of the United States Court.

Mr. Williams has thus been identified, throughout a busy life, with many public enterprises which have effected important changes in the business and condition of the country. It has been said of him, that, "in the region west of the Alleghenies, he has witnessed the origin, growth, maturity and decline of the canal system."

His official reports on the various public improvements under his charge, if collected, would make several volumes, while his publications on miscellaneous subjects, in pamphlets and periodicals, would fill as much space.

Mr. Williams was married, November 15, 1831, to Susan Creighton, a daughter of Hon. William Creighton, of Chillicothe, Ohio, who was a member of Congress from the Chillicothe District, first, during the war of 1812 with England, and again from 1828 to 1832.

Both possess the respect and esteem of a very large circle of friends and acquaintances, and both are widely known by their good works in public, social and religious affairs.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON.

Joseph K. Edgerton has been a resident of Allen County since 1844.

HIS ANCESTRY.

He is the third son of Bela Edgerton and Phebe (Ketchum) Edgerton, and was born at Vergennes, in the State of Vermont, February 16, 1818. His maternal grandfather, Joseph Ketchum, whose name he bears, was a merchant and ironmaster at Plattsburg, N. Y., and died at an early age, in the city of New York, in September, 1794. He is of the fifth generation in direct descent from Richard Edgerton (or Egerton, as the name is spelled in England), one of the band of English Puritans, who, under the leadership of Maj. John Mason, the hero of the Pequot war, removed from Saybrook to Mohican (afterward Norwich, Conn.), and on the 6th of June, 1659, purchased from Uncas and other sachems of the Mohican Indians, a tract of land nine miles square, embracing the site of the city of Norwich, and the present townships of Franklin, Bozrah, Norwich, Lisbon, and part of Preston, Conn. The deed to the "Townsend Inhabitants of Norwich," for this tract of land, bearing the mark signatures of Oukas, Owaneke and Attawanhood, Mohican chiefs, is attested by the signatures of John Mason and Thomas Tracy, the leaders of the colony. Richard Edgerton was one of the thirty-five original proprietors of the tract of land thus acquired from the Mohicans. Another of the English settlers and proprietors was William Hyde, one of whose female descendants, in 1744, married Elisha Edgerton, grandson of Richard Edgerton.

The late Chancellor Walworth, of New York, who was a descendant of this William Hyde, devoted the leisure of the latter years of his life to the compilation of a genealogy of the Hyde family, which was published, in 1864, in two large octavo volumes. From this small colony of English Puritans, some of whom, as is remarked by one of their historians, "could boast of pedigree as good as any in the land, but they counted little upon that," have sprung some of the most distinguished families in America. In a letter addressed to the subject of this sketch by Chancellor Walworth, dated February 25, 1865, he says: "I suppose you have seen my Hyde Genealogy. I find, by the Congressional Dictionary you sent me, that fifty-two Senators or Members of the House of Representatives,

were either descendants of our ancestor, William Hyde, of Norwich, or married wives who were descendants." Col. Elisha Edgerton, of Franklin, great-grandson of Richard Edgerton and father of Bela Edgerton, was an intelligent and substantial farmer. He represented the town of Franklin in the Legislature of Connecticut in 1803, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of that State in 1818. His son, Bela Edgerton, born Sept. 28, 1787, was fitted for college under the instruction of Rev. Samuel Nott, brother of President Nott, of Union College, New York, and was graduated at Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1809. He was, for a time, a teacher, and afterward a lawyer and magistrate in Clinton County, N. Y., and in 1827, '28 and '29, represented that county in the Legislature of New York. In February, 1823, during a session of the Legislature, De Witt Clinton, then Governor, died suddenly of apoplexy. He died poor, and an effort was made for the relief of his family by a gift from the State. Mr. Edgerton was a leader in this effort, although a Democrat and politically opposed to Gov. Clinton. As Chairman of a special committee in the Assembly, he reported a bill for the relief of Clinton's minor children. The bill was strongly opposed by some of the leading anti-Clintonians of the Legislature, and produced one of the most excited and eloquent debates ever heard at Albany. The bill was at first defeated, but reconsidered and in an amended form, as an appropriation of \$10,000, was finally passed. Two special sessions of the Legislature, while Mr. Edgerton was a member, were devoted to the revision of the laws of that State, and their work was embodied in the Revised Statutes of 1830. In 1839, Bela Edgerton removed to Hicksville, Ohio, where for many years he was engaged in farming, for which he had a hereditary aptitude and fondness. In the later years of his life, he resided at Fort Wayne, Ind., in the family of his oldest son, Alfred P. Edgerton, and died at Fort Wayne September 10, 1874, aged eighty-seven years. He was a man of ability and fine social qualities, and retained much of his mental and physical force until the last of his life.

YOUTH AND EDUCATION.

Joseph K. Edgerton was educated in the common schools of Clinton County, and at the Plattsburg Academy, until his sixteenth year, in 1833, when he became a law student in the office of William Swetland, of Plattsburg—"the great lawyer of Northern New York," as he was called by his contemporaries in the bar. In 1835, Mr. Edgerton, then in his eighteenth year, sought employment in the city of New York, and became a student and clerk in the law office of Dudley Selden and James Mowatt. Mr. Selden was an able and eloquent lawyer, and one of the leaders of the New York bar. He served with distinction as one of the representatives of the city of New York, in the XXXIId Congress in 1834-35. The character of Mr. Mowatt was in his later years made known to the public, by the touching tribute paid to his memory and virtues by his widow, the celebrated authoress and actress, Anna Cora Mowatt, in her "Autobiography of an Actress." Mr. Edgerton has ever considered it among the fortunate events of his life, that he was permitted to have the example and instruction of such accomplished lawyers as Mr. Swetland and Mr. Selden.

A LAWYER IN NEW YORK.

He was admitted to the bar of New York in 1839, and from that time until 1844, practiced law in that city, associated with Mr. George B. Kissam, under the firm name of Edgerton & Kissam, their principal business being the transaction of the attorney and solicitor business of Mr. Selden's office. He was married, in 1839, to Hannah Maria Spies, youngest daughter of William Spies and Elizabeth (Chatterton) Spies, of New York.

One of the first cases of which Mr. Edgerton had sole charge, was an interesting one, as it involved a principle of international law, in its application to the Republic of Texas, viz., the right of a public-armed ship, in the port or within the territorial limits of a friendly power, to be exempt from the jurisdiction of such power. In December, 1839, during the brief national existence of Texas, its entire navy, the little brig of war, Colorado, under the command of Commodore Moore, was in the port of New York. Four of the seamen were induced to desert the ship, and took refuge in a sailor boarding-house in Cherry street, where they ran up a bill for board and clothing of some \$50. They were discovered, arrested and returned to the brig.

Watkins, the boarding-house keeper, soon after obtained a warrant from the Marine Court of New York for the arrest of the four sailors for his claim against them, and a Constable went on board the Texan brig and served the writ and was about to take the men ashore. The Commodore was not on board. The First Lieutenant, the Purser and the Commodore's Secretary, the only men in authority on duty, were not well informed in public law, and, instead of ordering the Constable ashore, parleyed with him, and, as the Purser had not money enough on hand to pay the claim against the men, he went ashore with the Constable to get it.

He could only obtain from the financial agent of Texas, notes of the United States Bank (Nicholas Biddle's United States Bank of Pennsylvania). As the notes were uncurrent, the officer refused to receive them, and the result was that the Purser gave the Constable a note for \$52, payable one day after date, specifying that it was for clothing, etc., furnished to the four seamen, and signing it "Fleming T. Wells, Purser of the Texan Brig of War Colorado." The discharge of the seamen from an illegal arrest was the sole consideration of the note. As soon as Commodore Moore learned what had been done, he was very indignant and repudiated the whole arrangement and ordered the Purser not to pay the note.

When next on shore, the Purser was arrested on a warrant from the Marine Court, and, for lack of bail, put up as security with the Clerk of Court \$70 of the United States Bank notes, the attorney of Watkins consenting to the deposit in lieu of bail. Mr. Edgerton, under instructions from Commodore Moore, was retained to defend the case "to the last extremity," and he entered on the defense with the zeal of a young practitioner of twenty-one, well pleased with such a case.



Joseph N. Egerton

It was tried in the Marine Court and a verdict given to the plaintiff, as, in those days, it was almost an invariable rule in that Court to decide for the plaintiff, who was generally a sailor or a sailor boarding-house keeper. Mr. Edgerton removed the case to the Superior Court of New York, where it was fully argued before the three Judges. The Chief Justice (ex-Chancellor Samuel Jones) delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Marine Court, on the ground taken by Mr. Edgerton, that the arrest of the seamen on shipboard was a violation of the sovereign rights of Texas, and their discharge from an illegal arrest was no consideration for the Purser's note. The rights of the short-lived little Republic as a national sovereignty were thus vindicated at the cost of the sailor boarding-house keeper, whose experiment in boarding the Texan sailors, as well as boarding the Texan ship, cost him about \$150. As this is not among the "reported cases," its record here may preserve it from oblivion.

Another of Mr. Edgerton's cases of a peculiar character, during his early practice in New York, was that of the Trustees of the South Baptist Church vs. William Tracy, in Chancery. Tracy was Treasurer of the Church, and was very ultra, if not monomaniac, on the subject of abolition. His untimely obtrusion of his opinions, and his general conduct in church meetings, became so intolerably offensive to the congregation, that after being labored with by the brethren, without remedy, he was removed from his office of Treasurer. He refused to give up the books and papers of his office, or to render an account, and continued to disturb the congregation more than ever, even threatening to break up the Church if they refused to tolerate him.

Under the advice of a noted abolition lawyer, Horace Dresser, Tracy assumed the role of one persecuted for conscience's sake, but without any of the meekness of a martyr's spirit. The Trustees of the Church at last appealed to the Court of Chancery, for relief, by filing a bill against Tracy for an account, and to restrain him from exercising the office of treasurer, and from further disturbing the congregation in their meetings.

Through his counsel, Dresser, he defended the case vigorously. A great deal of testimony was taken as to the sayings and doings of Tracy, and the internal troubles of the Church, on his account, were fully disclosed. Mr. Edgerton, young as he then was in practice, had almost sole charge of the case in behalf of the Church, until its final argument before Vice Chancellor McCoun, when he was assisted by Mr. Selden. The case was decided in favor of the Church, and the injunction against Tracy made absolute. He soon after left the Church and joined the Millerites, or Second Adventists, and became one of the craziest of that sect. This case has an affirmative of the principle that a man's rights of conscience do not warrant him in pounding his opinions into other people against their will, and to the disturbance or destruction of their peace and comfort.

REMOVAL TO INDIANA.

In 1843, Mr. Edgerton visited Indiana on business for a New York client, and during his trip, was favorably impressed with the idea of making Indiana his future home. In 1844, he removed to Indiana, and opened a law and land office at Fort Wayne, occupying the same office with ex-Gov. Samuel Bigger, who was then in practice there. In 1845, the law partnership of Bigger & Edgerton was formed, which was terminated by the death of Gov. Bigger, in September, 1846. Mr. Edgerton soon established, in his new home, a valuable business as a land and collection agent, which he found more pleasant and profitable than a general law practice in the then condition of such practice in Indiana. From July, 1850, to July, 1851, he was associated in practice with Charles Case, in the law firm of Edgerton & Case.

A RAILROAD MAN.

Mr. Edgerton was among the first to interest himself in the progress of the Ohio & Indiana and Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroads. In his own right and in behalf of his clients, he made large land subscriptions to the stock of both roads, these subscriptions aggregating in the value of the lands from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

Many thousand acres of land, among them large tracts in La Grange County, Ind., owned by the great commercial house of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., of New York, were, through his agency, made available as stock subscriptions to aid the construction of those roads. In 1854, Mr. Edgerton was made a Director of the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, and in November, 1855, was chosen President of that Company, succeeding Samuel Hanna, who had been President from its organization, and who cheerfully co-operated in Mr. Edgerton's election. In January, 1856, Mr. Edgerton was elected Director of the Ohio & Indiana road.

The condition of these two roads in 1854 and 1855 was by no means promising. The Ohio & Indiana road, from Crestline to Fort Wayne, was in operation, but very imperfectly constructed and poorly equipped, and its financial credit had been exhausted by three mortgages, all of which had been inadequate to complete and equip the road. The Fort Wayne & Chicago road, in November, 1855, with its track laid only about half way between Fort Wayne and Columbia City, had exhausted its credit, and was well-nigh at a stand-still. Of a first mortgage of \$1,250,000, bonds to amount of only about \$700,000 had been sold and the residue were unsalable. The necessity of some broad and comprehensive plan to vitalize both corporations was apparent, and strenuous efforts to this end were made in Philadelphia and New York during the winter of 1855-56. In March, 1856, at a meeting in Philadelphia, of the Presidents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company (J. Edgar Thompson), of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad Company (George W. Cass), of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company (Robert McKelley, President *pro tem*), and the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, which Mr. Edgerton represented; he proposed the consolidation of the three latter Companies into one corporation, and the union of these several roads

into one consolidated road from Pittsburgh to Chicago; and in behalf of his Company, he negotiated and prepared the preliminary contract of consolidation of March 28, 1856, and the final articles of consolidation of May 6, 1856. The arguments for consolidation were embodied in two pamphlets prepared by Mr. Edgerton, one an address, signed by the Presidents of the three Companies, to their stockholders, accompanied by a copy of the articles of consolidation, and the other a letter addressed to Winslow, Lanier & Co., in reply to objections and demands made by Mr. Charles Moran, in behalf of stock and bond holders of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The articles of consolidation were finally almost unanimously approved by the stockholders of the three Companies; the few stockholders objecting receiving compensation by the purchase of their stock at its market value. This consolidation secured the rapid progress of the consolidated road to completion, notwithstanding the financial disasters of 1857 and subsequent years, and laid the foundation of the strength and prosperity of what is now, for its mileage, one of the greatest and most valuable of American railways.

The consolidated corporation, under the name of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, went into operation August 1, 1856; George W. Case, of the Ohio & Pennsylvania road, was chosen President, and Mr. Edgerton Vice President; the first four Indiana Directors being Samuel Hanna and Mr. Edgerton, of Fort Wayne, William Williams, of Warsaw, and A. L. Wheeler, of Plymouth. Mr. Edgerton held the office of Vice President until his appointment as Receiver of the Company in December, 1859, when he resigned as Vice President, and was succeeded by Samuel Hanna. In 1857-58-59, Mr. Edgerton, in addition to his duties as Vice President, was Financial and Transfer Agent of the Company, having his office in the city of New York. From February, 1859, until December of that year, he had charge of the Company's legal department, with his office at Fort Wayne.

In December, 1859, the financial embarrassments of the Company, following the great depression of railroad credit in 1857, culminated, and it was deemed necessary to place it under a receivership; and on application of leading German and English bondholders, represented by Charles Moran and L. Von Hoffman & Co. and John Ferguson, of New York, and with the concurrence of a large stockholding interest, Mr. Edgerton was appointed Receiver of the Company by the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio, with power to operate and manage the whole road from Pittsburgh to Chicago. His receivership was opposed in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which was at that time a stock and bondholder, and aiming to obtain, as it subsequently did obtain, full control of the road. Steps were taken, by a sequestration in Pennsylvania, and an injunction in Illinois, to prevent the exercise of the Receiver's authority over the whole road, and to defeat the receivership.

An embittered and injurious contest seemed to impend. The names of the counsel employed will indicate the importance of the case. On behalf of the bondholders were Henry Stanberry, Hocking H. Hunter, and Rufus P. Ranney and F. T. Backus, of Ohio, and St. George Tucker Campbell of Philadelphia; and in the defense were employed, among other less noted counsel, Noah H. Swayne and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio. Mr. Edgerton, on his appointment as Receiver, had expressly stipulated for his resignation if his receivership could not be made acceptable; and, in order to compromise difficulties, and prevent what threatened to be a protracted and unprofitable litigation, he resigned his receivership in favor of William B. Ogden, of Chicago, who was agreed upon as his successor. In the election of Directors in March, 1860, following his resignation as Receiver, Mr. Edgerton, by the vote and influence of the Pennsylvania interest in the Company, was defeated as a Director, although he received the vote of over 37,000 shares of the New York and Western stock. Mr. Edgerton's receivership was apparently the last struggle, made by the Western interests in the road, to preserve the independence of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. From that time it passed rapidly under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, until, in 1870, it was virtually merged in it, by a lease of one thousand years.

Pending the controversy in regard to the receivership, Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, was introduced to the Company, by Mr. Ogden, as a legal adviser, well skilled in re-organizing embarrassed railroads; and, by his advice, a plan of re-organization was prepared and adopted, under which, during 1861-62, a decree of foreclosure against the Company was obtained, and the road sold to a purchasing committee, of which Mr. Tilden was one, and re-conveyed to a re-organized Company, under the name of the "Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company."

While this expensive "re-organization" served a useful purpose in the adjustment of the Company's complicated debt, consisting mainly of the obligations of the three consolidated companies, and was undoubtedly largely profitable to some of the parties engaged in it—for, pending this reconstruction process, the bonds and stock and floating debt of the Company were largely depreciated, and were bought at very low prices—the great subsequent prosperity of the road, and its present value, are due, not to the re-organization, but to the grand position and inherent strength of the road itself, and its capacity to command traffic and earn money. These had been clearly foreseen by many of the projectors and early stockholders of the road, who had risked and labored much for it in the days of its adversity and weakness. These remarks are considered due to the interest Fort Wayne and Allen County have ever had in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and to the valuable aid and service rendered to it by their citizens, before it had passed beyond the control of the local stockholders.

IN POLITICS.

Prior to 1860, Mr. Edgerton, though until then never active in politics, had been a Whig and voted with that party up to 1853. In 1852, after the taking effect of the new constitution and revised code of Indiana, making

judge-elective, he was an independent candidate, supported mainly by Whigs, for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the district of Allen and Adams Counties. Judge James W. Bordon was the Democratic nominee and was elected, the district being strongly Democratic. The new elective system for judges was inaugurated in Indiana by party nominations, and they have unfortunately prevailed ever since.

In October, 1860, Mr. Edgerton made his first political speech in Indiana in favor of Stephen A. Douglas for President. It was a carefully prepared address upon the question of the relations of the Federal Government to Slavery, the text of the address being the words of Washington in behalf of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, to Congress, in presenting the Constitution, viz.:

"The Constitution which we now present is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable."

The address was printed, and with other publications from his pen, gave Mr. Edgerton prominence as an advocate of the Democratic doctrine of popular sovereignty, represented by Mr. Douglas in the memorable canvass of 1860. In August, 1862, Mr. Edgerton received the Democratic nomination for Congress in the then Tenth District of Indiana, against William Mitchell, of Kendallville, the Republican nominee, who had been elected in 1860, by nearly three thousand majority. The district was supposed to be strongly Republican. The canvass of 1862, was a thorough and excited one, and Mr. Edgerton was elected by 436 majority. In the summer of 1863, Mr. Edgerton visited Europe, traveling in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Austria and Hungary, and returned home in time to take part in the political campaign of that year.

On April 25, 1863, Military Order No. 9, of Gen. Milo S. Hascall, commanding "the district of Indiana," following Military Order No. 38, of Gen. Burnside, was issued at Indianapolis, and created great public excitement in the State. It was regarded by Democrats as a direct attempt to suppress free speech and the freedom of the press. A private letter from Mr. Edgerton, of May 2, 1863, to Gen. Hascall, asking for an explanation of this Order No. 9, drew from him a public letter in the Indianapolis *Journal* in reply, tending rather to increase than calm public excitement. Mr. Edgerton, the day prior to his sailing for Europe, saw Gen. Hascall's letter in New York, and immediately prepared a reply to it, which was first published in the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, and afterwards republished in the leading Democratic papers of the country. It produced much comment from the press, and was warmly approved by Democrats, for it was a frank and clear avowal of the purpose of the Democratic party of Indiana to maintain their right to free discussion. A brief extract from this letter will indicate spirit and purpose.

"Order No. 9, as interpreted by you, will not be respected nor obeyed by the people of Indiana, for the plain, substantial reason that, however patriotic may have been your motive in issuing it, it is not entitled to respect and obedience. It is not the law of the people of Indiana; they have not made it, nor assented to it, and you are not their rightful Governor, nor Legislator. Indiana is not a Province, nor a Territory, but a State, a free sovereign State of the Federal Union—one of the United States of America. It is not in rebellion, nor in a state of war, nor "disloyal." It has a Constitution and laws of its own, all accordant with the Constitution of the United States. It has a Constitutional Governor and Legislature and Judiciary, to whom belong of right, the control and conduct of the civil affairs of the State—the making, administering and execution of its laws, and the conservation of the political rights of its citizens. The whole machinery of civil government in Indiana is ready to work, and will work in harmony with the constitutional Government of the United States if you will let the machinery alone, and recognize the fact that the military should be subordinate to the civil power. Among the civil rights of the people of Indiana, are the rights of free speech, a free press, and free courts. These rights are dear and estimable to freemen—formidable to tyrants only. The people of Indiana have done nothing to forfeit these rights. They cannot forfeit them, for they are inherent and inalienable. They cannot with safety permit them to be violated in the person of one of the humblest of the citizens of the State. Your Order No. 9, therefore, which palpably assumes an authority in yourself, as Military Governor of Indiana, to abrogate or suspend the constitutional rights of free speech and free press in Indiana, cannot stand the ordeal of discussion, judicial investigation or attempted execution. The most tyrant in knowledge of constitutional law, knows this. The people of Indiana are not slaves—they are freemen. They will read and think—they will assemble and make and hear speeches; they will freely discuss public affairs, and freely resolve and vote upon them—and they will organize political parties, some opposed to, some favoring the Administration, and you cannot prevent it."

In the XXXVIIIth Congress, Mr. Edgerton was a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, but for over two months of the first session was kept from his seat by sickness from small-pox. During his term in Congress, he spoke in opposition to the Republican measures of confiscation, the Constitutional amendment as to slavery, and on reconstruction, taking conservative Democratic ground. He was re-nominated for Congress in 1864, against Joseph H. Defrees, of Goshen, but was defeated by 580 majority. His term in Congress ended March 4, 1865.

At this point, it may not be out of place to notice Mr. Edgerton's connection with a fact in Indiana's political history, in regard to which great misapprehension has existed.

Pending the canvass of 1864, and the enforcement of the draft of that year, the State was greatly excited, as well by the draft as on account of the supposed treasonable schemes of the Order of Sons of Liberty, or Knights of the Golden Circle, so called, whose purposes and doings, real or imaginary, were much commented on by Republican speakers and the press.

Mr. Edgerton had never been a member of any such Order, nor in sympathy with it, for he believed that the Democratic party had no principles or purposes but that it could avow and carry out by open peaceful organization and effort. In the midst of this excitement, he was invited to attend a meeting at Indianapolis, on the 12th of August, of the Democratic State Central Committee.

There were rumors in the air of an intended outbreak of the Sons of Liberty, and the meeting was understood to have reference to those rumors and to the impending draft. The State Central Committee and other prominent Democrats attended the meeting—among them, some men supposed to belong to the Sons of Liberty. A free conference was had, but the entire spirit of the meeting was patriotic, conservative and law-abiding. Mr. Edgerton was requested to prepare a brief address, in the name of the Committee. There were conflicting views to be reconciled, and his draft, with some modifications, was adopted, and the address published. It was made an immediate occasion by Gov. Morton for a lengthy proclamation "To the People of Indiana," in which he said: "As this document is of an extraordinary character, I deem it my duty to warn the people against the consequences it seems intended to produce;" and this declaration was followed by severe denunciation of the address, as if it were designed to counsel the Democracy of Indiana to disloyalty and armed resistance to Federal authority.

Few men, now that the excitement and passion of those perilous days have happily subsided, and since Gov. Morton has passed from earth, will question his patriotism; but he was a party leader, and too often saw men and actions through the medium of party, and he was never more mistaken than when he attached a disloyal purpose to the brief address referred to. With a full sense of moral responsibility, the writer of the address asserts the entire fidelity of its purpose to the public peace and welfare. It was intended to avoid, and not produce, the consequences which Gov. Morton wrongly assumed it was "intended to produce." It was intended to quiet, rather than excite, disturbance; and it is believed that that was its effect; and Gov. Morton did not write the truth of history when, by a public proclamation, he charged the Democratic party of the State with disloyalty to the Union and Constitution of their country. If the Democratic party of the Northern States had, in truth, been what its political opponents asserted it to be, a disloyal party, and in sympathy with secession, secession would have been a success and not a failure.

AGAIN IN RAILROADS.

In July, 1866, upon the solicitation of the Michigan Directors of the Company, Mr. Edgerton became President of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company, on the lamented death of Samuel Hanna, who had held the position less than three months, but long enough to initiate movements at Fort Wayne and elsewhere in Indiana for important municipal and private aid to the road. This Company was then a deeply embarrassed and discredited corporation, of over twelve years' existence, without credit or money. For more than ten years, it had held a land grant of about two-thirds of a million of acres of Michigan lands, to build a road from Grand Rapids to Traverse Bay, and, in 1864, Congress had enlarged the grant over 200,000 acres, and extended it to a line from Fort Wayne to Traverse Bay, but in July, 1866, not a mile of the road was built, nor a bar of iron laid or bought, and the land grant had been subject to immediate forfeiture from the 1st day of January, 1866. In December, 1866, iron was obtained to commence track-laying on the section of twenty miles between Grand Rapids and Cedar Springs, the first section required to be built under the land grant, and at the following session of the Michigan Legislature, in 1867, Mr. Edgerton submitted to it a printed memorial and argument for an extension of time to complete the road and the protection of the grant in the Company.

The prayer of the memorial was granted, though not without serious opposition, and the land grant was protected by an extension act. The struggle to restore the Company's vitality and credit, and build the road, was a long and arduous one. It was assailed by bitter and unscrupulous enemies, but it survived their machinations and attacks, though not without great sacrifices and concessions to secure capital for the construction of the road. In August, 1871, after five years' service as President, Mr. Edgerton left the Company on the removal of its offices to Grand Rapids, being succeeded by William A. Howard, of Michigan.

In the mean time, the land grant had been fully protected, by the construction and putting in operation, under a contract with the Continental Improvement Company, of 200 miles of the road, from Fort Wayne to Paris, Mich. His connection with the Grand Rapids & Indiana road was the last of Mr. Edgerton's railroad service of over two years, of which five have been given to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago road, and five to the Grand Rapids & Indiana road. In the leisure following the cessation of his railroad duties, Mr. Edgerton, in the fall of 1871, crossed the continent to San Francisco, visiting Denver, Salt Lake City, the Yosemite Valley, and other points of interest.

Since engaging in railroad service in 1855, Mr. Edgerton has never fully resumed the practice of his profession, although he has continued to be an active business man. He early became an investor in Allen County land, and is now among the largest owners of lands in that county, but they have proved more of a burden than a profit. With a view to the improvement and settlement of his unoccupied lands, in 1866, he established the Woodburn Lumber and Saw Mills, on his property in the eastern part of Allen County, but the mills were burned in 1867, involving a large loss, and not rebuilt. In 1871, he aided in establishing the Fort Wayne Steel Plow Works, and, in 1875, became their sole owner, and so continues.

During his long residence in Indiana, Mr. Edgerton has made not a few public addresses on literary and political topics, and has written much for the public press on subjects of general as well as local interest. He has received his share of animadversion and criticism, from those who were personally unfriendly



J. J. Kamm
(DECEASED)

JOHN JACOB KAMM.

J. J. Kamm, late Postmaster of Fort Wayne, was born at Marburg, Germany, April 11, 1835; when quite young he came to this country and resided, for a time, in Stark County, Ohio. In 1854, he removed to Fort Wayne, where he resided until his death. Here he was married, December 16, 1855, to Miss Hannah Barcus, his estimable wife, who survives him. He was a painter, and soon after coming to Fort Wayne entered largely into the business of painting and wall papering, being for some time a member of the firm of Baldwin & Kamm. He built one of the stores in Keystone Block, and was always an energetic and enterprising business man. During and after the war, he was an indefatigable worker in the interest of the Republican party, with which party he has always been identified. At the commencement of President Grant's administration, there being a number of candidates for the Fort Wayne Post Office, it was determined to submit the question as to who should receive the appointment, to a popular election. Mr. Kamm received a large majority, and was appointed and commissioned accordingly, filling the office for a little more than eight years to the entire satisfaction of the community. He stood high in the Masonic Fraternity, being a member of Summit City Lodge, No. 170, A., F. & A. M.; Fort Wayne Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M.; Fort Wayne Coun-

cil, No. 4, R. & S. M., and Fort Wayne Commandery, No. 4, K. T. He was also a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F. He was an old member and one of the Trustees of Trinity English Lutheran Church. He was a good citizen, a kind and indulgent husband and parent, and a consistent Christian gentleman in all the relations of life. His health had been failing for nearly two years prior to his death, but neither he nor his many friends believed his end to be so near, and the whole community felt shocked by the announcement of his decease. Only the week previous, he attended the Grand Conclave of Knights Templar, at Cleveland, Ohio, at which place he was taken very ill, and returned home, and to the bed from which he never rose, and died on the 5th of September, 1877. He was buried at Lindenwood Cemetery the Sunday following; the ceremonies being conducted under the auspices of the Knights Templar. Besides his wife, six children were left to mourn his untimely decease—

ANDREW J., born July 31, 1857;
GEORGE L., " August 25, 1859;
CHARLES H., " November 17, 1863;
HARRY J., " October 3, 1866;
ANNA E., " July 8, 1870;
MARY ELLEN, " November 14, 1873.



Chas. F. Taylor



A. V. D. Conover



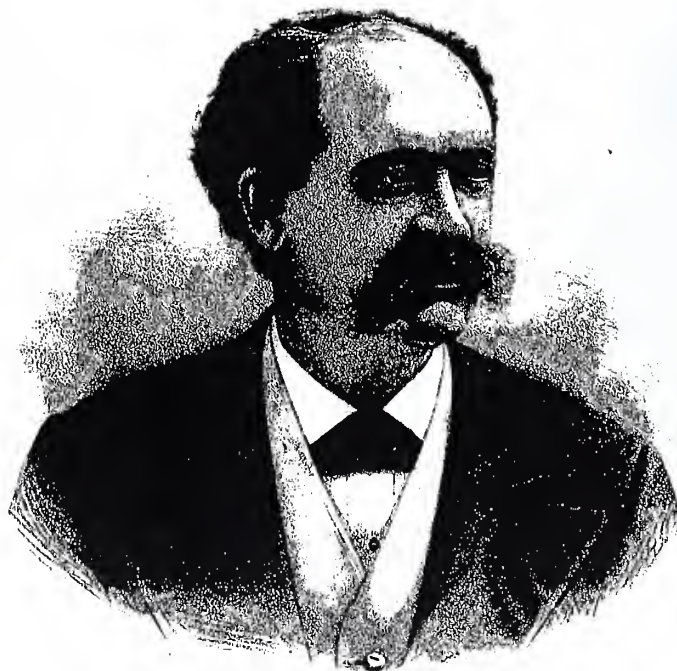
Wm D. Page

THE FORT WAYNE DAILY NEWS.

In the spring of 1874, Mr. William D. Page (at that time connected with the *Fort Wayne Gazette*), recognizing the impossibility of successful competition, on the part of papers in cities of the second class, with Chicago and Cincinnati dailies, in amount of general news published, conceived the idea of printing in Fort Wayne a daily that should be devoted almost exclusively to local intelligence, and that should be furnished at the homes of subscribers at the very low rate of 25 cents per month. He made known his plans to Mr. Charles F. Taylor, who approved of them, and the two gentlemen at once associated themselves for that purpose, under the firm name of Page, Taylor & Co., Mr. Page having the editorial management, and Mr. Taylor taking business control. On Monday, June 1, 1874, the first copy of the *Fort Wayne Daily News* was offered to the public. It was printed at the office on the corner of Calhoun and Main streets, on a half medium "Universal" press, and was only 14x20 inches in size, having four pages of four columns each. From its first issue, the *News* sprang into popular favor, and within thirty days had a bona fide circulation of more than sixteen hundred copies. The demands for advertising space increased so rapidly that an enlargement to nearly double the original size was soon made necessary, and this change was made by the publishers without advancing the price. About the time of this change, Mr. A. V. D. Conover was called to the city editorship, a position for which his

ready wit, quick pencil and universal popularity peculiarly fitted him.

The success of "The People's Paper," as the *News* has always been called, was phenomenal from its inception, and entirely without parallel in the history of journalism in Northern Indiana. It became, in an incredibly short space of time, the recognized organ of the masses. Its business grew so rapidly that very largely increased facilities were required to supply the demand. The third year of its existence, nearly 3,500 copies daily were printed. Owing allegiance to no political party, ring or clique, the *News* has ever been the fearless, outspoken champion of law and order, and the uncompromising foe of wrong. It has been emphatically a molder—not follower—of public sentiment. It has been wonderfully successful in defeating corrupt jobs, on the part of public and private men. It has steadfastly fought for retrenchment in municipal affairs, and has seen the rate of taxation decreased nearly 50 per cent from that of 1874. It has exposed, without fear or favor, rascality in high places, and has frequently been the direct means of accomplishing important municipal reforms, and has again and again prevented gross outrages against the city's welfare. To-day the *News* is an institution of the city. It is regarded by all classes as the champion of honest government, and as the best local paper Fort Wayne has ever had.



C. A. Zollinger
Mayor.

City of Fort Wayne.

CHARLES A. ZOLLINGER.

Like Christian Zollinger (his father), Charles A. Zollinger is a native of Wiesbaden, Dukedom of Nassau, Germany. He was there born December 9, 1838. Prior to his father's emigrating to the United States, in 1848, the boy Charles had been kept quite steadily at school. But, being of a stout, robust nature, subsequent to their settlement here, up to the age of seventeen, his services, in most part, were required in aid to his father. Arriving at that age, he arranged to leave home, and went to the State of Minnesota, returning to Allen County after a residence there of about four years. After returning, he located at Now Haven, and, resolving to learn the trade of a blacksmith, he associated himself with Col. J. W. Whitaker then and there, successfully operating that vocation. Thus pursuing about two years, the war of the rebellion broke out, when our intrepid young blacksmith at once quit his anvil, laid aside his implements of labor and became one of the first to enroll as a volunteer to battle for the Union. He enlisted in Co. E, 9th I. V. I., the same mustering-in to serve for a term of three months. Their term of enlistment expiring, and having received an honorable discharge, he almost immediately commenced helping to recruit a company for the 30th I. V. I., then being filled and organized at Fort Wayne, to serve "three years or during the war." At the election of company officers, declining the position of Captain in favor of J. W. Whitaker, the subject of our sketch accepted the position of First Lieutenant. His company was designated by the letter D. Up to February 1, 1863, Lieut. Z. served bravely and faithfully with his company. Impaired health, from undue exertion and severe exposure in the field, required his resignation at this time. Fully regaining his health, he again set about recruiting a company, which, in due time, was assigned to the 129th I. V. I. This regiment was filled in a brief time, and, organizing in March, 1864, Charles A. Zollinger was commissioned its Lieutenant Colonel. Three months later, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel—vice Charles Case, resigned. This position he retained until the final discharge of his regiment, in September, 1865. For a time during this period, to command the brigade

wherein his regiment belonged fell to his lot; and yet, whether commanding regiment or brigade, he was ever attentive to the needs and comfort of his men. Especially was he mindful of the welfare of the 129th. Patient and kind, his fatherly care won for him the universal love and high regard of his soldiers. And, combining with these beneficent virtues, dignity and the qualities of a disciplinarian in an eminent degree gave him marked efficiency in his command. Cool in the midst of danger, prudent where caution was required, himself one of the bravest of the brave, never asking his men to go where he would not, while his advance they were ever eager to follow.

After his resignation as Lieutenant in the 30th Regiment, on February 26, 1863, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Filburg, of this county. But their union was of a few years' duration only; from a fond husband, two tender little daughters and a large circle of friends, Mrs. Z. was called to depart this life on the 30th day of May, 1870. Again, on the 11th of October, 1871, he wedded Miss Mary Kellogg, of Plymouth, Mich. Two little daughters, also, have been the fruits of this, his second marriage.

In October, 1870, Col. Z. was elected Sheriff of Allen County. This office he held two years, with full satisfaction to his constituents and with much credit to himself. In May, 1873, he was elected Mayor of the city of Fort Wayne, and, by re-election every successive two years, has continuously held the office up to the present time. Since his election, Fort Wayne has been transformed from an overgrown village to a thriving, well-ordered city. A large amount of Nicholson pavement has been put down, street railroads have been instituted, the fire department has been splendidly re-organized, \$85,000 of the city debt has been refunded—interest on the same being reduced from 10 to 6 per cent per annum, while a large amount of the debt itself has been canceled; and last, but not least, a comprehensive system of water-works has been determined upon, which is being pushed to rapid completion.

Mayor Zollinger—just in the prime of manhood—is a warm-hearted, true friend, a public-spirited, energetic citizen, an agreeable, honorable, intelligent public officer.



James W. Borden.
CRIMINAL JUDGE.

HON. JAMES W. BORDEN.

A few miles from Sittingbourne, and about forty-two miles from London, in the northern part of Kent County, England, was the ancient home of the Borden family. They were of the old English stock, and had resided there for centuries. Here Richard Borden—usually called the “emigrant,” and the progenitor of the Borden family in this country—was born, about the year 1600. He emigrated to America about 1635, and settled at Portsmouth, R. I., in 1636—the same year that the illustrious founder of that State laid out the city of Providence. He died in 1670.

One of his descendants, a grandson, named William Borden, removed from Newport, R. I., in 1732, and settled on Newport River, in Carteret County, N. C., five miles from Beaufort, the county seat. Here, at the old Borden homestead, James W. Borden was born February 5, 1813. His parents' names were Joseph and Esther Borden, *nee* Wallace. He was left fatherless at a very early age.

Inheriting from his ancestors a strong constitution and a vigorous intellect, he was early placed at school in the vicinity of his mother's residence, but received little benefit, owing to the imperfection of the system of education and the very limited qualifications of the teachers.

His mother, who was of Scotch extraction and a woman of rare merit, had received a superior education, and was well versed in English literature and ancient and modern history. She cultivated in her son a taste for historical studies, which has remained with him through life.

Desiring to give her sons a better education than the schools of the State afforded, she sent James and his brother, Joseph, to Fairfield Academy, Herkimer County, N. Y., and, subsequently, the former was placed at a select school in Windsor, Conn., then under the charge of the Hon. Elisha N. Sill, late of Cuyahoga Falls, Summit Co., Ohio.

After spending several years at these schools, he entered the law office of the Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., then a member of Congress, from the Herkimer District. With this gentleman, he enjoyed rare opportunities, and, in after life, received from him much valuable assistance. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of New York, at Utica, in 1834, when scarcely twenty-one years of age.

About this time, he was married to Miss Emeline Griswold, a daughter of William Griswold, at Middleville, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

In 1835, soon after marriage, he removed to Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind. During the latter part of his residence there, he was elected Mayor of that city. This position he resigned in 1839, and moved to Fort Wayne, Allen Co. (where he has since permanently resided), to take charge of the United States Land Office, located at that place.

Mr. Borden had five children by his first wife—Esther Anna (married to George Aylsworth; died soon after, at Troy, Ohio), Rebecca Kenyon (married

(Continued on next page.)



E. O'Rourke
CIRCUIT JUDGE

EDWARD O'ROURKE,
Judge of the Thirty-Eighth Judicial Circuit.
BY CAPT. R. S. ROBERTSON.

Edward O'Rourke was born October 13, 1841, at Newark, N. J., the seventh of eight children. His parents, Christopher O'Rourke and Ellen Flannagan, were natives of County Kildare, Ireland, their parents being small land tenants in that section. Patrick O'Rourke, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, had a lease of his farm for a term of three lives, or ninety-nine years. The oldest son, John, succeeded him, as is the custom and law of Great Britain, and his son, James, now occupies the same farm. The ancestors of both Christopher and Ellen, had lived in the same county for many generations, and were noted as honest, good farmers, as far as their history can be traced. Christopher O'Rourke and Ellen Flannagan were married about the year 1823, and left Ireland, for America, in 1825. They first went to Dublin, thence to Liverpool, and thence, in sailing vessel, to New York, and settled in New Jersey, where Edward was born. They remained here several years, but his father, on account of ill health, removed, with his family, to Carroll County, Ohio, some months after the birth of Edward, and purchased a farm there, so that the subject of this sketch has no recollection of the place of his nativity. After several years' life upon the farm, the father became a contractor for building the Pittsburgh, Wellsville & Cleveland Railroad, and afterward built several miles of what is now the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago road. He then returned to Ohio and resumed farming operations near Mansfield, Ohio, but finally removed to Fort Wayne, where he died in 1875, his widow surviving him about six months.

Both were respected by a large circle of acquaintances, and their loss was sincerely mourned by friends and descendants. Edward O'Rourke obtained a primary education in the public schools of Ohio, and, being fond of books, soon acquired a good knowledge of grammar, arithmetic and algebra; and, while attending literary and debating societies in the common schoolhouses, acquired a taste for declamation and debate, which first gave him the idea of entering the legal profession, and, from that time, the energies of his mind were bent in that direction. He first came to Fort Wayne in the fall of 1859 and entered the Fort Wayne Methodist College, remaining there about a year. In the spring of 1863, he entered Notre Dame Academy and remained there one term, going, in the summer of that year, to the French College, in Montreal, remaining there, as a student, until 1865, engaged in a classical and mathematical course, and acquiring the French language so as to read and converse in it with fluency. His literary taste led him into mental philosophy, poetry and history, and his scientific taste, to excel in mathematics, having a retentive memory for dates and numbers. In the fall of 1865, he entered the law office of Worden & Morris as a student, and remained with them until he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Criminal Court in 1867. He was a successful prosecutor for five years, after which he was in the general practice of the law until 1876, having, in 1875, entered into partnership with Hon. Robert Lowry, and Col. R. S. Robertson, the partnership continuing until he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court in 1878, which position he now holds, earning the reputation of an upright, conscientious and painstaking Judge. He was married, in November, 1871, to Miss Ada L. Abrams, of Wells, Ohio. His mental and moral characteristics he inherits, to a considerable extent, from his father, who was a man of extraordinary memory, and had a great taste for history and poetry. Becoming a citizen of the United States as soon as he could after his arrival here, he became much attached to the principles which underlie our system of government and taught his son to revere them. With few advantages for education, he was a great reader, and seemed never to forget an important fact he had read. His mother also was of energetic, active mind, and was very vivacious and fluent in speech, and to such parents our subject no doubt owes much of his own success in life.

or politically opposed to him, but what he has written for the public will speak for itself and by that he can best be judged.

In 1878, on its organization, he was made President of the Board of Trustees of the Fort Wayne Medical College, and is the author of the law of Indiana, of 1879, to promote the science of medicine and surgery, by providing means for obtaining subjects for anatomical and scientific dissection and experiment, the intent of the law being to remove, from the medical profession, the temptation and necessity for grave-robbing as a means of obtaining anatomical subjects. For many years, Mr. Edgerton has been a member of the Vestry of Trinity Episcopal Church, in Fort Wayne.

HON. JAMES W. BORDEN.

(Continued from preceding page.)

to Charles E. Grover, of Terre Haute, Ind., also deceased, leaving two children; William James, Lieut. George Pennington (of the United States Army) and Emeline (wife of Capt. Hargou, also of the army).

On the 15th of August, 1848, Mr. Borden was again married to Miss Jane Conkling, his second wife, a native of Buel, Montgomery Co., N. Y., a daughter of Brewster Conkling, Esq. They have one child—Henry D. Borden, born April 29, 1863.

In 1841, he was elected President Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District, then composed of nine counties.

The people of the State, in 1850, decided to hold a convention to revise and amend the State Constitution. Judge Borden was requested to prepare a bill to provide for calling the convention and the mode of its organization. This he did, and the bill passed both Houses of the General Assembly. He was elected a delegate from the counties of Allen, Adams and Wells, and resigned his position as Judge of the Twelfth Circuit on taking his seat in the convention.

In the proceedings and debates of this convention he took an active part. On the second day of its session, he offered a series of resolutions intended to refer the different parts of the old Constitution to various committees in such a way that every member should be placed upon one or the other of them, and to require them to bring forward such additional matter as seemed necessary to supply existing deficiencies.

These resolutions, being decidedly opposed to a plan already agreed upon by the older members, including such men as Owen, Bright, Kilgore, Rariden, Petit, and others, met with great opposition and led to an exciting debate, and, on the part of Mr. Petit, to a virulent attack on Judge Borden's project.

They were finally referred to a committee, reported back and adopted substantially as introduced by their author, and contributed materially to give to the existing Constitution its present form.

Of the numerous topics brought before the convention, none possessed more absorbing interest than currency and banking, and law reform and the simplification of the system of practice in the courts of the State. Judge Borden was placed at the head of the committee to whom this latter subject was referred. He drafted and reported Section 20, of Article VII of the Constitution, which required the General Assembly to appoint commissioners to revise and modify the practice in the courts of the State, and also to reduce its laws to a systematic code. The result is our present legal practice. But the latter duty has been neglected for nearly thirty years.

On the subjects of currency and banking, there were repeated and animated debates, extending through the entire session of five months. The convention at an early day divided into two parties, one favoring a State bank and branches only, the other a free banking system. Judge Borden vigorously opposed both systems, contending that the State had no authority to issue a paper currency, either in shape of treasury notes, as it had recently done in the case of the bills of credit or currency called "white dog," or indirectly through a State bank or local banks. He held that currency and banking were entirely distinct and separate matters, having no legitimate connection, and their union in the legislation of the United States and the States had been productive of untold evil; that it was the intention of the framers of our Government to vest the issue of a circulating medium, whether of silver or gold or circulating notes to operate as money, exclusively in the General Government; that banking, properly speaking, was a subject upon which the General Government could not act; that the regulation of banking was left entirely with the State Governments; that the time had or soon would come when the best interests of the people required their complete and final separation.

Judge Borden gave his views at length on the subject, which may be found in Vol. II of the Debates, pp. 1,920 to 1,923, inclusive. In one of these discussions, he said:

"I come now, sir, to speak of banks of circulation, or, in other words, banks in which the Government confides that great power and delicate trust of making a currency. In fact, it means not to coin silver and gold to circulate and form a standard of value, but, simply, to manufacture money out of rags, and to increase or diminish the quantity at their sovereign will and pleasure."

Again, he remarked: "The first objection I have to the system is for the reason that, in my opinion, it is an open violation of the Constitution of the United States. I have read the history of my country, sir, to no purpose, if it be not found that it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution of the United States to fix upon a permanent standard of value which should be of gold and silver, and forever to forbid the circulation of paper money, in this country, except such as should be issued directly by the General Government."

On another occasion, when the subject was under consideration, he said: "I cannot but think, sir, that our forefathers were disposed to consider banking (I mean, of course, banking properly so called), as a branch of commerce or trade,

which they designed should be left entirely to the State Government, and with which the General Government should have nothing whatever to do. I have no doubt that they intended to leave banking, as a business, open to all, under such restrictions and regulations as the States, in their wisdom, might impose. But it is very evident to me that they considered the subject of currency as entirely a different matter, and intended to commit that subject *exclusively* to the control of the General Government. I am fully satisfied they never intended the States themselves, or corporations created by them, or individuals acting under the laws of the States, should either directly or indirectly interfere with this great question of 'currency.'" And on a question being propounded to him, seemingly to imply or, perhaps, more than insinuate, that he had abandoned his political party, and now favored a national bank, he repudiated such an idea, saying that Gen. Jackson was right in vetoing the late United States Bank; that the convention of 1787 had expressly voted down a proposition to give Congress the power to create a United States Bank, or a national banking system of any kind; that the power to issue a paper currency, in the organization of our system of government, was either a lost or rather an extinct power, or it could only be exercised directly by issuing treasury notes, as had frequently been done before, and this without the intervention of bank or bankers, national or State. These views were at the time considered novel, and extremely radical, and excited much comment, and bitter denunciation, and yet they have made slow, silent, but sure progress in public opinion for thirty years, and many now think they will yet be adopted as the basis of all future legislation in this country on this subject.

He further stated in a subsequent discussion: "That, in my opinion, the evil principle of the currency of the United States had *always* been the excess of paper money over the *specie* in circulation," and, quoting the celebrated Albert Gallatin as to the proportion that paper money and coin should bear to each other, where it is desired to avoid those great, violent and sudden fluctuations which are incident to financial affairs, where the paper money greatly exceeds the silver and gold coin in circulation, and alluding to the fact that some of the States had recently forbid the issuing or circulation of notes less than \$5, he said: "But, sir, we should go still further than this, and, in order to bring gold and silver more generally into circulation, all notes, under the denomination of \$10, ought to be suppressed."

Under the organization of the judicial system after the adoption of the new Constitution, Judge Borden, in 1852, was elected Judge of the Common Pleas, District of Allen, Adams, Huntington and Wells. These duties he performed until 1857, when he was appointed as resident Minister at the Hawaiian Islands. He returned home in 1863, and, in the year following, was again elected to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1867, he was placed on the bench of the Allen Criminal Court, which office he holds at this time.

While he was a law student, and before he was admitted to the bar, he compiled a history of the two great political parties, which now have for nearly a century divided the people of the United States. It claims to be merely a compilation, taken mostly from Chief Justice Yates' debates in the convention of 1787, and the Madison papers, the writings of Jefferson, and the debates in the several State Conventions afterwards called to ratify or reject the constitution drafted and submitted to the States by the general convention. These articles were widely published in the newspapers of that day, and were afterward collected and published in pamphlet form, by Messrs. Chapmans, of Terre Haute, Ind., and were soon broadcast over this State. Gov. Whitcomb frequently and publicly declared that the circulation of this pamphlet had greatly tended to indoctrinate the people of Indiana in Jeffersonian Democracy, and that it would tend to keep that party in the ascendancy in this State for many years to come.

As late as 1842, the Democrats of Allen County had never effected an organization. A few of the more active members of the party in the city of Fort Wayne, usually, but quietly, named the candidates for the Legislature and county offices. This, however, did not suit the farmers, and the result was a meeting of several prominent men from the townships, at Peter Kiser's place of business, who sent for Judge Borden, and requested him to draw up a plan of organization, which he did. A delegate convention was called, and the plan, through Col. Woodard, a farmer from Aboite Township, was introduced and adopted, and has *ever since*, with the exception of one or two unimportant amendments, controlled their action. The fundamental principle of this organization is that the city of Fort Wayne, however great in population it may become, shall forever remain subservient to the agricultural interests of the county, so far at least as the Democratic party is concerned.

Judge Borden is full six feet in height, well proportioned, of commanding presence, positive but affable in manner, of fine conversational powers, and possessing great energy of character. He has generally taken an active part and, at times, exercised considerable influence in county matters; he has freely discussed measures of State policy, and always manifested much interest in the affairs of the nation.

In conclusion, it may be said that in all his public life he has performed his duties with ability, and with evident satisfaction to his constituents.

FRANKLIN P. RANDALL, EX-MAYOR OF FORT WAYNE.

Hon. F. P. Randall was born in Madison County, N. Y., on the 2d day of June, 1812. His ancestors emigrated from England to America, about the year 1850, and he is of the seventh generation in descent of the Randalls born on American soil. His grandfather was an officer in the army of the Revolution, and commanded a regiment at the battle of Saratoga, and witnessed the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne. His father was also an officer who served in the American army during the war of 1812. After the war closed, he resumed his occupation as a farmer, in Madison County, and the early youth of the subject of this sketch

was passed upon the farm, working in summer and attending the district schools in winter. From the common schools he passed into the Cortland and Hamilton Academies, which he attended for several years, in pursuit of knowledge, and there obtained a good education in mathematics, the classics and other branches, after which he taught a select school in Oneida County, N. Y., for two years.

He next went, in October, 1835, to Williamsport, Penn., where he entered the office of Judge Ellis Lewis, who was for fourteen years Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, and under his tutelage, read law. In February, 1838, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Pennsylvania, and in April, of the same year, removed to and located at Fort Wayne, Ind., and commenced the practice of law. In 1840, he was elected School Commissioner of Allen County, and for four years had the control and management of the school lands, and school funds of the county. In 1847, he was elected State Senator for the district composed of the counties of Allen, Adams, Huntington and Wells. He received from Gov. Wright the appointment of Colonel of the State Militia for Allen County, and in 1855, he was promoted, by Gov. Hammond, to the position of Brigadier General of the Tenth Division of Indiana State Infantry. In 1856, he was appointed Director of the State Prison, South, by Gov. Willard; in 1856, he was elected Presidential Elector, and voted for James Buchanan for President, it being the only instance in which a citizen of Fort Wayne ever voted directly for a President of the United States. He has been for a great many years actively identified with all the public affairs of our city, and prepared the first city charter, which became a law in 1840. Since then he has been three times employed by the Common Council to revise the ordinances of the city, and publish them in book form; the last edition, published in 1874, forming a fine octavo volume of 300 pages. He was City Recorder in 1840 and 1841; Alderman in 1843, and again in 1855. In 1840, he was also elected City Attorney for two years, and was again elected in 1853 and 1865, thus serving three terms of two years each.

In 1859, he was elected Mayor, and was re-elected to the same office in 1861 and 1863, and again in 1869 and 1871, serving five terms, of two years each, in this important position.

His name has become thoroughly identified with the history of Fort Wayne, by his long and faithful official career, but it is not only by this that he will be remembered, for during this time he has always been active in all projects for the advancement of our county. He has for about ten years represented the city as Director of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad; has been many years connected with, and President of, the Allen County Agricultural Society, and an untiring worker in its management, and much of its success is due to his unflinching zeal and earnestness.

In horticulture and floriculture he is a standard authority, and his fine residence on Berry street is surrounded by and filled with the rarest exotics, making it one of the finest conservatories in the country, and a pleasant resort for all lovers of the beautiful in nature, and to all such Mr. Randall delights to exhibit and explain his floral treasures. He is also quite an antiquarian, and has a fine cabinet of Indian antiquities, and a fine library of old and rare books, both in manuscript on vellum and in the earliest styles of the printing art. He has also a very extensive and valuable cabinet of coins, and his collection of rare plants, books and coins, is undoubtedly among the best, if not the best, private collections in the State.

In social life he is genial, and his inexhaustible fund of historical anecdotes about men and affairs of our past history, renders him an entertaining and valuable acquaintance, and these qualities have undoubtedly had much to do with his repeated and frequent successes in political life.

He belongs to the old school of gentlemen, and the old settlers of the county, a class which is rapidly disappearing from our midst, but is still hale and hearty, and his physique gives promise of years of honor yet to be fulfilled.

HON. A. P. EDGERTON.

Alfred P. Edgerton was born at Plattsburg, Clinton Co., N. Y., January 11, 1813, being the eldest son of Bela Edgerton and Phebe Ketchum, who were married at Plattsburg March 24, 1811. Bela, his father, was born in New London County, Conn., September 28, 1787, and was a lineal descendant of Richard Edgerton, one of the original proprietors of Norwich, Conn. He graduated at Middlebury College, was a lawyer by profession, a member of the Assembly of New York from Clinton County for several years, and died at Fort Wayne, Ind., September 10, 1874. Alfred's mother was born at Livingston Manor, Dutchess Co., N. Y., March 27, 1790; died at Hicksville, Ohio, August 24, 1844.

Mr. Edgerton was a graduate of the academy at Plattsburg, and made his first appearance before the public as an editor of a newspaper in his native town in 1833, and, in the fall of that year, removed to New York City and engaged in commercial pursuits. In the spring of 1837, he came to the State of Ohio and took the charge and management of the extensive landed interests of the American Land Company and those owned by Messrs. Hicks, and established a law office at Hicksville. At this office, over one hundred thousand acres of land were sold. In 1852, Mr. Edgerton was himself the owner of nearly forty thousand acres of land in Northwestern Ohio. These lands were subsequently mostly sold by him to actual settlers, toward whom he extended a most liberal policy in regard to their indebtedness to him. During his residence at Hicksville, he was actively engaged in developing and improving that part of Ohio in which he resided, both of a private and public character.

In 1845, he was elected to the State Senate of Ohio. He immediately took a leading position in that body, then comprising some of the ablest men in the State of both political parties. Mr. Edgerton being a new member, but little was known or expected of him by his associates. But when Alfred Kelly, then the leader of the Whig party in the Senate, had introduced their financial policy

and kindred issues, Mr. Edgerton opposed their claims, and in clear and logical speeches electrified the Senate by the accurate knowledge he gave in detail regarding the finances of the State. Mr. Kelly soon found in Mr. Edgerton a foe man worthy of his steel, while the Democrats were delighted with his success in debate, and from that time forward recognized him as their leader. During the next year, he was strongly recommended by many of the leading Democratic papers for Governor of the State. One of them thus speaks of him: "During the last two sessions of the General Assembly, Mr. Edgerton has proven himself to be an able and talented statesman; and while he has faithfully adhered to sound Democratic principles, his unimpeached private character, high sense of honor and sterling integrity as a gentleman, have commanded the respect of his most bitter political opponents. Consistent, firm and unyielding in his principles, active and ardent in his undertakings, he possesses all of the elements of a successful leader." In 1850, after the close of his brilliant career in the State Senate, he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and re-elected in 1852. He was second on the Committee of Claims during his first term, and Chairman of that Committee during his second term. This position is one of arduous labor, and it always commands a large influence in the business of legislation. As such Chairman, his services were of very great value to the whole country, but he did not neglect his position on the floor of Congress. In debate he was forcible, pungent, logical and refined; his speeches showing great research, and filled with well-digested information, practical good sense and sound and discriminating judgment.

In 1853, he was selected by the Board of Fund Commissioners, as the financial agent of the State of Ohio, to reside in the city of New York. This was the inauguration by the State of a new policy since adhered to, of having its funds kept for transfer by its own agents, and within its own control. In 1856, he was Chairman of the Committee on the Organization of the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati. In 1859, he was one of the committee appointed by the Legislature of Ohio, to investigate the frauds upon the State Treasury, and made an elaborate report which was accepted by the public as a full exposition of those frauds and their authors. In 1857, he removed to Fort Wayne, Ind., but retained his citizenship in Ohio until 1862. In 1859, in connection with Hugh McCulloch (since Secretary of the Treasury of the United States), and Ping Hoagland, of Fort Wayne, he became the lessee of the Indiana Canal from the Ohio State line to Terre Haute, assuming the position of general manager, and as such controlled the business of the partnership until 1868. In January, 1863, he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of the State of Indiana, with Thomas A. Hendricks for Governor, but was defeated at the election by less than 1,000 votes.

In 1872, he received the nomination of the O'Connor Democrats as their candidate for Governor of Indiana, which he declined in a very able and dignified letter to the Chairman of the Convention. He concludes his letter by saying, "I therefore shall vote the ticket with Mr. Hendricks at its head, and I earnestly hope all Democrats in the State will do likewise." He has been called by his political friends to fill many minor positions. He was sent on as Delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1848, from Ohio, also a Delegate from Indiana to the Chicago Convention in 1864, and has been a very active and efficient member of the School Board of the city of Fort Wayne for many years. Mr. Edgerton has always filled the many distinguished positions of honor and trust in a manner most satisfactory to his constituents, with whom he was at all times popular, and with that eminent ability that placed him in the foremost ranks of our most distinguished statesmen. In private life, he has been one of our best and most efficient business men, an accomplished and genial gentleman, and, during his residence in our city, has always been a prominent, favorite and respected citizen.

CHARLES D. BOND.

BY HON. F. P. RANDALL.

Was born at Lockport, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1831. His father, Stephen B. Bond, migrated to this county in the year 1846, with his family, and the next year died, leaving his wife and four sons with small means of support. Of the sons, Charles was the oldest. His first employment was with Peter P. Bailey, then in the hardware business, on the northeast corner of Columbia and Clinton streets. In 1848, he was clerk in the post office, under S. Stopplett, Postmaster, where he remained until 1852, when he accepted the position of book-keeper in the branch of the State Bank of Indiana, at Evansville, under Mr. Rathbone, President. In 1853, he became assistant teller in the branch at Fort Wayne, of the State Bank, Hon. Hugh McCulloch there being cashier. In 1857, when the Bank of the State of Indiana commenced business, he was elected cashier of the Fort Wayne branch. In the year 1865, when the branch at Fort Wayne was merged into the Fort Wayne National Bank, under the act of Congress, he was elected President, which position he held at the time of his death. Commencing at the lowest position, by his strict integrity, honesty of purpose, and untiring attention to business, he advanced to a commanding place amongst the financial men of Fort Wayne, and was recognized by bankers as one of the safest and ablest financiers of the State. The Fort Wayne National Bank, under his fostering care, and intelligent and untiring devotion to its interests, soon became one of the most prominent banks of the State, which high position was due mainly to his excellent management of its financial affairs, and his honorable and upright dealing with patrons.

Whilst the bank engrossed most of his time and attention, he was always ready and willing to assist in any enterprise deemed for the good of the people of Fort Wayne, either of a public or private nature; amongst those may be mentioned the Fort Wayne Gas Company; the Fort Wayne & Jackson Railroad; the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad; the Citizens' Street Railroad; the



1 Camp Hudson
for the U.S. & Argentina

Fort Wayne Organ Company, and he was one of the Board of Directors of Lindenwood Cemetery, from its organization to the close of his life.

In 1853, he was elected a member of the Common Council, but politics had no attractions for him, and he never accepted another political office.

Mr. Bond was a man of permanent and decided religious convictions. He early became a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, and from early manhood until his death, was truly a pillar in the church of his choice. As a member of the Vestry, and as the manager of the Sunday School, his zeal and energy were unceasing. His heart was in the work; and, with a true Christian's zeal and a Christian's hope, he was always ready and willing to assist, by his advice, his personal efforts and by his means, in every good and Christian work.

Mr. Bond was married, on the 27th of March, 1854, to Miss Lavinia A., daughter of the late Judge Charles W. Ewing; and it was a union of hearts as well as of hands, and was blessed by heaven with children seven; six survived him—one had gone before.

He had an elegant suburban residence, in the center of ample grounds, made more beautiful and attractive by noble evergreen trees and varied shrubbery, interspersed with plants and flowers. This spacious mansion was furnished with the taste and elegance of a connoisseur. It was here, in the presence of his family, that he sought rest and relaxation from the cares and anxieties of business; and it was here that he appeared what he truly was—the kind and loving husband; the exemplary and indulgent father, and the genial, Christian gentleman.

It has been truly said that "Death loves a shining mark;" and his fatal shafts are seldom aimed at a brighter or purer object. A severe cold, changing to typhoid pneumonia, a few days of severe suffering, borne with pious resignation and Christian fortitude, and he passed calmly from earth, on the 7th day of December, 1873; and his exit was like the morning stars that go not down behind the darkening West, but melt away into the light of heaven.

We close this brief sketch of his life by adding extracts from the records of the Vestry of Trinity Episcopal Church, and of the Directors of the Fort Wayne National Bank, showing the high estimation of those who knew him long and well.

"Resolved, That the death of Charles D. Bond, in the early maturity of his manhood, whose already abundant usefulness was rich in promise of greater usefulness to come, is an event which has impressed us, in common with all who knew him, with profound sorrow and consciousness of irreparable loss. He was one of those rare and admirable characters whom to know was to respect and love, and of whom it may be truly said his best eulogy is the language of simple truth. Living in the city of Fort Wayne from his early boyhood to the age of forty-two years, and working his way from poverty and privation, with but limited advantages of education, to one of the most responsible financial and fiduciary positions in the State, which he filled with great ability and to an even affluent fortune. No word of slander ever presumed to stain the purity and integrity of his character. His prosperity begat neither envy nor enmity, for its foundation was undisputed merit, and he never invited censure or criticism by any indulgence in false show or pretenses. His nature was truthful. He was worthy of trust and was therefore trusted with unquestioning reliance. Of delicate physical organization, and of a refined and sensitive nature and modest almost to diffidence, he was, nevertheless, a man in the true sense of the word, and commanded the respect of men of seemingly far more robust and powerful natures than his. His marked characteristics were a clear, intelligent and thoroughly practical judgment, a strong and active, untiring will, a large-hearted and free-handed benevolence, genial and kind to all, and a Christian conscience and piety, which ruled and harmonized his life. To know his duty was with him to do it earnestly, faithfully, practically. In no field of his usefulness were these, his marked characteristics, more clearly shown than in his relations and service as a member of the parish and Vestry of Trinity Church.

"The public and business life of Mr. Bond was known and approved by the whole community, and years will pass before his peer can be found in all things to fill his vacant place. To all, and especially young men, self-dependent and poor, seeking their way to fortune and position, his example is a light and a way-mark, but the moral and social virtues of the man most illuminated his domestic life. Within those sacred precincts, where he had garnered up his heart, his virtues were best known and will ever be cherished as a memory and an inheritance. He was a reverent, dutiful and affectionate son, a faithful and loving brother, a true and devoted husband, a father, loving his children with the fullness of a father's love, and ever seeking their well-being by the example of a pure and Christian life, ruling his well-ordered household in the fear of God."

"Resolved, That the Board of Directors hereby express their profound sorrow at the irreparable loss sustained by this bank in the death of its President. They unhesitatingly testify to his high moral character, strict integrity and extensive usefulness as a citizen and his superior business qualifications as a financier.

"Trained from boyhood to the business of banking, he was thoroughly acquainted with its entire routine, and attained the highest rank among the financial men of the State; his knowledge of men and discrimination of character was peculiarly accurate, and his intercourse with all classes was dignified and genial. His correct knowledge of banking and his untiring devotion to the welfare of this bank, which had his fostering care from its earliest existence, placed it among the most influential banks in the State.

"As a citizen, his place will long remain vacant. He was identified with almost every enterprise of a public character connected with the city of his adoption, the prestige of his name gave character and credit to any enterprise so fortunate as to enlist his sympathies and interest. His was a beautiful character, and challenged the unqualified admiration of all his acquaintances; he was a man of high moral sensibilities, of instincts pure and elevated, of sympathies warm and active, of judgment singularly comprehensive and accurate, of industry unflagging

and persistent, a friend in whom all felt a confidence and firm reliance. His church has lost an unwavering supporter, the community a most useful citizen, this bank a very valuable officer."

HON. GEORGE W. WOOD.

George W. Wood, one of the pioneer printers and editors of Indiana, was born in Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., on the 4th day of September, 1808, and resided in that State, where he learned the art of practical printing, and also devoted much time the study of the law, until about the year 1834, when he removed to Ann Arbor, in the State of Michigan, and thence, in 1836, to the then backwoods settlement of Fort Wayne. Here he entered the office of the *Sentinel*, then owned by Thomas Tigar, Esq., and is entitled to the distinction of being the second newspaper man located in Fort Wayne. In 1837, he purchased the *Sentinel* from Mr. Tigar, and published it until 1840, when he disposed of it to I. D. G. Nelson, Esq. A month afterward, he purchased a newspaper establishment from H. B. Seaman, of Defiance, Ohio, and removing it to Fort Wayne, founded the *Fort Wayne Times*. On the first Monday of March, 1840, he was elected Mayor of Fort Wayne, being the first person elected to that position after the city was incorporated under a charter. He resigned the office, however, on the 5th of July, 1841, and Joseph Morgan was elected to fill the vacancy. On the 18th day of February, 1843, he leased the *Times* to Henry W. Jones, who conducted it about two years, when Mr. Wood resumed control of it, combining with it the *People's Press* and calling it *The Fort Wayne Times and People's Press*. He continued its publication until March 23, 1848, when he sold it to Messrs. Withers & Hood. In August, 1849, he re-purchased the interest of Mr. Withers, and the paper was conducted by G. W. Wood & Co. until September 9, 1855, when it was leased to Hood & Dawson until the next June, when he sold his entire interest to John W. Dawson. On the 25th of June, 1849, a telegraph line was established from Toledo to La Fayette, and Mr. Wood became the first operator at Fort Wayne, and continued to act for some time in that capacity. He is also entitled to the honor of establishing the first daily newspaper in Fort Wayne, which he placed under the management of Messrs. Latham & Rayhouser. Immediately after this, he entered the office of Hon. Samuel Hanna, where he remained until the death of the latter, managing the vast public and private interests of that public-spirited gentleman for many years, and after his death, acted with Samuel T. Hanna, as administrator of his large estate. Besides these positions of personal trust, he was appointed Register of the Land Office by President Fillmore, in 1849, and continued to act in that capacity for several years, until that office was removed to Indianapolis. Soon after the organization of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad, since merged into the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, he became the agent of the Company for the sale of the lands received for stock subscriptions, and from 1854, when the work first commenced running to Fort Wayne, until 1860, he was actively associated with Hon. Samuel Hanna, in the management of that corporation. In all these positions, he discharged his duties creditably and with honor, and proved himself to be a man of large capacity, good judgment, and incorruptible honesty.

He was an uncompromising Whig, and an ardent admirer of Webster and Clay, whom he considered the greatest statesmen America had produced, and his able pen was devoted to the furtherance of the principles they enunciated as the doctrines of the great party to which he adhered, and of which he himself was no mean ornament.

Few men have been so well known, and at the same time, so little known, if this be not a solecism, as George W. Wood.

He was remarkably simple and unostentatious in appearance and demeanor, a man of few words, except with his family, and with those whose good fortune it was to be admitted to his intimate friendship. With these he was uniformly genial, warm-hearted and companionable. He was a man of deep thought and of great brain development, without the refining influence of a classical education, which assists so much to develop the inherent qualities of great minds; yet by deep reading and discriminating thought, he became a forcible and fluent writer, and proved that a want of early training and scholarship may be compensated for by later years of study. His writings evince deliberation, that his ideas were well and thoroughly digested. His editorials were couched in plain language, and delivered with forcible logic, better fitted to the manners and customs of his day and surroundings than would have been the rounded periods of an Everett.

An address upon "Intellectual and Moral Education," published in the *Times*, November 4, 1843, another delivered before the students of the Fort Wayne Female College, published in the *Times and Press*, January 27, 1848, and his "Life and Character of Hon. Samuel Hanna," published in 1869, as well as his editorials and eulogies of Henry Clay, are evidences of his abilities, and the wide range of his studies.

In his business affairs, he was successful, and amassed a considerable property, without sacrificing his character for strict and unwavering integrity and honesty. Although large and important financial trusts were administered by him, his accounts were always a marvel of correctness, and none ever doubted his integrity.

During his last hours, his utterances upon life and death and immortality, are said to have verged upon the sublime.

He departed this life Saturday, November 11, 1871, leaving no family except a devoted wife, but leaving many sincere friends to mourn his loss and emulate his virtues.

He lived to see the little hamlet grow to a considerable city, and upon its history he has left the imprint of his character and mind, as one of the early educators of the people. "After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."

ROBERT EMMET FLEMING.

BY HON. F. F. RANDALL.

The execution of Robert Emmet for his connection with the movement for Irish independence, drove many of his adherents into exile, lest they might meet with his fate. Among them was Robert Fleming, then just coming into manhood, and an older brother. Secreted arms and other evidences of their connection with the movement, had been discovered in their home, and so they were compelled to seek America as an asylum. Robert, after visiting several parts of the country, determined to locate at Batavia, N. Y. Here, in 1810, he married Miss Elizabeth Smith. Two years later, he moved to Lewiston, Niagara Co., N. Y., which was his home all his subsequent life. During the war of 1812, he served with distinction on the staff of Gen. Porter, with the rank of Major. He had especial charge of that portion of the Six Nations which assisted the Americans in that struggle, having, through some reason, obtained great influence among the Indians. Subsequently, he was appointed Judge of the Court, elected a member of the New York Legislature of 1818, and held other positions of lesser importance. He died in 1838, esteemed by his neighbors as a man of integrity and worth.

Robert E. Fleming, the subject of this sketch, and son of the above, was born in Batavia, N. Y., on the 7th day of July, 1811. His early boyhood was entirely passed in the village of Lewiston, whither his family had gone the year after his birth. When about fifteen years old, Robert, full of ambition, determined to abandon school life and enter upon a business career. So he sought for and obtained a clerkship in a dry-goods house in Albany, then, as now, the capital of New York. Here he remained nearly four years, when, upon the advice of his father, he returned home once more to enter school. At this time, the Lewiston Academy was an institution famous in Western New York for its good discipline and excellent course of study. It was always presided over by a college-bred man, usually a graduate of Dartmouth. Young Fleming, with two others, came under the special care and direction of the then Principal of the Academy, who marked out for them a course of study with a view of their eventually entering Dartmouth College. Four years were spent in this manner, at the end of which time they were all prepared for entrance into the college sophomore year. Robert, however, having, during the last academic year, in connection with his other studies, pursued the study of law, determined to continue in that direction and abandon the notion of college life. Shortly afterward, he made up his mind to leave Lewiston, and began to consider what was the best place for location. He first thought of going to Canada, but was dissuaded therefrom by friends of his father across the border. He next turned his thoughts toward the West, and, accordingly, the spring of 1834 found him at South Bend, Ind., in the law office of Judge Sample, of that place, now some time deceased. Here he remained two years, working hard at his chosen profession, when the Judge received a letter from Allen Hamilton, of Fort Wayne, at that time County Clerk and Recorder, asking if he could recommend some young man of proper ability and knowledge for the position of Deputy Clerk and Recorder. The Judge at once offered the recommendation to Mr. Fleming, who accepted, and, in August, 1836, settled at Fort Wayne as the Deputy of Mr. Hamilton. In 1837, Mr. Fleming, while acting as such Deputy, was a candidate for Clerk and Recorder of the county. He was elected Recorder, being the first candidate ever elected on a regular Democratic ticket in Allen County, which was at that time strongly Whig. Dr. P. G. Jones, however, beat him by one vote for Clerk. Having served as Recorder and Clerk respectively for seven years, in 1844, the same parties were again opposing candidates for County Clerk. This time Mr. Fleming was successful, being elected by a majority of seven votes. He served as Clerk for the term of seven years, which was the period allotted under the old Constitution. During the time he was Recorder, he was also, for two years or more, the partner of the late John E. Hill in the dry-goods business. In 1851, having gone out of office with the savings of his clerkship and a considerable inheritance from his father, Mr. Fleming began a series of speculations in railroad stocks and real estate, which, proving very successful, he soon gained a position of financial ease and independence. Mr. Fleming was at one time City Assessor, and for several years served as a Trustee of the Fort Wayne schools. He was one of the original stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway under the oldest management, and at one time was one of the largest stockholders of paid-up stock of that road between Fort Wayne and Pittsburgh. He was also one of the original proprietors of the Fort Wayne Gas Works, being at the same time both a Director and General Manager of the same. Sometime during the year 1865, he went out of the management of the gas works, in which he had been engaged for seven or eight years. Since then he has engaged in no active business. Mr. Fleming for years occupied a prominent position in the councils of his party, and repeatedly presided at their conventions. He was several times offered high positions on their ticket, but as often declined. In 1838, he married Miss Sophia Hotchkiss, at Lewiston, N. Y. Seven children were born to them, three of whom are now living—Oliver E., Clara and William H.

OLIVER E. FLEMING, REPRESENTATIVE FROM ALLEN COUNTY.

BY SAMUEL L. MORRIS, ESQ.

The subject of this sketch was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., on the 25th day of November, 1851, being the fourth son of Robert E. and Sophia Fleming. He received his early education, preparatory to a collegiate course, in the public schools of his native city, from which he graduated, as Salutatorian of his class, in 1868. In 1869, Mr. Fleming entered the Shattuck Military Institute at Faribault, Minn., where he spent one year. The following year, he was with a Government surveying party in Northern California and Southern Oregon. In the fall of 1871, he was matriculated as a student of Princeton College, from

which he graduated four years later. Upon completing his college studies, he followed the study of law in the office of Combs, Morris & Bell, of Fort Wayne, and was admitted to practice in the spring of 1872. Mr. Fleming has always been a staunch and energetic Democrat, working hard for the party, even before his majority. In 1875, by his continuous efforts in working and speaking throughout Mercer County, N. J., he contributed largely to the election of Hon. George O. Vanderbilt, as Democratic representative from a Republican district. In June, 1878, his party in Indiana nominated him for representative from Allen County, and, the October following, he was elected by nearly 3,500 majority to that position, which he now holds.

HON. JAMES A. FAY.

BY JUDGE J. W. MORRIS.

The subject of this brief memoir was born on the 10th day of May, 1813, at Northampton, in the State of New York. His early education was such as could be obtained at the best institutions of learning in his native State. These advantages were improved by close application and continuous study; so that, when he attained his majority, he had read much, was familiar with the literature of the times and a thoroughly cultivated gentleman.

After leaving school, Mr. Fay joined an engineering party, and came West for his health, which had become somewhat impaired. He spent some time with this party, camping out and roughing it over the country, whereby he regained his health. He spent some time in Indiana, and finally took a school in Centerville, then the county seat of Wayne County. Here he became acquainted with Hon. John S. Newman, one of the best men and among the ablest lawyers of the State, with whom he studied law. With Mr. Newman, he mastered thoroughly the elements of the law, making himself familiar with Coke, Blackstone, Chitty, Starkee and other elementary writers. It was before he applied for admission to the bar, that he acquired that accurate and critical knowledge of the principles of the law, which, in more mature years, gave his opinions, with his associates at the bar, almost the force and weight of authority.

After his admission to the bar, at the instance of the late Caleb B. Smith, then and during his life one of the ablest and most distinguished lawyers and politicians of the State, he removed to Connersville, Fayette Co, Ind., and commenced the practice of the law, as a partner of Mr. Smith. As a lawyer, he at once took his place as the equal of such men as Smith, Parker and others, members of the Connersville bar, and among the leading lawyers of the State.

Judge Fay left Connersville in 1856, with the view of returning to his native State and making it his permanent home. Friends in Indiana induced him to change this purpose, and, through their solicitations, he came to Fort Wayne in 1858, where he resided until his death, which occurred on the 9th day of April, 1876.

Judge Fay was at once recognized by the bar of Fort Wayne as a lawyer of extensive and varied reading and decided ability, and, through them, he was soon engaged in the more important litigation in the courts of Allen County.

In 1867, the Criminal Circuit Court of Allen County was established, and, by the unanimous request of the bar, Mr. Fay was, by Gov. Baker, appointed Judge of the Court. He discharged the duties of Judge of the Criminal Court to the entire satisfaction of all, until the succeeding election. His intelligence, honesty and firmness qualified him in an eminent degree for the bench, and had it been left to the bar to select the incumbent, he would, doubtless, have been continued on the bench.

On the 20th day of June, 1849, Judge Fay was married to Miss Julia P. Paino, with whom he lived until his death. They had three children, but one of whom, Mrs. P. A. Randall, survived him.

Judge Fay had, a few years before his death, procured for himself and family a beautiful suburban home, adjoining the city on the south. Here, with his family, to which he was singularly attached and devoted, surrounded by almost everything that taste and culture could suggest, he lived in the full enjoyment of domestic happiness. He seemed to appreciate life as a gracious bestowment. He loved, as few ever did, his books, his flowers, his trees, his lawns, all of which were choice—selected, arranged and cultivated by his own good sense and refined taste.

We have not space here to say much of Judge Fay. He was, in many respects, quite a remarkable man. He was constitutionally honest and true. He had a high conception of manhood, and that genuine and noble pride of character which made it absolutely impossible for him to do anything that was little, sordid or disreputable. He possessed, in a pre-eminent degree, that moral courage which, more than any other human attribute, makes the man, the steadfast and reliable friend—the true citizen, patriot and Christian. He was a man of deep and profound convictions. He reached conclusions, not hesitatingly, but assuredly. While he listened with real regard and pleasure to the opinions and views of others, always treating them with respect and consideration, he still confided in and relied upon his own convictions and conscience. He never jumped at nor reached a conclusion hastily, but when he came to a conclusion nothing but truth could displace it. He loved his friend, he enjoyed keenly the good opinion of those he deemed worthy, but would not give the approval of his own judgment for that of the world.

Intellectually, he was direct, incisive and critical. He could not be imposed upon by plausible sophistries. His mind was active, vigorous, and almost painfully intense. He did not like to address juries, but when pressed to do it, he sometimes became so intense in feeling, that his thoughts gleamed around and pierced through the facts like successive flashes of lightning. In such instances he was irresistible.



James V. Fay.

We conclude our notice of Judge Fay, with the hope that some one else may write of him more deservingly, and at large.

FRANCIS COMPARET.

Francis Comparet was born at Monroe, Mich., on the 18th day of October, 1798. He remained with his parents at this Indiana trading-post until 1819, in October of which year he was married to Miss Eleanor Gwoin. In March, 1820, he came to Fort Wayne and commenced an active business life as a frontier trader, furnishing the Indians with what their wild habits required, and receiving furs and peltries in return, to obtain which the Indian camps had to be visited, and weeks and even months were spent in their villages. It was a wild life, but the traders enjoyed it. Speaking their language, they were at home wherever an Indian lodge was found. For a number of years, he was an agent of the North American Fur Company. This trading-house stood east of the alley on Columbia street, between Clinton and Calhoun, his dwelling was on the same street, on Lot 49, original plat, where a very amusing marriage ceremony was performed by Mr. Comparet, he having been just previously elected a Justice of the Peace. He was engaged in all the earlier efforts of the business men to advance the interests of Fort Wayne. He built several saw and flouring mills in the vicinity of Fort Wayne. He constructed the dam across the stream that made the lake in Noble County, where Rome now stands.

In 1840, he built a distillery and flouring-mill in the eastern part of the city. He was regarded by the early settlers of the city and county as one of our most active and energetic business men; pleasant and agreeable in his manners, and while yet in the prime of life, and in successful business, he was called hence, and departed this life on the 20th day of February, 1845.

HENRY COOPER.

But few men in the United States had less claim to recent European blood than Mr. Cooper. His maternal ancestors were Irish Protestants, and were among the first followers of Lord Baltimore to Maryland, where they settled near Cambray. His paternal progenitors, who were English Protestants, arrived in Maryland at a later period. He had a maternal uncle who served under the unfortunate Admiral Byang at Minorca, and in the English West India fleet during the French war. His maternal grandfather was an Ensign in the Maryland Volunteers during the Revolutionary war. One of his paternal uncles was taken prisoner by the Hessians in New Jersey, and was detained a long time on board of one of the prison ships at New York.

Henry Cooper, son of James and Leab Cooper, was born at Havre de Grace, Md., June 8, 1793, and was left fatherless in his tenth year; but at that early age he had learned from his father the rules of morals and mathematics, both of which were of great service to him in his subsequent journey through life. Influenced by the slender state of his resources, he commenced a seafaring life in 1810, but, finding there was no chance of preferment without a knowledge of navigation, he entered himself as a student of that science under the tuition of Mr. Ackworth, in Baltimore. While attending this course, mathematics, in theory and practice, engrossed his entire attention, and while engaged in taking the altitude of church steeples and other elevated objects, within the city, the bearings and distance of Fort McHenry, and places of similar notoriety without, he became such an enthusiastic disciple of Euclid, that he has been heard to say he thought that was the most interesting portion of his education.

Determining to follow the sea, he did so until 1818, and by perseverance and good conduct, rose to the command of a vessel. About the year 1818, his natural sagacity led him to perceive that the treaty made in that year, with the European powers, would have a tendency to materially lessen the American carrying trade, and give a considerable portion of it to foreign vessels. Under this conviction, he abandoned the sea and came to the West. When he visited Baltimore, in 1822, 1835 and 1836, the number of foreign flags floating to the breeze in the harbor—where formerly the stars and stripes alone were seen—convinced him that his previous opinion on the subject was correct.

After coming to the West, the small amount he had saved of his hard earnings on the ocean was sunk in the Mississippi River during a storm. Finding his designs again thwarted, he made a fresh effort in a new profession, and, in 1832, commenced the study of law under the direction of a lawyer, a scholar and a gentleman—the late Mr. Wing, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The beautiful and elaborate Commentaries of Chancery Kent, and many other eminent writers on American law, had not been published when Mr. Cooper commenced the study of the law; but, knowing that he would have to compete with learning and talent, backed with wealth and influence, he determined to read diligently and methodically the most useful books on legal science procurable. After a diligent study of Blackstone's Commentaries, he devoted much attention to the Feudal laws. For this purpose, he read those great works, Sullivan's "Lectures on Feudal Law," Hume's "History of England," Robertson's "Charles V.," and Montesquieu's "Spirit of the Law," rightly judging that the fullest understanding of modern authors was based on an intimate acquaintance with those authors who had preceded them.

Blackstone's Commentaries was his chief favorite and so often and so thoroughly had he analyzed them that it might be said he had their contents indelibly impressed on his memory. Coke on Littleton came in for no small share of his admiration, and he esteemed the author as one of the brightest ornaments of the profession. For twenty years, preceding his death, he strenuously opposed all tinkering with the Constitution and fundamental laws of the land, and often

publicly declared "that a provision in the Constitution of Maryland which guaranteed to the inhabitants of that State the common law of England and trial by jury according to the course of that law, was the best inheritance he ever received."

Having completed his course of elementary reading, Mr. Cooper applied himself to the study of pleading and practice. His previous knowledge of mathematics and the elements of the law much facilitated his acquisition of special pleading. He fully concurred in the opinion of Judge Story, "that no one can become a good special pleader without thereby becoming a profound lawyer." About the year 1825, he removed to Fort Wayne, and, after three years of unremitting study, was admitted to the bar of the Circuit Courts of this State, and in May, 1829, to practice in the Supreme Court of the State. About this time, the mooted question whether the jury, in criminal cases, is judge of both law and facts, came before the Supreme Court for adjudication—on which question the bench was divided. The matter was zealously contested for some time by each side. Mr. Cooper, influenced by the remembrance of the arbitrary use of power he had witnessed in foreign countries, as well as by his own feelings, strenuously contended for the independence of juries. His opinion was strengthened by reading Judge Chase's view of the subject, the opinion of Mr. Leigh, published in the *American Jurist*, and Lord Erskine's speech on the "Rights of Juries."

Mr. Cooper had a very extensive practice in the Circuit and Supreme Courts in Indiana, and in the United States Courts in the State. A few of the many interesting cases in which he was engaged have been reported, either by Judges McLean, Blackford or Smith. At the January term, 1833, he was licensed in the Supreme Court of the United States. In one of his cases before that tribunal, the lessees of Gantley et al. vs. Ewing, certified from the Circuit Court of the United States for this district, a case in which the Judges of the United States Court were divided in opinion on a motion for a new trial, several points were made in arguments, both in the Circuit and Supreme Courts, on one of which the Supreme Court of the United States decided in favor of Mr. Cooper, but gave no opinion on the other. The case is reported in Howard's S. C. Reports, Vol. III, page 707.

In the important case of Harris vs. Doe, (4th Blackford, page 396,) Mr. C. prosecuted and obtained a verdict and judgment in the Allen Circuit Court. On an appeal the Supreme Court concurred with him, "that an Indian treaty is a contract to be construed like other contracts, and that the admission of possession in the consent rule estopped the defendant from denying possession in him at the time of the commencement of the suit."

In the case of Rubottom vs. McClure, the question for the first time came before the Supreme Court: "Does the law as then constituted authorize the taking of private property for public benefit, and leave the assessment of damages to commissioners without a jury having first valued the same?" Mr. C. appeared for the plaintiff in error and the Supreme Court sustained his construction of the law.

In February, 1833, Mr. C. married Miss Mary C. Silvers, of Hamilton County, Ohio, who bore him seven children, five of whom have long since died. The two survivors are now engaged in mercantile business on the Pacific Slope. In April, 1875, it was his misfortune to lose his amiable wife.

In July, 1850, he married Mrs. Ellanor Munson, of Fort Wayne, widow of James P. Munson, Esq. She continued to reside in Fort Wayne with her children, one of whom, Charles A. Munson, is now serving his second term as Sheriff of Allen County, and another, the sole issue of the last marriage, William P. Cooper, is acting as a deputy.

Mr. C. was never a candidate for any political office. In 1824 and 1828, he supported Mr. Adams for the Presidency; in 1832 and 1844, Henry Clay, and in 1836 and 1840, his old personal friend Gen. Harrison. During this latter campaign, he was chairman of the committee which organized such a successful campaign in Allen County. Mr. Cooper adopted the opinions of Messrs. Hamilton, Madison, Jay and Dr. Paley, on the theory of free government, and was never backward in freely expressing it as his firm opinion "that the Constitution of the United States gives full power to the General Government to charter a National bank and establish a tariff for the protection of American industry, when either or both shall be required for the public good."

Mr. C. had an extensive practice in the courts of Indiana, and frequently of Ohio, and, during the period from 1835 to the time of his death, few lawyers had presented the result of more labor and research to the Supreme Court than he.

As a speaker, Mr. C. made no effort at flowery declamation, but in a methodical and logical argument, brought his case before the court, and, in his address to the jury, analyzed the testimony and concentrated it on the point at issue. He paid constant attention to the adage that "method and preparation are the true causes of a lawyer's success," and he never came into court without having his authorities carefully selected beforehand.

His memory was wonderful, a decision once read became indelibly impressed on his mind, and he could repeat not only the substance, but give the page and volume with astonishing accuracy. Many lawyers, now practicing in our courts, will remember the kind assistance he always tendered, and the great pains he ever took to thoroughly explain or apply a point of law.

Mr. Cooper died, very suddenly, on Friday, March 25, 1853. He was seized with a congestive chill, and, on the following morning, with his family gathered around him, he passed quietly away. On Sunday, March 27, the funeral service was held at the First Presbyterian Church, where an eloquent and impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. Reiheldaffen. His remains were followed to the grave by a great number of citizens, preceded by the members of the bar. Thus passed away a good citizen, a profound lawyer, and an honest man.

CAPT. JAMES HARPER.

Capt. James Harper was born November 26, 1852, in Jefferson Township, Allen Co., Ind., and was reared at home with the ordinary advantages common to the sons of farmers of that day. His father, William Harper, is one of the old settlers of the county, and is highly respected.

In August, 1861, at the age of nineteen, his patriotism impelled him to answer his country's call, and he enlisted as a private in Company D, Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers, being mustered into the service of the United States September 24, 1861, at Camp Allon, Fort Wayne, Ind. He was in the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862; was with his regiment in the siege of Corinth, Miss., and participated in the famous retrograde movement of Gen. Buell through Tennessee to Louisville, Ky., where he was discharged from the service December 27, 1862, on account of disability superinduced by typhoid pneumonia, exposure and fatigue. During his term of service of nearly seventeen months, he was promoted from the ranks to the grade of Sergeant. He was the first volunteer from Jefferson Township for the three-years service.

When the call for 300,000 more men was made in the summer of 1863, having regained his health, he again volunteered, this time as a private in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry in October, and was mustered in December 17 of that year. On the 25th day of January, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, and, on the 26th of March, was

promoted to a captaincy. While with this gallant regiment, he was engaged in the battle of Resaca, Ga., participated in the Atlanta campaign, the battles of Franklin and Nashville, November 30 and December 15 and 16, 1864, after which the regiment was ordered to Washington, D. C., and thence to Wilmington, Fort Fisher and Newbern, N. C. Was at the battle of Kingston, N. C.; was at Raleigh when the rebel General, Joe Johnston, surrendered to Sherman. The regiment was afterward stationed at Charlotte, N. C., where Captain Harper was in command on account of the Colonel's absence on leave, and, on being relieved, he was appointed Post Commander at Charlotte, in which capacity he served until mustered out of service August 29, 1865. His accounts with the Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments were found correct in every particular. During this term of service, he was examined by a board selected to pass upon the qualifications of officers, passing the examination with credit, and the report of the Board, on file in the War Department at Washington, certifies him to be competent to command a regiment.

On being mustered out, he returned to Fort Wayne, where he has since been engaged in the business of hat and cap dealer on Calhoun street.

He was married, January 10, 1872, to Miss Anna L. Jones, of Ravens, Ohio.

Few men are better known, and few have a larger circle of warm friends, especially among the old soldiers of Allen County, who know him as a true, warm-hearted comrade.



THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING—LEFT WING—THE WOODS ON FIRE DURING THE ENGAGEMENT OF SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1862.
44TH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS ENGAGED, COL. HUGH B. REED COMMANDING.—*Harper's Weekly*, 1862.

COL. HUGH B. REED.

A native of Ohio; was, in 1841-42, engaged in the study of medicine and in attendance on lectures at the Ohio Medical College. In 1843, he engaged in the drug business in Cincinnati, and, in 1845, removed to Fort Wayne, Ind., where he was an energetic and successful merchant up to the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion. He took a very active part in support of the Government from the outset, and was appointed by Gov. Morton Commandant of the Post, with camp at Fort Wayne; aided in raising and organizing the Twelfth, Thirtieth and Forty-fourth Regiments of Indiana Volunteers, and was commissioned Colonel of the latter regiment, which gained by gallant conduct the sobriquet of "Iron

Men of the Forty-fourth." He participated, with his regiment, in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, and in driving Bragg out of Kentucky. In Sunday's battle of Shiloh, the Forty-fourth lost more than half its number in killed and wounded. Col. Reed was struck four times by rebel shot and shell, and had two horses shot under him. The regiment was publicly complimented by both brigade and division commanders, and Col. Reed was nominated Brigadier General by President Lincoln; but, his health having failed, he resigned his commission and returned to his home in Fort Wayne. He removed to the East after the close of the war, in search of health, and now resides in New Jersey, in the vicinity of New York City.



Hugh B. Reed



Yours Truly
C. H. Bass

JOHN H. BASS.

John H. Bass, the subject of this sketch, was born in Salom, Livingston Co., Ky., on the 9th of November, 1835. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers and pioneers of the Carolinas, his father, Sion Bass, coming from "The Old North State," and his mother from Charleston, S. C.

After receiving a thorough academic and business education, he removed to and became a resident of Fort Wayne, in the year 1852. His brother, Col. Sion S. Bass, who was killed in the late war while bravely fighting at the head of his regiment, the gallant Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, had preceded him and was already engaged in business and regarded as one of the leading business men of Fort Wayne, as a member of the firm of Jones, Bass & Co., and, soon after he arrived here, he entered the employment of that firm, with which he remained until it discontinued business, in 1858. Here he mastered all the details of that business, and laid the foundation for his future success in manufacturing.

In 1859, he became interested in the Fort Wayne Machine Works, a company which succeeded Jones, Bass & Co., although engaged in a somewhat different branch of manufacturing.

The stock of this company eventually coming into the possession of Hon. Samuel Hanna and Mr. Bass, the business was by them changed, in 1863, into a private copartnership, under the name of Bass & Hanna, Judge Hanna having transferred his interest to Horace H. Hanna, his son. This firm continued in business until 1869, when it was terminated by the death of the junior partner, and Mr. Bass succeeded by purchase to the entire ownership and control of the business.

The business, under his management, largely increased, and, for greater convenience in its management, he caused it to be incorporated, in 1873, under the name of "Bass Foundry and Machine Works," a history of which establishment will be found elsewhere in this volume.

In the year 1865, he married Laura, only daughter of Judge Lightfoot, of Falmouth, Ky.

Enterprise, integrity and business sagacity, have marked the career of Mr. Bass, from his earliest manhood. His energy and foresight induced him to found the St. Louis Car Wheel Company, of St. Louis, Mo., in 1869. He has been President of this company since its organization in 1869, and owns a controlling interest therein.

Again in 1873, in the midst of the financial panic, which seemed enough to deter even the most daring and confident from embarking in a new enterprise, he established an extensive foundry in the city of Chicago, for the manufacture of car wheels and railroad work generally, which he still owns and operates with pronounced success. These three establishments, being the largest and most prosperous of their kind in the United States, speak well for the business capacity and energy of Mr. Bass; but it is not alone in the management of his own affairs that these qualities are exhibited.

For years, he has been the chief promoter of all the best interests of his adopted city, his name being prominently connected with every enterprise calculated to increase its prosperity and afford labor for its rapidly increasing population. To these objects he has devoted his time, means and energy, ungrudgingly, and no man in this or any other community can truthfully be said better to deserve, or more fully to enjoy the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens.

In applying to him the title of a "self-made man" it may well be added that the result shows skilled workmanship on the part of the maker.

CHARLES A. MUNSON.

BY COL. R. S. ROBERTSON.

Charles A. Munson, present Sheriff of Allen County, the subject of this biography, was born in the city of Fort Wayne, Ind., March 27, 1843. His father, James P. Munson, was born in Wolcottville, Conn., March 11, 1816, and in 1840, came to Fort Wayne and engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued until 1848. During the latter year, his health failing him, he went East, and soon afterward died at his mother's residence in Bristol, Conn. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, July 1, 1813. When six years of age, she came to America with her parents, and for many years resided in Western New York, afterward removing to Hamilton, Ohio. At this place, in 1830, she was married to J. P. Munson, two years afterward removing to Fort Wayne, where she still resides. Mr. M. died in 1848. In 1849, Mrs. Munson was married to Henry Cooper, Esq., an eminent and able lawyer of Fort Wayne, by whom she had one child—William P. Cooper, Esq., at present Deputy Sheriff. Mr. Henry Cooper died March 26, 1853. Mr. Munson's mother was again left a widow, with her little family to be supported by her needle. Young Munson's opportunities for obtaining an education were limited. During the winter months of the first four years after Mr. Cooper's death, he attended school, after which time he determined to do something to assist his mother and her family. Few young men in this country have passed a busier life than this dutiful son. From the fourth to the eighteenth year of his age, his occupations were varied, but few idledays intervened. For a short time, he was employed as messenger in the telegraph office, afterward as a clerk in Hamilton's boot and shoe store, and respectively at Kurtz' and Heller's grocery and provision stores. During two or three winters, failing to find other employment, he sawed and split wood for the merchants and other citizens of Fort Wayne. His industry attracted the attention of George L. Little, Esq., of the commission firm of Little & McCulloch, and by them he was engaged to purchase grain, pork, etc. So well did he perform his duties, though but a boy in years, that his employers deemed his services worth as much as those of the

oldest buyers. Desirous of taking part in the war, he relinquished his position, and August 13, 1862, enlisted in the United States Navy, under Capt. Robert Getty, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Devoting himself to his new calling, he was soon passed from the grade of a "landsman" to that of an "able-bodied" seaman. In December, 1862, he was ordered to the iron clad "Chillicothe," then defending Louisville, Ky., from an expected attack of the rebel Gen. Bragg. Shortly afterward, his vessel was ordered to Vicksburg, then besieged by the land and naval forces, under Gen. Grant and Admiral Porter. Here for a time he served on the U. S. steamer "Red Rover." Promotion following fast, he passed rapidly through the petty grades, and after a thorough examination by Capt. K. Randolph Breeze, upon the recommendation of Capt. St. Clair, of the "Chillicothe," and Capt. Wells, of the "Red Rover," he was on the morning of his twentieth birthday commissioned Master Mate, and made third officer in command of his vessel. After the fall of Vicksburg, and the opening of the Mississippi River, Munson gave up his commission and returned home.

In the latter part of 1863, he went to Stevenson, Ala., and was employed by Capt. P. P. Baily and Nellis Borden, Esq., sutlers in the Army of the Cumberland. Returning to Fort Wayne, after the close of the war, he engaged in the retail grocery business until 1868, at which time he was employed by Huestis & Hamilton, wholesale grocers, as a "commercial tourist." He operated in this capacity for eight years.

This, we may say, was the beginning of his future successful career. By dint of energy, accompanied by a pleasant address, he won the esteem and confidence of his numerous patrons, for which he was rewarded by a salary of \$2,500 per annum, including expenses. At the expiration of four years, he was admitted as a partner into the firm. His yearly sales exceeded \$200,000, which were confined to a portion of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. In 1875, he was elected Alderman on the Democratic ticket; was Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Public Printing. In December, 1875, he determined to relinquish the grocery business and enter the lists as a candidate for the office of Sheriff. For six months, Mr. M. was the busiest man in the county, the result of which was that, at the Democratic Convention in June, 1876, he obtained the nomination for Sheriff, on the ninth ballot, over eight opponents. The campaign was warmly contested, but he was successful. In 1878, he was nominated by acclamation, and again elected by a majority of 4,370 over his highest competitor; this was 593 votes over the State ticket, and the largest majority ever given a Sheriff in Indiana.

Sheriff Munson is of a genial nature, frank and outspoken, indefatigable, courageous and discreet in the apprehension of criminals, and has done much to rid the country of horse-thieves and other violators of the law, as his public record abundantly shows. Mr. M. is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Odd Fellows and Encampment, and is a bachelor. He resides with his mother, sister and brother, at the Sheriff's residence adjoining the jail. A fidelity, indomitable perseverance, untiring industry, a strict regard to business, honor and punctuality, and an adherence to the axiom that "what is worth doing, is worth doing well," are the chief characteristics that have guided him through life.

MARTIN VAN BUREN SPENCER.

BY COL. R. S. ROBERTSON.

M. V. B. Spencer, present Clerk of Allen County, was the seventh son of James and Sarah Spencer, and was born October 15, 1840, in Knox Township, Jay County, Ind. After obtaining such education as was afforded by the public schools of that day, he entered the Fort Wayne Methodist College, and there obtained as many educational advantages as his time and means would permit. From early life, his aspiration had been to become a lawyer, and in 1861 he entered the office of Hon. David Studebaker, at Decatur, Adams Co. Ind., as a law student, where he remained until August, 1862, except a short time, when he was engaged in teaching a school. While thus engaged, he felt the call of his country, and leaving the school term and his law studies unfinished, enlisted as a private in Company H., Eighty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, serving one year, during which he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant. He was also offered a position on the staff of Gen. Smith, of the Western Army, in which position he would have ranked as Colonel, but his health failing, he was obliged to abandon the military service, and returned home to resume his professional studies, entering the office of Moses Jenkinson, Esq., at Fort Wayne, where he completed his studies, and afterward commenced his professional career as a partner of Mr. Jenkinson, to whose business he succeeded upon Mr. Jenkinson's death.

He was admitted to the bar in 1865, and for thirteen years was a successful practitioner.

He was married, June 11, 1857, to Miss Samantha M. Brenton, daughter of Hon. Samuel Brenton, former Congressman from the Twelfth Indiana District. Mr. Brenton, prior to his election to Congress, was Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the Fort Wayne District, and was so popular that he was serving his third term in Congress when death closed his labors on the 29th of March, 1867.

Their family consists of four children. May B., born May 1, 1868; Margaret J., born October 4, 1871; Ellen, born August 10, 1874, and Frank W., born January 24, 1878. Both he and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In politics, Mr. Spencer is a Democrat, and in 1878 he was nominated by the Democratic Convention for County Clerk, and was elected at the ensuing election, soon afterward entering upon the duties of his office, which he satisfactorily fills. His experience as a lawyer has shown him the way to necessary reforms in the management of the office, and the manner of keeping its records, which he is

rapidly adopting, thus lessening the labors of those whose business compel them to examine the files and records.

He is a member of Fort Wayne Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., and of Summit City Encampment, No. 16, I. O. O. F., having received his degrees in St. Mary's Lodge, at Decatur, Ind.

MARTIN E. ARGO.

BY COL. R. S. ROBERTSON.

Martin E. Argo, present Auditor of Allen County, Ind., was born at West Middleburg, Logan Co., Ohio, on the 16th day of February, 1837, and is the son of John and Sarah (McDonald) Argo. The latter died at Monroeville, Allen Co., Ind., in 1862, and the former in 1863.

The subject of this memoir came to Monroeville, in this county, on the 13th of October, 1855, and engaged in the lumber business, in which he continued until 1864, at which time he engaged with J. M. Hemphill in the manufacture of staves for oil barrels, and continued in that business eleven years.

In October, 1878, Mr. Argo was elected Auditor of Allen County, and soon after entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office. He was married, November 28, 1861, to Miss Amanda E. Tidball, daughter of Hon. Joseph B. Tidball, of Carroll County, Ohio, by whom he had one daughter, Adella, since deceased. Mrs. Argo died November 22, 1865.

He was again married April 16, 1868, to Miss Marietta McLain, daughter of Hon. Nelson McLain, of this county. The latter was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, and removed to this county in 1836. He assisted in organizing Marion Township, and was a member of the Election Board at the first election held in that township. Only nine votes were polled at that election. He followed surveying for some time, and was Postmaster at Middletown for seven years. In 1840, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and, in 1845, was appointed County Commissioner. On the resignation of George Johnston, he was, by the Governor, appointed Probate Judge, and, in 1850, was elected to the same office. In 1855, he was appointed Swamp Land Commissioner, and, in 1858, was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature.

Mr. Argo, by his second marriage, has had two daughters, Zuella and Marietta Luella. He resided in Monroeville, this county, from 1855 to 1865, when he removed to a farm near by, in Madison Township, where he resided till December 16, 1878, when he removed to Fort Wayne to enter upon the duties of his office.

In politics, he is a Democrat. In religion, he is a member of the Christian Church, to which he has belonged for twenty-five years, taking an active part in all matters connected with the Church and Sunday school.

He has held the position of Trustee for Monroe Township for several years. Was the first Master Mason in the Township; is a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar; served as Worshipful Master of Monroeville Lodge, No. 293, A., F. & A. M.; is now a member of the Royal Arch Chapter of Fort Wayne, and of the Commandery of Knights Templar of the same place.

He is a strong, energetic man, earnest in all his duties, and, by a strict adherence to principle, has built up a reputation for honesty and integrity which gives him the respect and confidences of the people, without regard to party affiliation.

Without regard to the official position he holds, he is everywhere recognized as one of the substantial men whose industry and energy have done much to improve and benefit our county.

JOHN M. TAYLOR, COUNTY TREASURER.

BY COL. R. S. ROBERTSON.

John M. Taylor, the present Treasurer of Allen County, was born January 17, 1831, near Cleveland, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio.

His parents were Abram Taylor and Roxy A. Lans. His father was an Englishman, who was the eleventh son; and, under the laws of primogeniture in Great Britain, the eldest son succeeded to the family estate; and Abram emigrated to America, during the war of 1812, locating near Cleveland, where he was married to Roxy A. Lans, who was a native of New York.

In 1836, he removed with his family to Indiana, locating on a farm near Wesley Chapel, in Eel River Township, this county, where the subject of this sketch has ever since resided. In early life, Mr. Taylor had no other educational advantages than those common to farmer boys in a new country. Sometimes school was open for from three to six months in a year, and he attended when the school was open, and he could be spared from the work of the farm. Outside of that, his education was self-acquired; but he has improved his time and kept well informed on the current topics of the times, and has always been regarded by his neighbors as a safe counselor in their business affairs, and as a man of excellent judgment.

During the forty-three years he has resided in Eel River Township, besides being an industrious and successful farmer, he has held every public township office in the gift of the people, except that of Justice of the Peace, and was Trustee for that township for about twelve years.

In the fall of 1878, he was elected Treasurer of Allen County by the Democratic party, and entered upon the duties of his office September 5, 1879.

He was married, December 17, 1853, to Mary J. Bennett, of Eel River Township.

It is enough to say of him, that, in all the positions of trust he has held, he has filled them to the entire satisfaction of the public, and that he is respected for the honest qualities of mind and heart that have made him a useful, working member of society.

MICHAEL F. SCHMETZER, LATE COUNTY TREASURER.

BY COL. R. S. ROBERTSON.

M. F. Schmetzer, late Treasurer of Allen County, was born December 7, 1828, at Rothenburg, in the Kingdom of Bavaria. His father was Christian Fredorik Schmetzer, a physician, engaged in the active practice of his profession at that place, who married Maria Catharine Schaffert.

The son had a primary education in the branches generally taught in German schools, and was afterward sent to a primary college for education in Greek, Latin, French and the sciences, with a view to preparing for the study of medicine, but his eyesight failing, he was compelled to leave school and seek other occupations.

He then learned the confectionery business and followed it for eleven years. He then emigrated to America in 1850, at the age of twenty-one. He landed in Baltimore, went from there to Philadelphia, and thence to New York, where he worked at his trade one year and in other business about three years. He then removed to Noblesville, Hamilton Co., Ind., where he engaged in the grocery and provision business nine years.

While residing there, he was married to Clarissa Cottingham, of Noblesville, who died at that place in 1859. In 1860, he was again married to Mrs. Sophia Zelt, nee Matsch, his present esteemed wife, by whom he had eleven children, of whom only eight are now living.

They removed to Fort Wayne in 1860, where Mr. Schmetzer entered the employment of J. G. Thieme & Bro., merchant tailors, as salesman, and continued with them for ten years. He then entered this employment of M. E. Woodward, in the same capacity, and remained there three years, besides three years engaged in dry-goods, hardware and warehouse business.

In 1869, he was elected to the Common Council of Fort Wayne, to represent the Fifth Ward, and served one year. In 1874, he was nominated by the Democratic party for County Treasurer, and elected. He was re-elected to the same office in 1876, and has just turned over the office to his successor, J. M. Taylor, with whom he remains as Deputy. His management of the office for the four years was satisfactory to all, and no charge has ever been made against him, in any capacity. He is by birth and education a German Lutheran, and is an active member of that church, and is universally respected.

JOSEPH MOMMER, JR.

BY COL. R. S. ROBERTSON.

Joseph Mommer, Jr., the present Recorder of Allen County, Ind., was born at Pittsburgh, Penn., on the 13th day of September, 1832, where he resided until he was two years old. His father, Joseph Mommer, Sr., emigrated from Alsace, France, in 1827, and was married in 1830 to Catharine Furner, at Pittsburgh, Penn., and resided there a short time after his marriage when they removed to Canton, Stark Co., Ohio, and, in the fall of 1851, removed to Perry Township, in this county, where he still resides with Catharine Goshe, his second wife, full of years and honors.

The educational advantages enjoyed by Mr. Mommer, Jr., were quite limited, being such only as the schools of Canton afforded him until the age of eleven, when he went into the employ of John Parrong, groceries and bakery business, until the age of sixteen, when he was apprenticed to Mr. Joseph Hartman, of Canton, Ohio, to learn the tailor's trade, which avocation he followed for three years. When he came to Fort Wayne with his parents, in 1851, he engaged in the nursery business with F. H. Tyler, but was subsequently tendered a better position in his employer's saleratus factory. He remained with Mr. Tyler two years, discharging every duty and trust to the entire satisfaction of his employer. He next entered the employ of Gottlieb Agster, in the grocery business, remaining in his employment about one year, and, in 1854, he accepted a position with the late well-known Barney Phillips, where for twenty-one years his genial face and gentlemanly demeanor won for him hosts of friends, and, during all that time, he held a high place in the estimation of his employer. In 1874, he was nominated and elected to the office of Recorder of Allen County, to succeed John M. Koch, but, as the term of the latter did not expire for nearly two years after the election, Mr. Mommer accepted, in 1875, the position of Bailiff of the Criminal Court, under J. D. Hance, then Sheriff, and filled this position to the satisfaction of all, until he entered upon the duties of the office to which he had been elected. In 1878, he was re-elected to the same office, his present term expiring, June, 1880, and his second term in 1884.

Mr. Mommer was married, February 1, 1857, to Miss Mary Ann Fry, daughter of John Fry, Esq., of Fort Wayne. Five children are the fruit of this union—Mary C., born November 20, 1857; Joseph F., February 7, 1859; John W., September 23, 1860; Benjamin H., January 28, 1862, and Emma E., June 13, 1869; all are residing with their parents at Fort Wayne.

In religion, Mr. Mommer is a Roman Catholic; in politics, a Democrat. Socially and officially, he is a genial, accommodating gentleman, and enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow-men.

JAMES B. WHITE, MERCHANT.

Capt. James B. White was born in the town of Denae, Stirlingshire, twenty miles east of Glasgow, Scotland, on the 26th day of June, 1835. His parents were highly respectable, his father being at the time manager of a large calico printing establishment, which gave employment for over 500 hands, and which position he occupied for fifteen years. His mother, who is still living, was a woman of strong intellect, strict in her religious ideas, and was exceedingly



M. B. Spencer
CIRCUIT CLERK



Joseph W. Munroe Jr.
COUNTY RECORDER.



M. E. Argo
COUNTY AUDITOR.



Chas. A. Munson
SHERIFF.



W. B. Palmer
EX-COUNTY TREASURER



John M. Haycock
COUNTY TREASURER



CAPT. W.C. HOLLOPETER.
CEDAR CREEK TP.



Alvin Hall
MILAN TP.



JOHN RING.
EX. CO. TREASURER, ADAMS TP.



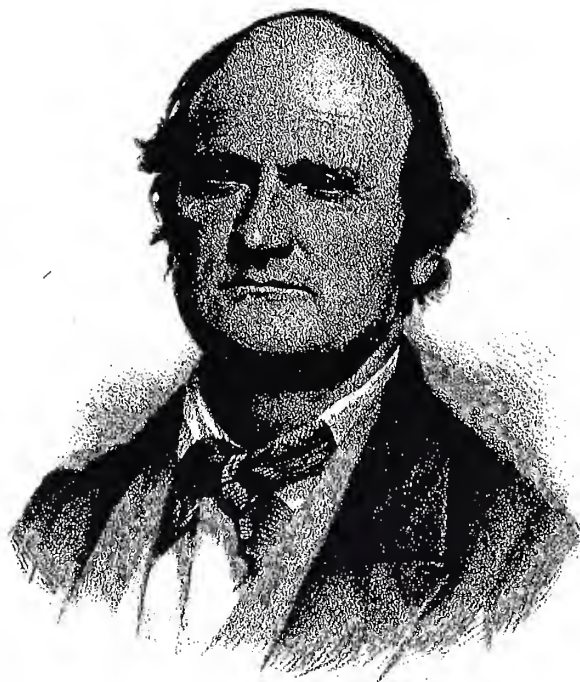
C.S. Buckenridge
Civil Engineer
FT WAYNE



W.D. BAKER.
MONROE TP.



ALLEN DEVILBISS, M.D.
HOAGLAND, STATION.



REUBEN J. DAWSON.

HON. R. J. DAWSON, DECEASED.

BY COL. R. S. ROBERTSON.

Reuben Jackson Dawson was born March 13, 1811, at a now-forgotten village called Cambridge, six miles west of Lawrenceburg, and one mile from the present village of Guilford, a station on the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad, Dearborn County, Ind. In his early history there was nothing signal, except that among the young men of his age and place, he was pre-eminent for his good sense and philosophic mind. His facilities for an ordinary English education were limited, and the means of purchasing a good education were much more limited. His daily avocation was farming and clearing land, and, toward his manhood, he taught a common school for one term, but never repeated his experience. Having a fine mathematical mind, he improved it as best he could, and, about 1831, learned the profession of plain surveying with Samuel Morrison, at his county seat, and took a course of law reading in the office of the Hon. George H. Dunn, since deceased. In May, 1832, his brother-in-law, Col. John C. Spencer, having been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys, at Fort Wayne, he came to this place about the 13th of that month and accepted a position as clerk in the Receiver's office, filling the position in a business manner, and with the entire confidence of his principal. During this time, he was appointed Surveyor of Allen County, and, about 1833, was awarded the contract, by the United States Government, for subdividing and platting a large body of wild lands, now constituting a part of the counties of Elkhart, Kosciusko and Noble, which he completed early in 1834. After that, having thus earned means on which to operate, he spent several years speculating in real estate. In 1837, he resumed his law reading in the office of another brother-in-law, Thomas Johnson, Esq., one of the purest men of Fort Wayne, a polished gentleman and finished lawyer. In the spring of 1838, he was admitted to the bar in this city, and, entering into a partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Johnson, at once took a high rank among the best practitioners. About February 1, 1840, the office of County Judge having become vacant by the resignation of Hon. Lucian P. Ferry, Mr. Dawson was appointed by the Governor to that position and held it until his successor was elected and qualified, in the following November. In 1840, he began to spend a part of his time in a portion of De Kalb County, where he had a large estate, a saw and grist mill, and a dry-goods store, and, in 1841, concluded to reside there, which he did, and platted the town of Spencer-ville, where he resided until his death, identifying himself with the interests of De Kalb County. Until January, 1846, he devoted himself almost entirely to the improving of his property, but occasionally practiced law in the county of De Kalb when not attending to his business interests, which were extensive and lucrative. In January, 1846, he was married to Miss Minerva Castlin, of Spencer-ville, a lady of refinement and education, who survives him, with three sons, and is now the wife of S. Cary Evans, formerly a banker of Fort Wayne, but now one of the proprietors of Riverside, Cal. In 1849, he was elected to represent the counties of De Kalb and Steuben in the Legislature, and, in 1850, was elected Senator for the district composed of the counties of De Kalb, Noble and Steuben, both of which positions he filled to the satisfaction of his constituents, and with credit to himself.

In January, 1852, Judge Dawson was placed on the Democratic ticket as Elector for Franklin Pierce. Soon after, he was Prosecuting Attorney for the county, but soon resigned that position.

In January, 1858, on the resignation of Hon. J. L. Worden as Circuit Judge, Gov. Willard tendered that position to Judge Dawson. He accepted the position and held his first term of court at Bluffton, Wells Co., commencing about the 1st of February and being the first of the spring circuit, which ended in June of that year, with but one week's rest. During this time, a crisis arose which tested his nerve and judicial skill. Northern Indiana had long been infested by a band of horse-thieves, counterfeiters, etc., and the public mind was aroused to a degree unparalleled in the history of the State, and a determination to put down lawlessness at all hazards was plainly shown. When the La Grange Circuit Court opened, many were in custody, charged with these crimes, and many citizens were present, determined to see law and order prevail, or else take the enforcement of the laws into their own hands, as the courts had before seemed powerless in the hands of this band and its abettors. They soon found they had a Judge who could not be intimidated from doing his duty, and by his prompt and fearless rulings on the side of law and order, all danger of lynch law was averted. Again, in Noble County, when court opened at Albion, a few weeks later, an intense feeling was manifested. One McDougall had been hung by the "Regulators" a short time before and a number were awaiting trial for crimes of that kind, and had employed the best legal talent in Northeastern Indiana to defend them. Their plan was to challenge the array of grand and petit jurors, and by other dilatory motions and pleas, so embarrass the Judge that there would result errors in the record; but Judge Dawson proved equal to the emergency, and the excited people soon found that law and order was the best course and remained satisfied. There seems to be no doubt that, by his just and fearless conduct at this trying period, this section of Indiana was spared the disgrace of a tumult, wherein lynch law would have run riot, and bloody scenes have occurred which would have been blots upon our civilization. His whole judicial career was marked with good results, and had he wished he could have had nearly an unanimous re-election, but he voluntarily retired from the bench in November, 1858.

In August of that year, the Democratic party of the Tenth District nominated him for Congress, but he fell in the contest, the victim of a disease affecting the kidneys and liver with which he was first attacked while holding court at Fort Wayne in the preceding spring. He died May 14, 1859, at his residence in Spencer-ville. On the announcement of his death in court, a committee, consisting of David H. Colerick, Charles Case, John Morris and William M. Crane, was appointed to draft resolutions of respect, and the court adjourned. That committee so epitomized his character that we can do no better than to quote from their report, which was ordered entered of record. They say: "He, as a lawyer, was faithful, conscientious and energetic; as a legislator, honest, disinterested and patriotic; as a Judge, pure, impartial and efficient—his rulings and decisions inspiring unbounded confidence; as a citizen, upright and enterprising; as a neighbor, kind, benevolent and condescending—the peer of the best, the equal of the best of his peers; as a friend, confiding and generous; as a companion, cheerful and entertaining; as a man of business, sagacious and prudent; as a reasoner, philosophic; as a husband, most constant, most affectionate and most devoted; as a parent, most kind and indulgent; and finally, as a partisan, 'he never gave up to party, what was meant for mankind.'" Twenty years have elapsed since this verdict was written, and it has now passed into final judgment, as the estimate of his character by contemporaries, who knew him best, and best knew his worth.



PETER KISER



J. B. White

exact and careful in the education and training of her four sons and three daughters.

James B., the subject of our sketch, at the age of twelve, went to learn the trade of tailoring, at which he worked for two years, but not liking it, he abandoned it, and commenced to learn the trade of calico printing, which he followed until nineteen years of age. At that time, the idea of emigration was prevalent throughout Scotland, and like many of his countrymen, he was desirous of emigrating, either to Australia or America, and, leaving Glasgow in a sailing vessel, rather than by steamship, where the cost of passage would have been too much for his limited means, after a voyage of thirty-four days, he landed in New York, in the summer of 1854. On landing, he found few chances for employment at his trade of calico printing, but learned of an establishment where printing was done at Marmaroneck, in Westchester County, N. Y., where he went and succeeded in finding employment. Unfortunately it was not to last long, for in November of the same year the establishment closed, with no prospect of opening again during the winter. Matters looked unfavorably enough for our young emigrant and his fortunes, and so discouraged was he, that he would probably have left our shores in disgust, had he been able to pay for his passage home. In his emergency, he remembered an uncle, named John Bains, who had, some ten years before, removed to and settled near Fort Wayne, Ind., on a farm, and resolved to go there. At that time, Indiana was considered a frontier State, and in the Far West, and the undertaking was a more serious one than it would be now to cross the continent. Reaching Buffalo by rail, and proceeding to Toledo by steamer, he had then to come up to Fort Wayne by packet on the Wabash & Erie Canal, arriving here in the latter part of November, 1854. The packet office was at the old Compartment basin in the east end of town, and here our traveler was obliged to leave his trunk as security for the sum of \$3, he being short that much, and unable to pay in full for his fare from Toledo to Fort Wayne. He walked six miles out of town to his uncle's on the Winchester road, and obtained the money to redeem his trunk the next day.

Business was dull in Fort Wayne, that winter, but he succeeded in getting temporary work with Wade C. Shoaff, who was then engaged in the tailoring business, until New Year, when work failed for the winter. He then obtained employment with Mr. Buchanan, who had a machine shop at the corner of Barr and Water streets, near the present gas works. This job only lasted a month, but he had earned enough to pay his board until February, when he went to work with John Brown, who owned a stone-yard north of the canal, near the Calhoun street bridge, and worked there three months for his board, and \$3 per week, which was considered good wages at that time, and was thankfully received by Mr. White. In May following, he resumed tailoring with Mr. Shoaff, working there during the summer, and in the winter with Messrs. Nirdlinger & Oppenheimer, in the tailoring department connected with their clothing house on Columbus street.

The next summer, he opened a tailor-shop on his own account, up-stairs, in the building now occupied by Mayer & Graffe, jewelers. Not succeeding to his satisfaction, he determined on looking elsewhere for business, and, that fall, went to Cincinnati, and then to St. Louis, Mo., where he found employment in a commission house as shipping clerk, remaining there a few months. He next obtained employment in a wholesale dry-goods house on Main street, at the munificent salary of \$6 per week, but finding he could hardly make both ends meet on this salary, he again had recourse to his trade of tailoring, at which he made better wages, and acquired a better insight into the business.

The next year, he returned to Fort Wayne, and again opened a tailor-shop over S. C. Evans' dry-goods store, corner of Main and Calhoun streets.

It was during this winter of 1857 that he married his present wife, Miss Maria Brown, a half-sister of John Brown, Esq., with whom he had worked soon after his first arrival. She is an exemplary lady, and a kind and indulgent mother of eight children, four sons and three daughters now living, an infant son having died in 1873.

After conducting the tailoring business about a year, and not succeeding as well as he expected, he gave it up and accepted a situation in the clothing and merchant tailoring establishment of Messrs. Beeker & Frank, at Warsaw, Ind., and worked for them two years, and again opened a shop on his own account, this time succeeding so well as to own a little house and lot of his own, valued at about \$300, and to have quite a prosperous trade.

Then the war of the rebellion broke out, and his love of adventure and patriotism led him to join the Union army. In August, 1861, he sold out his little stock of goods at fifty cents on the dollar, and assisted in recruiting a company for the war.

The company, on its organization, elected him Captain, and proceeded to Camp Allen, near Fort Wayne, where it was assigned as Company I of the Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers, which was then organizing. Soon afterward, they were sent to Indianapolis and supplied with arms and equipments and forwarded to Louisville, Ky., and from there to Camp Nevin, where they remained some time under the command of Gen. Wood. From there they were ordered to Green River, and marched to Bowling Green, and from there to Nashville, Tenn., being among the first troops to reach that point, after the battle of Fort Donelson. Their next march was to the Tennessee River, which they reached April 6, 1862, striking the river at the little town of Savannah, where they were placed in transports, and arrived at Pittsburg Landing the next morning, and were ordered to the command of Gen. Buell in time to participate in that terrible struggle, the battle of Shiloh. In the evening of that engagement, and while our troops were on the eve of falling back to escape the murderous fire the enemy was pouring into the Thirtieth Indiana, and in which the lamented Col. S. S. Bass was killed, Capt. White was wounded in the right side by a spent minie ball, but recovered in a short time, and participated in the memorable siege of Corinth, Miss., which lasted three months, and was the occasion of many an active skirmish between the troops of the opposing armies.

After the evacuation of Corinth, the Thirtieth was ordered towards Chattanooga, and marched through Northern Alabama to Battle Creek, Tenn., when it was learned that Gen. Bragg had flanked our army and was marching toward Nashville and Louisville. Then commenced that precipitate retreat of Buell's army, which crossed the Cumberland Mountains, and hardly rested on its march till it reached Tannehill, a distance of 500 miles. Here the Thirtieth rested for a time, and were then ordered to Frankfort, and took part in all the skirmishes with the retreating rebels, until Nashville was again reached.

Soon after the return of the regiment to Nashville, Capt. White resigned his commission in the army.

In the spring of 1863, he, with Joseph A. Stellwagon, became sutler to the Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteers and remained at the front in that capacity during the rest of the war.

During this time, he was twice captured by the rebels. Once he lost everything he had, his wagons and merchandise being totally destroyed in the Wheeler raid in the Sequatchie Valley, near Chattanooga. The next time, he was paroled with little loss. Soon after the close of the war, he returned to Fort Wayne and established a large grocery and fruit house, and did a very prosperous business until his building and the contents were destroyed by fire in January, 1872. His insurance only covered about 40 per cent of his loss, but his resolute spirit did not for an instant fail him, and the next day he opened for business in a structure opposite his former store, and had ordered a new stock to replace that destroyed; and in less than two years had repaired his losses and established himself and his business on a sound and substantial basis. He has maintained his financial standing throughout the panic, and is justly considered one of the most daring business men of the West. He has invested largely in real estate, and added much to the substantial improvement of Fort Wayne in the way of laying out new streets, and embellishing the four city additions which now bear his name. He has also, in partnership with C. Bosseker, Esq., established a large hub and spoke factory, which affords labor for 100 workmen, and is one of the growing institutions of Fort Wayne.

His greatest reputation, however, is based upon his wholesale and retail grocery house, which is known throughout Northern Indiana and Northwestern Ohio, as the "Fort Wayne Fruit House." In this immense establishment more than forty clerks are employed, and four delivery wagons are kept busy supplying his customers. The house does a business of more than half a million each year, and a stranger visiting Fort Wayne has lost one of its most interesting "sights" if he has failed to visit the "Fruit House." As if this immense business were not enough for one man to manage, he has constantly other irons in the fire. He was at one time part proprietor of the Fort Wayne daily and weekly *Gazette*, is President of the Caledonian Society, and takes an active interest in public affairs, having been twice a member of the Common Council for the Second Ward, a Republican representing a Democratic stronghold. In 1874, he was nearly elected Clerk of the County, although the Democratic majority is about 3,000. In religion he is liberal, though a regular attendant at the First Presbyterian Church, and concedes to all the right to their own religious views.

He is emphatically a self-made man, and is justly looked upon as one of the most energetic and successful business men of Fort Wayne, and one who deserves credit for public spirit and enterprise far above many who have had equal opportunities to advance the interests of the city and community.

He acts upon the principle that "whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well."

JOHN ORFF, Esq.

John Orff, the subject of this sketch, was born in Bavaria, Germany, on the 26th day of January, 1821, where he received the benefit of a common-school education.

In 1840, he emigrated to America, landing at Baltimore in June of that year, and at once started for the great West. At Defiance, Ohio, he procured work on the extension of the Wabash & Erie Canal to Toledo, but in 1841, left that for the occupation of clerk in a country store at Defiance, in which position he continued until 1843.

In June of that year, he came to the town of Fort Wayne, where he accepted a position with L. S. Chittenden, Esq., with whom he formed a partnership a few years later, and continued in business with him until his death, after which he continued the business with the widow until she sold her interest in 1855.

He then purchased a third interest in the property then known as the Empire Mills, but the two partners soon after this died, and he purchased their interests and became the sole owner of the mills, which are situated on the St. Mary's, near the Aqueduct, and are now known as Orff's Mills.

He has been the proprietor of these well known mills ever since, and is well known as an active promoter of the milling interests of the country, as a member of the National Millers' Association, and as a friend to the introduction of all the new improvements which can benefit the trade and improve the grades of flour.

As a citizen, he is well known and highly respected, and his fine suburban residence, near Lindenwood, is the scene of many a social gathering of his friends, whom he delights to entertain with a kind and generous hospitality.

Mr. Orff was married, November 17, 1874, to Miss Hanna Soxsovskey, a native of Prussia, who had emigrated to America about two years previous to their marriage.

Their union has been blessed by nine children, eight of whom—four girls and four boys—are still living.

HON. ALLEN ZOLLARS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Allen Zollars, the subject of this sketch, was born September 3, 1839, in Licking County, in the State of Ohio.

His ancestors were originally from Prussia, but came to this country at an early day. His maternal great-grandfather was an officer in the war of the Revolution; and soon after the close of the war, both paternal and maternal grandparents became residents of Pennsylvania.

His father was born in Washington County, Penn., but removed, at the age of twelve years, with his parents, to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he resided until his manhood and marriage, when he removed to Licking County.

During his youth, the subject of this sketch attended the public schools and a private academy of the neighborhood. He afterward entered Dennison University at Greenville, Ohio, pursued a classical course, and graduated in 1863, receiving the degree of A. B. Three years later, the same institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M.

After studying law for a time in the office of Judge Buckingham, of Newark, Ohio, he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, in 1864, and after pursuing the two years' course of study prescribed, graduated in March, 1866, receiving from the University the degree of LL.B. He then located in Fort Wayne, and commenced the active practice of the law.



Allen Zollars

In November, 1867, he was married at Lancaster, Ohio, to Miss Minnie Ewing, of that place, a lady of considerable literary attainments, an ornament to the society in which she moves, and universally esteemed for her amiability and high character.

In politics, he has always been a Democrat; and in 1868, was nominated on the Democratic ticket and elected to the office of Representative in the Indiana State Legislature for Allen County, and served in the regular and special sessions of 1868-69.

In May, 1869, he was elected City Attorney for the city of Fort Wayne, and served in that capacity six years.

Upon the establishment by law of the Superior Court of Allen County, in 1877, Gov. Williams appointed him Judge of that court, but he resigned the office in September of that year, in order to resume his practice and to accept the appointment of attorney for the Indiana Division of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, which position he still occupies.

By a strict attention to business, and untiring energy in behalf of his clients, he has won an enviable reputation at the bar; and throughout Northern and Eastern Indiana he is well and favorably known as a successful, laborious and painstaking lawyer, and his reputation for integrity and upright dealing is equally well established.

COL. R. S. ROBERTSON.

Robert Stoddart Robertson was born April 16, 1839, at North Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y. His grandfather, Robert Robertson, was born in Scotland, in October, 1756, and emigrated from Kinross-shire to Washington County in the latter part of the last century, locating on a farm on which three of his descendants yet live. He died November 6, 1840.

His father, Nicholas Robertson, was born at North Argyle May 12, 1803; was for many years Justice of the Peace and Postmaster, and still resides there.

The family name is an old one, dating from about the twelfth century. His mother was Martha Huma Stoddart, of New York City, who was descended from two old Scotch families, the Stoddarts and Humes. The former name is derived from Standard, and the first of the name came to England with William the Conqueror, as standard-bearer for the Vicomte de Pulesden. She was born March 20, 1812, and died January 20, 1867.

The early life of the subject of this sketch was spent under home influences, among the strict Scotch Presbyterian elements planted in that section about the year 1764, by Capt. Duncan Campholl, under the patronage of the Duke of Argyle, who obtained a patent from the Crown for the town of Argyle. His early education was in the common schools, and at Argyle Academy, a seminary of considerable repute and long standing. While not at school, his early life was spent in labor in the saw and grist mills owned by his father, and upon a small farm, and he grew up accustomed to hard labor, and was taught to consider it honorable.

Early in 1859, he entered the office of Hon. James Gibson, at Salem, N. Y., and commenced the study of the law, and in the latter part of that year went to New York City, and continued his studies until December, 1860, under Hon. Charles Crary, the author of a work on Special Proceedings. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1860, his examination being conducted by Hons. J. W. Edmunds, E. S. Benedict and M. S. Bidwell; Judges Josiah Sutherland, Henry Hagaboom and B. W. Bonney, presiding in general term. He then located at Whitehall, New York, but in the summer of 1861, feeling it his duty to assist the Government in putting down the rebellion, he commenced raising a company for the war. The recruits, as fast as enlisted, were placed in barracks at Albany, where in the winter of 1861-62 an order was received to consolidate all parts of companies and regiments and forward them at once to Washington. Under this order, his men were assigned to Company I, Ninety-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, but refused to go unless Robertson would go with them. Rather than desert the men he had enlisted, he at once mustered into the service as a private, but was soon made Orderly Sergeant of his company, and donning knapsack and shouldering his musket, went to the front with his regiment. In April, 1862, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and in February 1863, was promoted to First Lieutenant, Company K, and was in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac until discharged from the service, his first experience under fire being a skirmish near Yorktown, Va., and the next being the battle of Williamsburg. For a time, and during the Gettysburg campaign, he was acting Adjutant of his regiment. Soon afterward, in 1863, while his regiment was guard at army headquarters, a safe, but laborious position, he was transferred, and accepted the position of Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, then commanding the fighting First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps. While on this duty he was twice wounded in battle, once in the charge at Spotsylvania, May 12, 1864, when a musket-ball was fattened on his knee, and again on the 30th of May, at Tolopotomoy Creek, when he was shot from his horse in a charge, a minie ball passing through his abdomen from the front of the right hip to the back of the left, at which time he was reported among the mortally wounded. With a strong constitution and temperate habits, he recovered sufficiently to go to the front before Petersburg, but his wound broke out afresh, and he was discharged September 3, 1864, "for disability from wounds received in action." For these services he was the recipient of two brevet commissions, one from the President, conferring the rank of Captain by brevet, and another from the Governor of New York, conferring the rank of Colonel, both of which read, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Spotsylvania and Tolopotomoy Creek. He was in eleven general engagements and numerous skirmishes, and was never off duty until he received his second wound.

For two years after retiring from the army, he located at Washington, D. C., in the practice of the law, and was married July 19, 1865, at Whitehall, N. Y., to Elizabeth H. Miller. She belonged to the Robertson family, her maternal grandfather, Alexander Robertson, having emigrated from Blair Athol to America in 1804.

In 1866, they removed to Fort Wayne, where they have ever since resided. Their family consists of five children—Nicholas, Louise, Robert, Mabel and Annie.

In the spring of 1867, he was elected City Attorney of Fort Wayne for two years. In 1868, he was nominated by the Republicans for the position of State Senator for the counties of Allen and Adams. It was a hopeless race; but he canvassed the district as thoroughly as if he expected an election.

In 1871, he was appointed Register in Bankruptcy and United States Commissioner, resigning the former in 1875 and the latter in 1876.

When the Republican State Convention met in 1876, he was nominated, by acclamation, for the office of Lieutenant Governor, and entered into that memorable canvass with all his heart. Between July 20 and August 26, he had spoken in thirty-one different counties, but was stricken with a malarial fever, and for the rest of the campaign was confined to a sick-bed, dangerously ill.

This nomination was entirely unsought, and he had no intimation, even, that his name would be presented until three days before the convention met.

His studies, outside of his profession, have brought him in contact with scientific men and societies, and his collection of minerals, fossils and pre-historic relics, form quite a museum of natural history. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the *Congress International des Americanistes* of Europe, and of the State Historical Society. His papers on archaeological subjects have been printed in the *Smithsonian Reports* and other publications, and one has been translated into the French language and published in the proceedings of the *Americanistes*.



R. J. Robertson.

WARREN HASTINGS WITHERS.

BY COL. R. S. ROBERTSON.

W. H. Withers, the subject of this sketch, was born at Vincennes, Knox Co., Ind., July 16, 1824, and has been for many years closely identified with the history of the State, which came into existence as a State only eight years prior to his birth.

His parents were William L. Withers, a member of the Virginia family of that name, which is prominent in the civil and military history of that State, and to which Senator Withers of Virginia belongs; and Christiana Snapp, daughter of Abraham Snapp, one of the pioneers of the Northwest Territory.

His parents dying while he was a mere boy, his early educational advantages were limited to the common schools of Knox County for a few years, but upon the death of his parents, was thrown upon his own resources, and without wealth or influential friends, alone and unaided, commenced the battle of life, and a career of self-education, determined to climb high on the ladder of respectability and intelligence. His inclination was to the law, and he directed his studies to accomplish his admission to the ranks of that profession.

Unable to enter college, he spent three years in the printing office of the Vincennes *Gazette*, under the instruction and fatherly guidance of his life-time friend, the venerable R. Z. Carrington, now a resident of La Porte, in this State.

After leaving the printing office, he spent some time in St. Louis, New Orleans, and other parts of the South, and, finally, in October, 1842, located at Anderson, Ind., where he purchased a small printing office with a view to publishing a newspaper. About the time he was to issue his paper, the printing office at Muncie was burned, and its editor, Joseph G. James, was thrown out of employment, with a family to support. He came to Anderson, and young Withers, thinking that he, without family, could succeed easier than James with one, relinquished his paper to James, and applied himself diligently to the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar at Anderson in the spring of 1843.

After his admission, he entered into partnership with the venerable John Marshall at Muncie, Delaware County, and was afterward associated with John M. Wallace, late Judge of the Logansport Circuit. Not satisfied, however, with the remuneration afforded by the law practice of that day, and having in early boyhood imbibed a taste for politics, he purchased a printing office, and, in 1846, commenced the publication of the Muncie *Journal*, in which he continued until the spring of 1848, when he came to Fort Wayne and succeeded the late George W. Wood as editor of the Fort Wayne *Times*. He edited this paper during the Taylor campaign, and afterward sold the establishment to Mr. Wood.

In September, 1859, he married Martha, eldest daughter of Capt. Henry Rudisill, one of the earlier settlers and pioneers of Allen County, and for many years a very prominent and leading citizen of Fort Wayne. Mr. Withers has always been an Episcopalian, and has taken a great interest in the welfare of his Church, being one of the active officers of Trinity Episcopal Church. He was an ardent Whig until the dissolution of that party; and on the birth of the Republican party, gave it a devotion born of principle, and increased by years of reflection and active labor for the interests of the party measures which he believed were for the best interests of the country. But while a devoted Republican and earnest worker, he has not been an office-seeker, having, in all his active life, held but two offices. The first was that of Collector of Internal Revenue, by appointment of President Lincoln in 1861, at the time the office was created; he was thus obliged to organize and arrange a department of public business of whose workings no one knew anything until then. He held the office until July, 1869, discharging the duties in an able and conscientious manner. His books and accounts were models of correctness and precision, and no fault was found with his administration of the office.

In 1874, he was the Republican candidate for Judge of the Criminal Court, and was only defeated by a majority of 100, in a county where the usual Democratic majority is about 3,000. The other office held by him was that of Councilman for the Fifth Ward of the city of Fort Wayne, to which he was elected in the spring of 1876. The ward was Democratic by a majority of over 200, yet he was elected by a large majority over his competitors. In every political campaign for the last thirty years, he has been an earnest, active worker, occupying the stump in national, State and county canvasses, but not as a candidate.

On retiring from the editorial chair, he re-entered the active practice of his profession, the law, at Fort Wayne; first, as a partner of E. F. Colerick, afterwards with Col. Charles Chase, which continued until the latter was elected to Congress. He then formed a partnership with Judge John Morris, which firm continued for some sixteen years, when Hon. J. L. Worden became a partner in the firm and remained in it until he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court of Indiana, after which the firm of Morris & Withers continued until 1874, since which time Mr. Withers has continued the practice alone. His professional standing has always been high, and by a life of probity, conscientious and painstaking labor in the interests of his clients, and earnest sincerity in presenting his causes, he has won and retains the confidence of the courts and of the public. In social, professional and political life, he deservedly commands the respect of friends and enemies alike.

COL. GEORGE HUMPHREY.

George Humphrey was born February 2, 1825, at Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland, whence he emigrated to America, landing in New York July 5, 1837, and came to Fort Wayne with his brother, James Humphrey, September 30, 1837, coming up the Maumee in a pirogue, that being the only way of reaching here on that day except by wagon. Soon after his arrival here, he entered the service

of Charles G. French as an apprentice, to learn the carpenter and joiner trade, and served in this capacity four years, after which he worked at his trade as a master carpenter.

On the breaking-out of the war with Mexico, in 1846, he was a member of the "Mad Anthony Guards," a military company commanded by Capt. J. McLane, who tendered the services of the company to Gov. Whitcomb, to serve as volunteers during the war. The company left Fort Wayne June 1, 1846, and on the 20th of June was mustered into the United States Service by Col. Churchill, U. S. A., as Company B, First Indiana Mexican Volunteer, to serve one year. The regiment was commanded by Col. J. P. Drake, and Mr. Humphrey was mustered in as First Sergeant, but was soon afterward promoted to a second lieutenant. At New Orleans, they embarked for Santiago or Point Isabel, thence to the Rio Grande, where they encamped for some time, and from there were ordered to Matamoros, then to Monterey, and from there marched to Saltillo. At this place, the regiment was ordered back to Matamoros to relieve an Ohio regiment, and Col. Drake was placed in command of the post at Matamoros, where the regiment remained guarding that important point until its term had expired, and was ordered back to New Orleans to be mustered out. Thus the regiment was not engaged in any of the battles of the Mexican War, but was much reduced by sickness consequent upon climate and malarious locations. On the muster-out of the regiment, Lieut. Humphrey returned to Fort Wayne in 1847, and resumed work at his trade. He was married at Fort Wayne, September 30, 1847, to Marie Louise Bingham, a sister of Gen. Judson Bingham, U. S. A., and daughter of Rev. A. S. Bingham, of Eel River Township.

In 1852, he established himself in business, and in 1853 commenced the manufacture of doors, blinds and sash, and contracting for building, continuing in this business until the breaking-out of the rebellion in 1861.

Then the old war spirit broke out, and his experience in the Mexican war rendered him a valuable assistant in raising and organizing troops for the three months' service, and on the second call for troops by the Governor, in May, 1861, he tendered a company he had raised, and started with them for Indianapolis, arriving at Camp Sullivan May 14, only to find that the State quota was already filled, with ten companies over. These ten companies were organized by the Governor, as the Twelfth Indiana Volunteers, and retained for State service for a term of twelve months. The companies elected John M. Wallace Colonel, William H. Link Lieutenant Colonel, and George Humphrey Major, which elections were confirmed by the Governor, and commissions issued. The regiment was ordered to Evansville, on the Ohio, was there divided into three battalions—the first, under Col. Wallace, being stationed at Evansville; the second, under Lieut. Col. Link, at Mount Vernon, and the third, under Maj. Humphrey, at Newburg. They remained there one month, when they were suddenly ordered back to Indianapolis, and on the 22d of July were mustered into the United States Service, and left immediately for Sandy Hook, on the Potomac, near Harper's Ferry, Va., and encamped there until August 20, when they were removed to Darnestown, Md. Col. Wallace resigned August 6, 1861, and Maj. Humphrey was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy, vice Link, promoted to Colonel. On the 10th of October, the regiment was ordered to Williamsport to guard the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, between that point and Harper's Ferry, with headquarters at Sharpshurg. About February 20, 1862, the regiment received orders to cross the Potomac at Williamsport, and on the 1st of March, marched to Martinsburg, Va., where Col. Humphrey was appointed Provost Marshal. From here they were ordered to Winchester, and from there marched to Bull Run, and then to Warrenton Junction, where they remained until the expiration of their term of service, and were mustered out at Washington, D. C., in May, 1862.

Returning home in May, about the time another call for troops was made, he at once commenced recruiting a regiment, which rendezvoused at Fort Wayne, and was mustered into the service August 29, 1862, as the Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteers. He was commissioned Colonel of the regiment, August 21, 1862, and was mustered with his regiment. At this time, great excitement existed at Louisville, Ky., on account of the approach of the rebel army, under Gen. E. Kirby Smith, and the Eighty-eighth was immediately called to that place, where it arrived on the 30th of August. Here it remained occupying a position in defenses of Louisville until the 1st of October, when it was assigned to Rousseau's Division, and marched with the Army of the Ohio in pursuit of Bragg. At the battle of Perryville, October 8, the brigade to which Col. Humphrey belonged occupied the right of Rousseau's Division, with the brigade of Gen. William Lytle, who was wounded and captured there, and was afterward killed at Chickamauga, and against this the rebels directed their fiercest assaults. The brigade suffered a fearful loss, but held the enemy in check until night closed the battle, and Col. Humphrey's regiment was complimented by Gen. Rousseau for its steadiness under fire, and gallantry in the action. The enemy having retreated during the night after the battle, the Eighty-eighth joined in the pursuit as far as Crah Orchard, and then returned by way of Lebanon, and marched to Tyree Springs and Nashville, Tenn. In November, the army was re-organized, and the Eighty-eighth assigned to the Second Brigade (Gen. Beatty's), First Division (Rousseau's), in the Army of the Cumberland, and marched with the main army, December 26, in the advance on Murfreesboro, which resulted in the battle of Stone River, on the 31st of December, 1862, and 1st and 2d of January, 1863. In this battle the Eighty-eighth was severely engaged and won fresh laurels. This division moved to the support of the right at the most critical moment and successfully checked the exultant enemy, when on the eve of success. Among the heroic deeds of this battle, none have excelled the grand efforts of Rousseau's splendid division. On the evening of January 3, two regiments of Beatty's brigade—the Eighty-eighth Indiana and Third Ohio, advanced, drove the enemy from cover and carried his entrenchments, it being the final charge of the battle of Stone River. In this splendid charge, Col. Humphrey was severely wounded by a minie ball, which lodged under his shoulder-blade,

and was never removed until it had worked to a point where the knife would reach it, about seven years after, when it was cut out, and is now retained by him as a trophy of that great battle. The regiment always retained its place among the fighting Indiana Regiments, and was in nearly every battle of the great movements in the Southwest and Sherman's march to the sea, and was mustered out June 7, 1865, at Washington, D. C. Col. Humphrey, however, resigned his commission, partly on account of his wound, but more especially because of the depletion of the regiment, and because his factory had been destroyed by fire during his absence, and leave of absence being refused to go home and attend to his affairs, he resigned October 17, 1863, and returned home to take care of his business and repair his losses caused by the fire.

In the following year, having recovered, and placed his business upon a good footing, he was in condition to act upon the following dispatch:

INDIANAPOLIS, June 6, 1878.

COL. G. HUMPHREY:

Will you accept appointment as Colonel of the One-Hundred and Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, one hundred days, now ready—answer.

By order of the Governor,

WM. H. SCHLATER, Mil. Sec'y.

He accepted by telegram and was the next day commissioned, and mustered into service the following day, and started with his regiment to Nashville, Tenn. They were assigned to duty along the lines of the railroads leading South, and used by Gen. Sherman, for the supplies of his army, then advancing on Atlanta. The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth with others, were kept constantly guarding these important lines of communication until some time after their term had expired, when it was returned home and mustered out.

Since then the Colonel has been actively engaged in the manufacturing and building business, as a member of the firm of Cochrane, Humphrey & Co., and Cochrane & Humphrey, and many of the finest residences and business blocks of Fort Wayne are evidences of the quality of their work.

He has a family of two sons and four daughters, living. The oldest son, James, had imbibed some of his father's military spirit, and enlisted in the army at the age of thirteen, serving faithfully as a soldier.

In social life the Colonel is genial, warm-hearted, fond of fun, and a capital story-teller, and few men have more, or warmer friends than he, and few are welcomed more warmly at soldier re-unions, than the old Colonel of the Eighty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth, and few are missed so quickly, if absent.

"A man he seems of cheerful yesterday,
And confident to-morrow."

FRANCIS HENRY WOLKE.

BY COL. R. S. ROBERTSON.

Frank H. Wolke was born November 20, 1835, at Bomte, Hanover, during the reign of Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover. His parents were Louis F. Wolke, born December 6, 1809, and Agnes Freking, born the year 1808. They were married in 1833.

In 1836, when Frank was only one year old, they emigrated from Bremen to America, arriving in New York in August of that year, and going from there to Buffalo, whence they removed to Fort Wayne, Ind., arriving there June 5, 1837. Immediately after locating, Mr. Wolke opened a blacksmith and wagon shop near where Peter Kiser's store stands on Calhoun street. In 1843, he built an oil-mill where the woolen factory of French, Hanna & Co. now stands, and for many years carried on a successful and prosperous business. He built Wolke's Block at the corner of Calhoun and Wayne streets, between 1864 and 1870.

Young Frank's education was limited to the common schools of Fort Wayne, and one year at Notre Dame College at South Bend. His time, while not in school, was employed in labor in his father's oil-mill, and after he left Notre Dame, except for a few months spent in a dry-goods establishment, he continued at that business with his father until 1854, when he entered the Recorder's office, remaining there until 1856; then acted as book-keeper for James H. Robinson until 1858.

From 1858 to 1865, he was employed in the freight office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, as a clerk under A. C. Probasco and J. C. Davis. In 1865, he went to Toledo, Ohio, and entered the employment of E. D. Eldridge, fish dealer, where he remained six months, and then became book-keeper for Bishop & Co., wholesale grocers, where he remained until August, 1866.

Returning to Fort Wayne, he entered the confectionery and bakery business, in 1868, with J. H. Trentman. Their place of business was then on Wayne street, but soon after B. H. Trentman purchased his cousin's interest, and they removed to Calhoun street, where the business is still carried on.

In 1874, he received the nomination of the Democrat party for the office of County Clerk, running against James B. White, the Republican candidate, and William S. Edsall, Independent Democrat, and after a usually close contest, he was elected by a majority of 763. He held the office for a term of four years, making a very efficient clerk and was always found at his post.

This was the only public office he ever held, but he was a candidate for City Clerk in 1856, against J. C. Davis, during the American or "Know Nothing" excitement, and was defeated as was expected by everybody, including himself, but only by a small majority.

In religion, he is a Roman Catholic, and is a member of the St. Joseph Benevolent Society.

He is now Treasurer of the Fort Wayne & Terre Haute Railroad (narrow gauge), and is actively promoting its interests.

He is one of Fort Wayne's solid men and a general favorite, of high moral character and social standing, notwithstanding the fact that he remains a bachelor, the worst thing we can say of him. Of this fault, however, it may be said that "it is never too late to mend," and his many friends live in the hope that he may yet see his error and amend.

CHARLES F. MUHLER—COUNCILMAN FOURTH WARD.

BY COL. R. S. ROBERTSON.

Charles F. Muhler, who has represented the Fourth Ward of the city of Fort Wayne for several years past, was born in Fort Wayne April 21, 1841, and is thus entitled to rank among the "old settlers," although yet a young man.

His parents were Charles M. Muhler and Anne M. Stark. His father was born November 4, 1810, in Sulzdorf, Bavarian Germany, and came to this country in 1837. He was married in New York City July 6, 1838, to Anne M. Stark, and removed to Fort Wayne in June, 1840, where he resided until his decease which occurred January 23, 1864.

His son, Charles F., was born the year after his parents removed to Fort Wayne.

He received his education in the local schools of the then young city, which did not at that time furnish the facilities for education it now does, but he was an apt scholar and acquired a good and substantial education, for the time spent in acquiring it; for, in 1856, he then being in his fifteenth year, he was apprenticed to B. W. Oakley to learn the trade of tinner. About a year afterward, Allen & Company having purchased the tin and stove department from Oakley, he completed his apprenticeship with them, and remained in the employ of that firm until 1864. At that time Mr. Allen retired from the firm and disposed of his interest in it to Mr. Muhler, the firm being then known under the name of Wilson, Schnokman & Muhler, and still continues doing a large business under the name of Wilson & Muhler, at the old place of business on Columbia street.

Mr. Muhler was married, May 15, 1866, to Mary A. Trentman, daughter of the well-known Bernard Trentman, the large wholesale grocer, now deceased. Their union has been blessed by four bright children—Bernard C., Henry A., August T. and Edward F.

They occupy a fine residence on the northwest corner of Wayne and Fulton streets.

In the summer of 1876, Mr. Muhler was elected to fill a vacancy in the Common Council from the Fourth Ward, was re-elected in the spring of 1877, serving a full term, and was again elected in the spring of 1879, to the term he is now serving. Politically, he is a Democrat, but by his fairness, integrity and honesty of purpose, he has secured the respect of his political opponents, and has been twice elected to the position he holds, with little opposition.

In his personal, business and social relations, his reputation is of the best; and by a strict and unwavering policy of honesty, integrity and attention to his business, which he thoroughly understands, he has made a character in social and business circles which will stand the test of time. He is quiet and reserved in manner, but quick to form opinions, and strong in his adherence to opinions once formed. He possesses the good quality of rarely antagonizing his opponents in such a manner as to cause them to consider him an enemy, but rather as an earnest opponent who only needs to be convinced of an error to yield the contested point, and thus few men of his age and opportunities have more friends who respect them than has Charles F. Muhler.

FRANK BERNHARD VOGEL—CHIEF ENGINEER FORT WAYNE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Frank B. Vogel, merchant tailor, and present Chief of the Fort Wayne Fire Department, was born October 12, 1840, at Zadelstorf, Sachsen Weimar, Germany, and, with his parents, emigrated, in 1853, to this country, and located at Fort Wayne.

He is the son of Charles Gottlieb Vogel and Erdmuth (Queck) Vogel.

In 1855, the father commenced business as a merchant tailor, at No. 29 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, on the premises now occupied by the son, who commenced his business career as an apprentice to his father. In 1863, he became a partner in the business, and the firm name was changed to that of C. G. Vogel & Son, the latter visiting France and Germany to fit himself for the business in which he was engaged.

He was married, on the 14th day of February, 1872, to Miss Veronica Doepler, daughter of John Doepler, Esq., of Fort Wayne. One daughter, Amelia, born November 14, 1874, is the result of this union. Both are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics, Mr. Vogel is a Democrat.

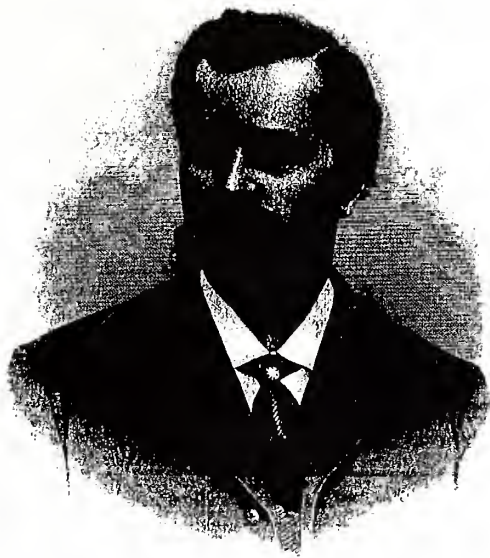
In 1858, he joined the Volunteer Fire Department of Fort Wayne, as a "torch boy." In 1862, he was chosen Second Assistant of his company, and on February 13, 1863, went to France and Germany, and gathered a store of information, which has been of much use to him in his present position. In 1865, he was elected Foreman of the Alert Hook and Ladder Company, which position he held five years.

In 1866, he was promoted to the position of First Assistant Chief of the Fire Department, and in May, 1873, was elected Chief, and served until May, 1874. In 1875, he was again elected to fill this office, and has held the position ever since, with marked success.

In 1873, he was sent as a delegate from Fort Wayne to the National Association of Fire Engineers, at Baltimore, Md., and at that meeting was chosen Vice President of the organization, which position he still holds. Since that time, he



Yours Truly
F. H. Wolke



W. J. Page & Co.



Jerry Killegass

has represented the city of Fort Wayne at the following sessions of this Association: St. Louis, 1874; New York City, 1875; Philadelphia, 1876; Nashville, Tenn., 1877; Cleveland, Ohio, 1878. In these conventions he served upon several important committees.

At the time he assumed the position of Chief, the Department consisted of seven volunteer companies, comprising 450 men. This has been changed under his effective management, to a paid department consisting of ten men, who are on duty all the time. He has introduced the fire alarm telegraph, by means of which the location of a fire is instantaneously communicated to the engine-house, and no time is lost in learning the direction in which to go. Mr. Vogel has also invented and patented an apparatus for keeping the water in the boilers of the engines at such a degree of heat that steam can be generated while they are on their way to the fire, thus rendering them ready for efficient work the moment they arrive at their destination. The horses, also, are thoroughly drilled so that at the first stroke of the bell they rush to their places at the pole of the steamer, and a simple hitching arrangement enables them to start at once. The precision and effectiveness of the Fire Department, under Mr. Vogel's management, are the pride of the city, and excite the wonder and admiration of strangers who see its operations. An alarm has been turned in a mile from the engine-house, and in three and one-half minutes a stream has been poured upon the fire. His constant effort has been to make the standard of the Fort Wayne Department second to none in the country. His men, composing the brave and efficient Fire Department of Fort Wayne, look up to him as a leader, and are under a discipline similar to that of an army. Well may Fort Wayne be proud of its efficient Fire Department and the able Chief who has made it what it is.

Notwithstanding the many laborious duties connected with his official position, Mr. Vogel has not neglected his business affairs, but gives his personal attention to the large clothing and merchant tailoring establishment to which he succeeded as sole proprietor on the death of his father, which occurred August 21, 1878. He commands an extensive business in Fort Wayne and vicinity, and through the late times of financial depression his house has stood without a suspicion of financial unsoundness, and ranks among the best and most substantial houses of the West.

JERRY HILLEGASS, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

BY COL. R. S. ROBERTSON.

Jerry Hillegass was born February 22, 1846, at Huntertown, Allen County, and was the second son of Jacob and Lucy A. Hillegass, who still reside on their fine farm near that place. Jacob Hillegass, father of the subject of this sketch, was one of the Board of Commissioners of Allen County for six years, and both parents are widely known and highly respected. Jerry's early years were spent on the farm, and his education commenced in the district schools of the neighborhood. At the age of twenty, he entered the Fort Wayne High School, and, after an attendance of two years and three months, he graduated from that institution. In September, 1868, he entered the Literary Department of the University of Michigan, and pursued a classical course for four years, at which time he graduated and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the fall of 1872, he entered the Law Department of the same institution, and remained in that department, studying its course for one year. During this time, while not in school, he was actively engaged in the labors of the farm.

On the 1st of June, 1873, he was elected to fill the office of County Superintendent, and was re-elected in 1875-77-79, filling the office and performing its duties to the satisfaction of the community, and with credit to himself. He is a Democrat, but not a politician, believing that the office he holds is to be used for the advancement of the cause of education, and not for political ends. With earnestness of purpose, excellent moral habits, and a mind trained to discern the faults of school administration, he has brought the schools of the county under his supervision to a much higher standard than when he assumed the control of them in 1873, and is deservedly a favorite with the teachers of the county.

EDWIN EVANS, Esq.

BY COL. R. S. ROBERTSON.

Edwin Evans was born May 27, 1825, at Peterboro, Madison Co., N. Y. His grandfather, George Evans, was a resident of Tenbury, Worcestershire, England, and married a Miss Palmer, of Klibury, Shropshire, England. They had six children—George, Mary, John G., Sally, Alice (who died in infancy), and Thomas. The family came to America in 1802, and lived in Albany and Whitesboro until February, 1804, when they moved to Peterboro and commenced farming. The father died there in November, 1814, and the mother in March, 1823.

Their son, John G., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born September 1, 1794, at the family residence in England; and was married February 7, 1817, to Mary Mooney, who died June 11, 1836. There was born to them ten children—Mary, John, Maria, Sally, Edwin, Philemon, William P., Charles W., Richard W. and McKendree, all of whom survived to manhood and womanhood. In the spring of 1829, John G. gave his heart to God, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he remained an honored member until his death, which occurred July 15, 1877, on his farm in Seneca County, N. Y., where he had lived for more than forty years.

At the age of twelve years, Edwin removed with his parents to Seneca County, N. Y., where he remained working on his father's farm until he was twenty-two years of age, when he went to Rochester, N. Y., and engaged with his uncle, Stephen (Otis) as manager of his large farm near that city, remaining in that business two years. During that time, he formed an acquaintance with

Azarial Boody, then the railroad magnate of the New England States. This acquaintance was the means of changing his career from that of farming to the then comparatively new one of railroad construction and management. In the spring of 1849, he went to Connecticut, and entered the service of Boody, Ross & Dillon, as foreman, in the construction of the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, remaining with them a period of two years and until the completion of that road, and also of the Middletown Branch Railroad, now a part of the New Haven, Hartford & Springfield Railroad.

In the spring of 1851, he returned to Rochester, and engaged in the construction of the Rochester & Niagara Falls Railroad, now a part of the New York Central. He remained there until July, 1853, when he came West, and constructed eight miles of what is now the Wabash Railway. On its completion to the Illinois State line in December, 1856, he entered the service of the Wabash Railway Company, with headquarters at Fort Wayne, remaining in its employment in various capacities of trust for eighteen years.

Mr. Evans was married, April 26, 1860, to Sarah J. Anderson, daughter of the well-known Calvin and Rebecca Anderson, of Fort Wayne. They have four children—Edwin G., William A., Anna L. and Mary T.

In June, 1879, Mr. Evans was elected President of the Fort Wayne & Terre Haute Railroad Company (narrow gauge), which road is now in process of construction, with every prospect of early completion, under the able management of Mr. Evans and others of like character for energy and ability.

DENNIS O'BRIEN, STREET COMMISSIONER.

BY COL. R. S. ROBERTSON.

Dennis O'Brien was born in the year 1834 at Lambstown, Parish of Glynn, County Wexford, Ireland, and spent his youth to the age of nineteen upon his father's farm at that place.

In 1853, he emigrated to the United States with his parents, landing in Quebec in May of that year. In June following, they came to Huntington, Ind., and Dennis was engaged that year upon the work of building the Wabash Railroad, and continued in that work until it was completed. In 1858, he was employed as Look Inspector on the Wabash & Erie Canal, and occupied that position until 1865, when he was selected to take charge of the Eastern Division of the canal, from the Ohio State line to Huntington, Ind., and held that position until the canal was sold by decree of the United States Circuit Court and passed into the control of the purchasers at that sale. During this period, he was a resident of Fort Wayne. In May, 1877, he was elected by the Common Council to the office of Street Commissioner, and was again elected to the same position in May, 1879, performing the duties of the office with energy and care, and with eminent satisfaction to the public.

In 1872, he married Nancy Sheridan, a daughter of John Sheridan, the well-known farmer and land-owner, four miles east of Fort Wayne, on the New Haven turnpike.

His great-grandfather, William Smith O'Brien, was a native of County Clare, Ireland, and was a large land-holder there, but, during the religious persecutions of his time, his property was confiscated to the Crown on account of his refusal to join the Established Church, and he himself was compelled to leave that part of the country. He then removed to Wexford and purchased a small farm, where he lived till his death.

His son, Patrick O'Brien, the grandfather of Dennis, succeeded him and lived upon the farm until his death, and was in turn succeeded by his son William, the father of the subject of this sketch. William was sixteen years of age at the time of the Irish rebellion of 1798, and was engaged in the battles then fought, especially the battle of Vinegar Hill, which occurred in Wexford County. Before emigrating to America, he had visited Huntington, Ind., in 1835, to secure some property there left him by his brother, Dennis O'Brien, who died at Huntington in 1830.

He was married to Mary Brady, and died at Huntington in 1865, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife survived him until 1873, when she died at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

HON. CONRAD TRIER

is one of the old pioneers of this county, who still survives, and who can look back over a long, well-spent life, and contrast Allen County of to-day, covered with broad, well-kept farms, studded with beautiful homes, fine school-houses, and splendid churches, and traversed by lines of railroads and turnpikes; and the Allen County of nearly fifty years ago, when it was covered with a dense forest, and the means of communication consisted of an Indian "trail"—a narrow foot-path through the wilderness; when the only road in the county was the old Piqua road, over which was hauled, by teams, from Cincinnati, the merchandise that was kept for sale by traders of that period; and when all persons living within twelve or fifteen miles of each other were considered neighbors. He was born in the Dukedom of Hesse-Cassel, Germany, on the 6th day of August, 1811. His boyhood was spent in the labors of the farm, on which his parents lived, and the opportunities for an education were limited. By careful industry and thrift, he managed to save enough money to pay his passage to this country, and on the 5th day of July, 1832, he landed in Philadelphia. The next year and a half was spent in laboring on farms for others, and searching for his father and brothers; and in February, 1834, he came to Allen County, and shortly after he purchased eighty acres of "canal land," in Adams Township, about five miles southeast of Fort Wayne, that forms a part of the splendid farm he now owns, and upon which he resides. His first work performed on it consisted in cutting poles in the unbroken forest, and carrying them together on his

shoulder, of which to build a cabin. He lived in this cabin by himself for nearly three years, while he was engaged in the labor of clearing his farm, planting crops, etc. For a long time, the nearest white neighbor he had was three miles distant, and the country abounded with Indians, and with packs of ferocious wolves. On the 1st of January, 1837, he was united in marriage with Miss Catharine Trier, who was also a native of Germany. She was a help-mate worthy of such a man, and their labors were crowned with success. He added to his possessions, until he was the owner of 600 acres, at one time, of splendid land. He has since divided up a portion of it with his children, providing each of them with a comfortable home, in his immediate vicinity; but has retained a splendid home for his declining years. His married life was blessed with twelve children, nine of whom—six sons and three daughters—are now living. Mr. Trier has always been a Democrat in politics, but has never been active in pushing himself forward for position. In 1860, however, his party, without solicitation on his part, nominated and elected him as Representative in the State Legislature, and he served as such during the regular and special sessions of 1860 and 1861, to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, and with credit to himself. He has also served the people as Trustee of the township at different times, and in various other minor positions, but never at his own suggestion, or in consequence of his own seeking.

Mr. Trier was brought up within the pale of the Lutheran Church, and from his earliest boyhood has been a consistent member of that organization. On the 4th day of April, 1879, his wife—the partner of his labors and trials, of his joys and sorrows—departed this life, leaving her husband and family, and a large circle of friends and acquaintances, to grieve the loss of one so faithful and so true.

Mr. Trier came to this country on one vessel, while, the same year, his father and three brothers came on another. They landed at New York—he, at Philadelphia. He at once commenced a search for them; and, coming West to Richland County, Ohio, there found an uncle of his, who informed him that his father was in Pennsylvania. He retraced his steps to Bedford County, in that State, and there found his father and two brothers; and, from there, he went to Philadelphia, and found his remaining brother. The next season, he came to Allen County, purchased his land, made a small improvement, and returned to Ohio, where he had left his father and brothers, and brought them to Fort Wayne. All this journeying, over two thousand miles in distance, was made on foot, and was prompted solely by filial affection and brotherly love.

CHRISTIAN ZOLLINGER

was born in Wiesbaden, Dukedom of Nassau, Germany, October 29, 1811. His father was also born and reared at the same place, and was, by occupation, a turner of wood.

Young Christian, having received a fair education at school, and having been taught the trade of his father, after reaching the age of twenty-one years, he employed himself, in his own interest, at said trade. In his twenty-third year, April, 1834, he took for a life partner Miss Elizabeth Kuhne, also a native of Wiesbaden. She was born November 7, 1812. Her father was a tinner by trade. He was prosperous, and gave his daughter a good education. Of her father's family, a brother still living at Wiesbaden, in the old home, and herself, are all that yet survive.

With family and effects, on March 20, 1848, Mr. Zollinger set sail for the United States, and landed in the city of New York on May 18 following, having endured a long, wearisome voyage. They at once pushed on to Sandusky City, Ohio, arriving there on the 26th of the same month. Here they remained until the summer of 1849, when the prevalence of the cholera at this place caused them to proceed to Fort Wayne, where they arrived August 5. A short time intervening, he purchased a farm in Marion Township, selling the same to his son Frederick in 1871. They now reside on the farm of their son, Henry C., and close by his home, situated near Adams Station.

Proferring to wear out rather than rust out, Mr. Zollinger still industriously pursued the trade he acquired in his youth. Even in years so far advanced, his active nature prompts, purely from choice, this method of employing time; for, indeed, there is no necessity.

Mr. and Mrs. Zollinger were both reared within the fold of the Lutheran Church, and their continuous lives have been practical illustrations of true Christianity. They are, at this time, communicants of St. John's Church, in Marion Township.

The wedded life of this venerable pair—now sixty-eight and sixty-seven years, respectively—has been a long and happy one. Its fruits have been seven noble sons, all now having families, and residing in Allen County, viz.: Charles A., Mayor of the city of Fort Wayne; Frederick, Trustee of Marion Township, and Henry C., Trustee of Adams Township. The other four—Morris, Louis C., Valentine and August—although not holding official positions, are honorable, industrious and prosperous. In the trying days of that cruel rebellion, this family stood by their adopted country, faithful and true. Four of the brothers, Charles A., Henry C., Morris and Louis C., in the army for the Union, fought long and valiantly.

Well may parents be proud of a family so eminently worthy. May they tarry many more years in the midst of this enjoyable filial circle.

HENRY C. ZOLLINGER,

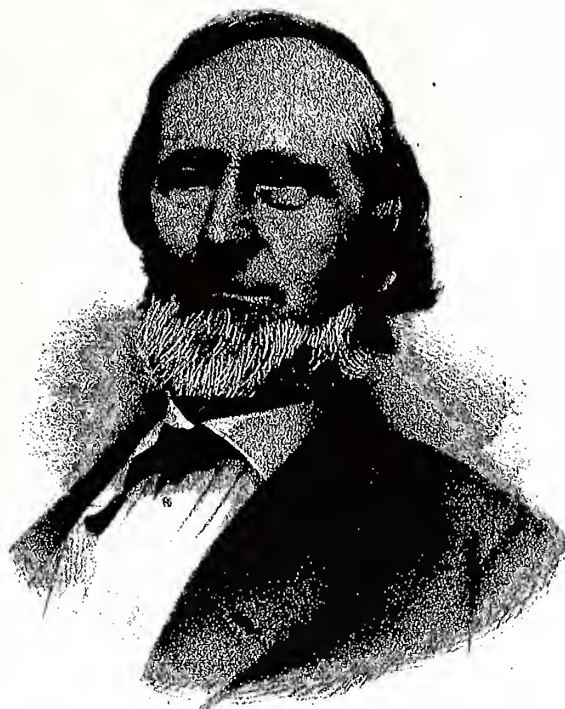
son of Christian Zollinger, was born in Wiesbaden, Germany—the native village of his father—on the 18th day of April, 1841. With his father, he came to this country when about seven years of age, reaching Allen County more than a year thereafter. Arriving at a suitable age, he learned the trade of wood-turner from his father.

Better than a year after the breaking-out of the rebellion found him still pursuing this vocation. But on August 12, 1862, he laid his trade aside, put off the citizen's vesture, and enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana Battery of Light Artillery. They went to the front; they took the active field; while in the Sequatchie Valley, Tenn., during the month of August, 1863, while helping to guard an ammunition train, with 240 other Union soldiers, he was captured by the troops of rebel Gen. Wheeler. After holding them prisoners eight days, Wheeler—hard pressed by Union forces sent in his pursuit—paroled them. But instead of permitting them to make their way into the Federal lines at or near Chattanooga, as they could desire, he compelled them to pass northward across East Tennessee into Kentucky. They were twenty-four days making their way in squads to Bowling Green, traveling much of the way by night and hiding in the woods by day. This caution helped them to evade bands of guerrillas infesting the country through which they were passing. In their route, they subsisted on green corn plucked from the fields, together with such provisions as they could obtain from the negroes. From Bowling Green Mr. Zollinger returned to his command, being detained about five weeks at Nashville, awaiting an exchange. He served faithfully with his battery until it was mustered out, being then transferred to the Eighteenth Indiana Battery. He was finally discharged June 30, 1865. Thus he had rendered nearly three years of patriotic service to his adopted country. In the battle of Burnt Hickory, Ga., he was wounded in his left foot. This, from time to time, still causes him much inconvenience and pain.

The war ended, Henry C. married Miss Mary Gratzinger of Huntington County, on April 9, 1866. Six children have blessed their union—three sons and one daughter yet survive. Soon after their marriage, Mr. Zollinger purchased a piece of land in Adams Township, upon which he resided until April, 1867. Selling that, he purchased the tract (120 acres) whereon he still lives. Up to the present time, since his return from the army, he has been largely engaged in the manufacture of lumber, being the proprietor of a large steam saw-mill.

Although at the time a Republican in politics, and although the opposite party were largely in a majority in Adams Township, yet, in 1874, he was elected Township Trustee, and up to this time, by re-election, has continuously held the office. Nor has the confidence of his constituents been misplaced; fine brick schoolhouses, in full quota, dotting his township—at the same time its treasury being in a healthful condition financially—attests the above fact beyond question. He also holds the office of Postmaster at Adams Station, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. Mr. Zollinger is a prompt, energetic, upright business man. Is now in the very vigor of manhood, still having years of usefulness and honor before him.





John M. Wilt

JOHN M. WILT, SURVEYOR.

BY COL. R. S. ROBERTSON.

John M. Wilt, one of the pioneers of Allen County, was born November 30, 1800, at Mount Rock, Cumberland Co., Penn. His grandfather, John Wilt, emigrated from Germany about the middle of the last century, and died in 1823 or 1824, his wife surviving him about a year. His son, Peter, father of the subject of this sketch, was born January 8, 1775, and died in 1842; his wife was of Irish descent, and died before him, in 1831. All of them lived and died at the family home in Cumberland County. John M., their son, was reared and lived on the farm until he was twenty-one, and was educated in the private schools of that county, there being no public schools at that time, and taught school for five or six years after he became of age. In 1832 and 1833, he made a trip of observation to the Far West, and purchased some land at Bull Rapids, in Allen County, and commenced chopping and removing the timber; but returned to Cumberland County in the autumn of 1833. In the spring of 1835, he came back to Allen County to permanently locate, and resumed his work of clearing. In the fall of that year, he entered the office of Col. John Spencer, Receiver of the Land Office at Fort Wayne, and remained with him as a clerk for three years. He then spent one year in the employment of Maj. Samuel Lewis, one of the Canal Commissioners, after which he was appointed to take charge of the State Land Office at Peru, for the sale of the canal lands, remaining in that position five years, and until nearly all the canal and Government lands in his district were sold, when he returned to Fort Wayne, in 1845.

Since that time, his principal occupation has been that of surveying lands, and there are few land-owners in the county who have not

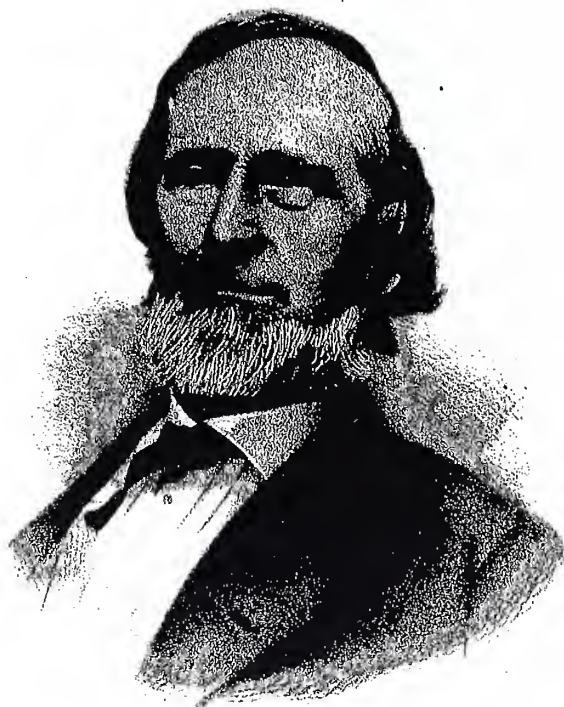
availed themselves of his services. Mathematics was always a favorite study with him, and he pursued it with much success, and it assisted him greatly in his profession, making him well known as an accurate surveyor. He was elected and served two terms as County Surveyor, during which period his time was almost constantly occupied, as the country was then filling rapidly with settlers.

He was married, in 1841, to Sarah Ellen Brady, who, with an infant child, died in 1842. In 1848, he was again married to Rhoby Smith, who died in 1872, lamented by all who knew her. She left five children living, one, Anna Mary, wife of Oscar Simons, Esq., having since died, in 1875, she, too, being sincerely lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends.

Mr. Wilt is a Presbyterian by education and choice, and has long been an active working member of the church, and is an Elder in the Third Presbyterian Church, of Fort Wayne.

Since 1854, as early as the party was born, he has been a Republican, and is earnest and conscientious in his opinions, and has earned the full respect of his political opponents for the honesty of his convictions.

When he first came to Fort Wayne, in 1833, it was a small frontier village, in the woods. He has lived to see "the break of the deer and the rifle crack" give way to the rush and whistle of the locomotive, the city replacing the woods and the village, the forest give place to the farm, and the people change from a rude to a refined civilization. He is one of the pioneers of the section, of whom so few remain; but his erect form and firm step give promise that he will yet further witness the progress of the city he has seen rise from the small backwoods village, and where he has so long resided among the many friends who honor his years and virtues.



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MRS. EMELINE GRISWOLD
FORMERLY MRS. A. PELTIER

MRS. EMELINE GRISWOLD.

The eldest of the few remaining pioneer mothers of Fort Wayne, who came to this point at a very early day, is the subject of this sketch. She was of French origin, and was born in Detroit, Mich., in 1792, as the reader will already have seen. She came to Fort Wayne as early as 1807, with her grandfather and grandmother, Betie Malooh and wife, the former being attracted hither in the capacity of a trader, this then being, as it had been for some years before, and so continued for many years after, a noted trading-post with the Indians.

At the time of her advent here, she was a sprightly girl of sixteen. Her maiden name was Sheptaun. It was not the intention of her friends to remain permanently here when they came; but the scenery and everything in the region, though wild and uncultivated, proved so agreeable to them, and the trade that had called them hither so profitable, that they concluded to make their future home here, and at once located near the fort.

From an early period, after their settlement here, having some time subsequently been united to a Mr. James Peltier, long a trader with the Indians of the Northwest, and much liked by them, the subject of this sketch became a great favorite with the Indians of this locality, and their warm regard for her enabled her to wield a most potent influence over their actions during many years of frontier life in this section of the Northwest. Many of her narratives are indeed most thrilling and interesting.

Some time prior to the siege of 1812, some of the occupants of the garrison had received an invitation to join a pleasure party at the house of a French family, a short distance down the Maumee, and, being somewhat fearful of the Indians then lurking about, and many of them by no means friendly toward the Americans, the young Miss Sheptaun, the subject of this sketch, was placed in the lead to shield the party from harm should the Indians attempt to molest them. Leaving the fort, the party had not proceeded far in the direction of their place of destination, when some of the unfriendly Indians caught sight of them, and rushed suddenly upon them, intending to kill them. The Americans at once began to huddle about their leader and protectress. Upon a near approach to the party, the Indians suddenly recognized their friend and favorite, Mademoiselle Sheptaun, who at once insisted that her friends must not be hurt or disturbed. The Indians now began to make some effort to seize and strike the Americans, saying to her in their tongue (for she could freely talk with them in their own language), that if it were not for her, they would kill the Americans. But she finally prevailed upon them to withdraw, and the party, much rejoiced, soon proceeded again on their way down the Maumee, arriving safely at the house of the French family they had started to visit, and join in the festivities in view, enjoying themselves for several hours, and returning in safety to the fort in the evening. Had the party thus ventured upon a pleasure excursion alone, or for any other purpose gone out of the garrison at this period, it is not improbable that they would all have been killed by the Indians. Such was the young Miss Sheptaun's control over the savage men at Ke-ki-on-g-a at the time. Some time subsequent to this event, some unfriendly Indians made an attack upon the fort. At this time, she was alone in the hut occupied by herself and friends, the latter being then absent. Having made a rally upon the fort, a small party of Indians passed down the hill to the northwest of the garrison a short distance, where the hut in which the subject of our sketch then resided, and stepped into the cabin, when they unexpectedly found their favorite alone. Instead of raising the tomahawk to kill her, as was then and formerly often the case when meeting a white male or female under similar circumstances, and would doubtless have been the result in this instance had any other than the family of their friend lived there—they simply asked her for something to eat, which she freely and pleasantly gave them. Having partaken of the food set before them, the Indians signified that they were sleepy and desired to lie down, and the savage party



LOUIS PELTIER

at once stretched themselves upon the floor of the cabin, where they soon fell asleep, and continued to snore heavily for some hours, when, fearing lest some of the garrison might come down and see them thus quietly enjoying themselves in her presence, she awoke them and told them they had better go away, as some of the men from the fort might come down and shoot them, to which they willingly assented, and soon passed out of the cabin door and strode away across the common and the St. Mary's toward the northwest, leaving their heroic friend and favorite again alone and unprotected. Let the reader go back to those frontier times for a moment and look about him. What a wild scene is presented about the point where now so much of life and civilization are wont to be seen and enjoyed. What a contrast between the present and the Fort Wayne of that period. A lonely garrison, with a few indifferent huts near it, far removed from the confines of civilized life, surrounded by a wily foe daily seeking an opportunity to destroy the inmates of the post and make themselves masters again of this old rendezvous and scene of their early associations. What a contrast do we behold between the scenes through which the subject of this sketch so long ago passed and the aspects presented to-day in the same locality, and for miles around this old center of Indian life in the Northwest.

The Indians had not long been gone from the cabin of our heroine before an officer of the fort, seeing none of the Indians about, ventured down to the little cabin to ascertain whether its inmates had been killed or not. Finding her still safe, and hearing her story of the manner in which she got rid of the warriors, he at once insisted that she must go into the fort, where she would be more secure, whither she went, and where, with her uncle, David Bourie, and other friends, she resided for some months prior to and during the famous siege of Fort Wayne in 1812.

Until the time of her death, which occurred in February, 1878, she being eighty-five years old, her memory was quite acute, and, when in a talkative mood, she readily and frequently detailed to her friends and acquaintances many interesting scenes and incidents of her early days at Fort Wayne.

LOUIS PELTIER.

James Peltier, the father of Louis, was one of the early French traders at Fort Wayne. His mother, whose maiden name was Emeline Sheptaun, was born at Detroit in 1792. She came to Fort Wayne in 1807, and subsequently became a great favorite with the Indians who resorted to Ke-ki-on-g-a, the Indian name of their town, located at the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Rivers. They were married in 1814. Louis was born at Fort Wayne in 1815, and is now probably the oldest living person born here.

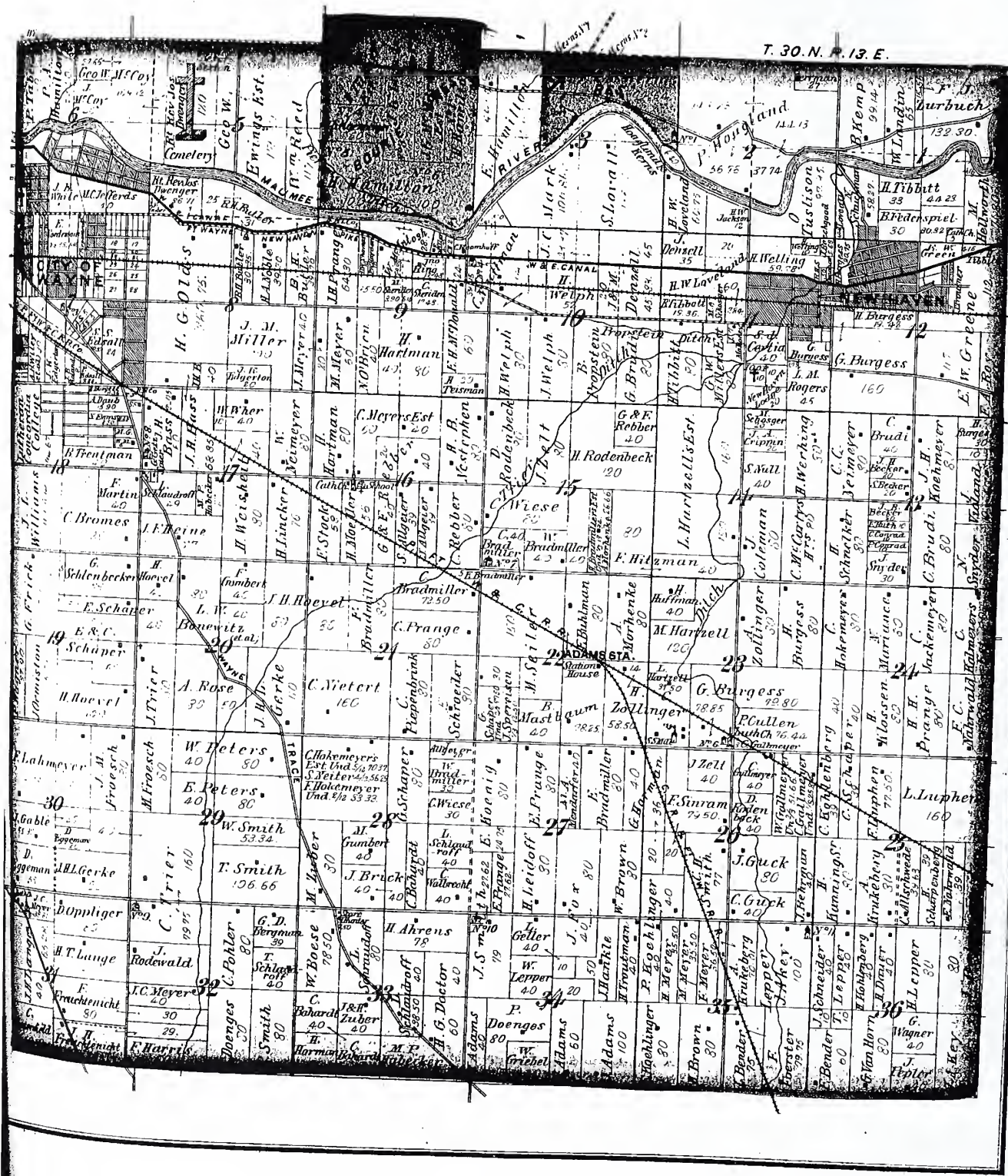
While yet a boy, he was a trader with the Miami Indians, learned their language, and spent most of his time with them until 1832. At that time, he became an apprentice to James Wilcox, with whom he learned the trade of a cabinet-maker. After remaining with him four years, upon the death of Mr. Wilcox, he succeeded to the business, which he has successfully been engaged in ever since, of late years devoting his attention to the manufacturing of coffins and the business of undertaker, in which capacity he has assisted in the burial of thousands of the dead of Allen County. In 1836, he was married to Laura Cushing, who died in 1844. In 1846, he was again married, to Miss Mary Nettlehorst. Mr. Peltier, like all others raised on the frontiers, had no facilities for obtaining an education, but has made good use of his observation and experience, and has been very successful in his business. He has seen life among the Indians, and experienced the hardships and privations of pioneer life. A man of strict honesty and integrity, a kind and affectionate husband and father, a genial companion, he has the respect and confidence of the community among whom he has lived for over half a century.

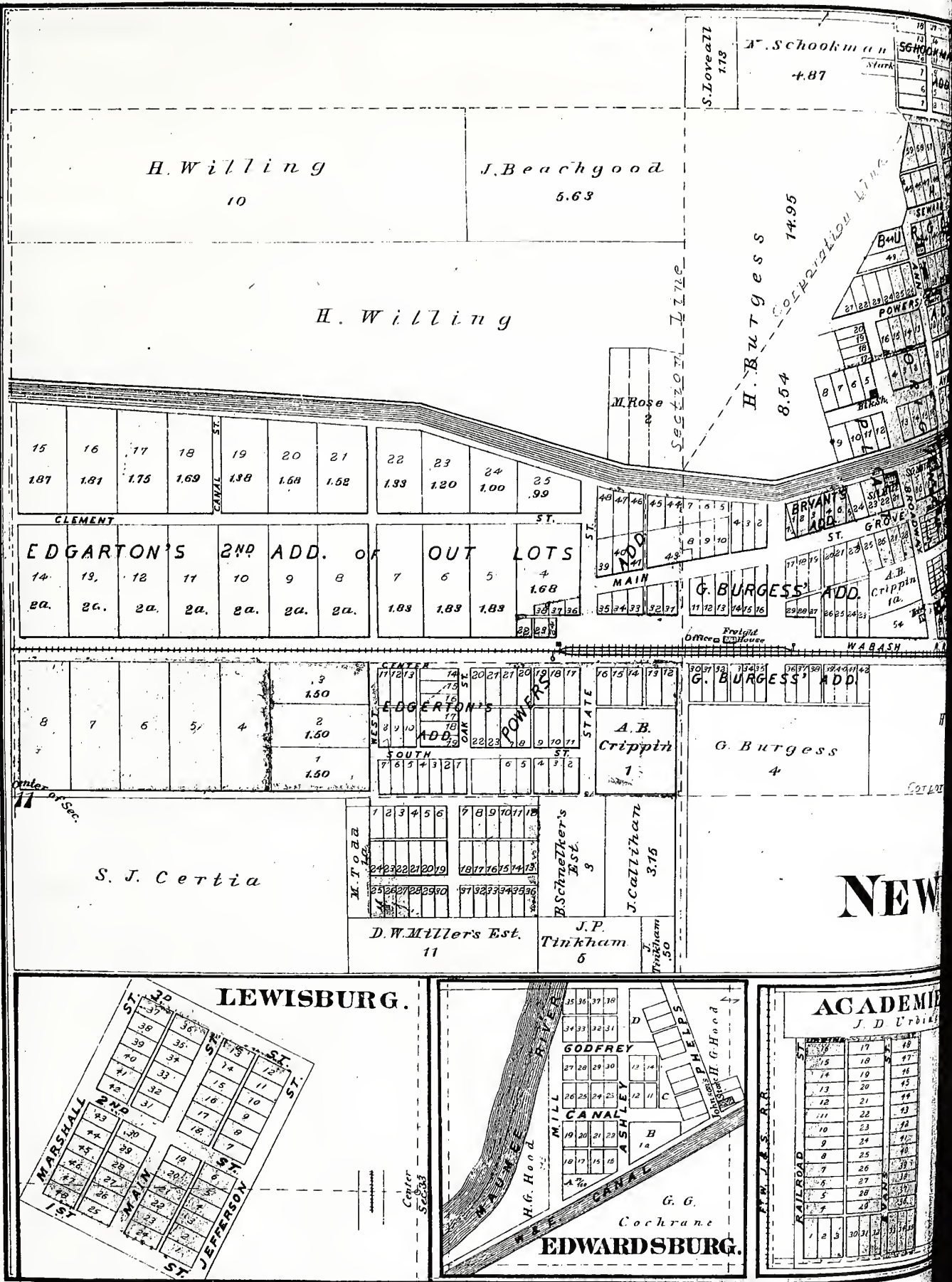
MAP OF

ADAMS

TOWNSHIP

T. 30. N. R. 13. E.





H. Willing

10

J. Beachgood

5.63

H. Willing

S. Loveall
173

A. Schookman
+87

H. Buttges

14.95

8.54

M. Rose

Section Line

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1.87	1.81	1.75	1.69	1.58	1.68	1.62	1.33	1.20	1.00	.99

CLEMENT

EDGARTON'S 2ND ADD. OF OUT LOTS										
14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4
2a.	2a.	2a.	2a.	2a.	2a.	2a.	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.68
										2B 27 36
										2B 23 31

49	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	40	39
38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29

27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
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8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
					1.50	1.50	1.50

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S. J. Certia

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NEW

LEWISBURG.

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B. Federspiel

E. W. Green

H. W. Green

H. Schnetker
4.64

S. Bacon
3.50

B. Burgess

S. Green

S.S. Mill

Slave Works

OUT LOTS

GREEN'S

MIDDLE

AD D.

Center of Sec. 12

E. W. Green

AVENUE

[illegible]

WALLEN
S. CAROLINA

STREET GRID:

- Vertical Streets (Left to Right):** EDGERLY ST., CONSON ST., S. R. & L. R. R.
- Horizontal Streets (Top to Bottom):** WASHINGTON ST., ADD ST., WALLEN ST.
- Diagonal Street:** FRONT ST.

Lot Numbers:

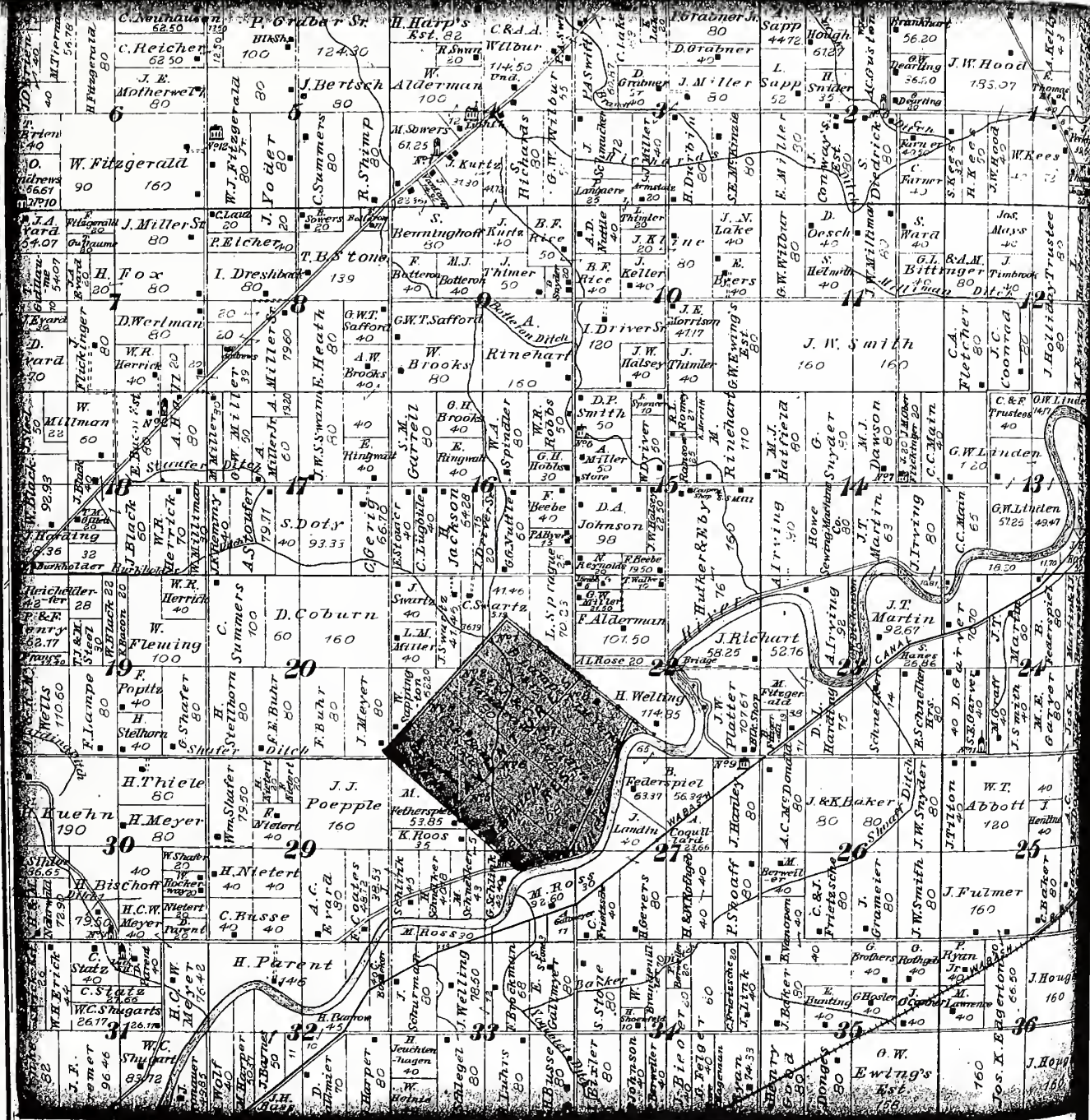
- Block 1 (Edgerly & Conson):** 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24
- Block 2 (Conson & Wallen):** 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
- Block 3 (Wallen & Add):** 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
- Block 4 (Add & Wallen):** 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
- Block 5 (Wallen & Front):** 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1

Other Features:

- Church:** Located at the top center, between Wallen and Washington.
- North Arrow:** Located at the top left, pointing towards the top of the map.

MAP OF MILAN TOWNSHIP

T. 31 N., R. 14 E.



GAR CREEK
STATION & P.O.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

BY L. H. NEWTON.

In January, 1826, it was ordered by the Board of Justices (or Commissioners) of Allen County that there be a new township constituted, which is bounded as follows: West, by the line dividing Ranges 12 and 13; north, by the contemplated boundary line of Allen County; east, by the State of Ohio; south, by the line dividing Congressional Townships 29 and 30; and that the township thus created be known and called by the name of Adams Township.

In May, 1830, the township was reduced to its present limits by the Board, who ordered that Township 30 north, of Range 13 east, constitute Adams Township.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARY.

Adams Township is situated about the central part of Allen County. It is bounded on the north by St. Joseph Township; east, by Jefferson Township; south, by Marion Township; west, by Wayne Township, and has an area of 21,953 62-100 acres.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The Maumee River flows through the northern portion of the township, and the Six Mile Creek, which has its source in the southern part, flows northward, joining the Maumee at a point on Section 2.

The soil is of a level character, and composed of a rich loam, very fertile and well adapted to the cultivation of all varieties of farm products.

The township was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, among which oak, walnut, poplar, ash, hickory, etc., were the prominent varieties; and thousands of feet of valuable building material fell victims to the axes of the pioneers who first located within its limits. The demand which, in later years, sprang up for this kind of timber, made people more discriminating in their destruction of it, and what now remains finds a ready market.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Jesse Adams, William Caswell, Eliphalet Edmunds, Charles Weeks, Sr., Charles Weeks, Jr., Martin Weeks, Israel Taylor, Philip Fall, and Capt. Hurst, all settled here in 1823. Mr. Adams came from Rochester, N. Y., and for many years was prominently identified with the history of this township. It was he who gave it its name, not, however, to perpetuate his own, but, according to his own statement, in honor of John Quincy Adams, of whom he was a great admirer. Later in life, Mr. Adams removed to Jefferson Township, where he died in 1855. William Caswell and Charles Weeks, Sr., removed to the northern part of the county, in 1830, and settled in Perry Township. Henry Cooper came in 1824, and was equally prominent with his associates in the organization and early history of the township. Judge Wolcott also settled, late in 1824. John Rogers came from Preble County, Ohio, in December, 1825. He was then forty years of age, and brought with him a large family, for whose sake he had sought a home in the Western wilds. They were all dependent upon him for their maintenance, and this fact stimulated him to the most tireless efforts in the preparation of his forest land for cultivation; and the same is true of all who were associated with him in those days. The necessities of their loved ones was the talisman which brought about such glorious results in the redemption of the wilderness, and its transformation into a rich farming district. Mr. Rogers cleared a farm, upon which he resided for a period of twenty-five years; then, in 1850, removed to New Haven, where a home had been made for him by his children. Here, and at Fort Wayne, he passed the remainder of his days. He died September 15, 1877. Only five of his children now survive, viz.: Dorcas, the wife of John Brown, of Kendallville, Ind.; Leonard M., now a resident of New Haven; Alanson A., residing at Fort Wayne; Orrin D., editor of the New Haven *Palladium*; and Helen M., widow of Amasa Bowers. Mr. Rogers filled various local offices during his life, notably those of Justice of the Peace, Township Treasurer, Assessor, and County Commissioner. Jabez Rogers came with the family of his brother John, in 1825. He was then an unmarried man, but married Miss Margaret Brown in 1835, and purchased and cleared a farm, upon which he resided until his decease, in 1845. Early in 1826 came Samuel Brown and John McIntosh, from Montgomery County, Ohio. Both cleared and improved large farms, upon which they resided until death. In 1827, John Blakely, from Shelby County, Ohio, rented the land of Absalom Holcomb, a portion of which he cleared and improved. Several years later, he purchased and moved to a tract of land in the adjoining township of Jefferson, and finally removed to Noble County, Ind., where he died. He, with Jabez Rogers and Benjamin H. Rogers, was associated with the surveying party who ran the experimental line for the Wabash & Erie Canal, from Fort Wayne. John K. Sausen, Joseph Townsend, David W. and Abraham Miller, Thomas Daniels, John Troutner and Judge Nathan Coleman came to the township in 1827. Thomas Daniels was a bachelor, and a prominent man in the township. He filled the office of Justice of the Peace, as well as other local offices. Judge Coleman was also a prominent man, and served as Associate Judge and County Commissioner. He also filled local offices in the township. In 1837, he removed to Marion Township, where he continued to reside until his decease. Henry Tilbury and Jeremiah Bateman came in 1828. Tilbury came from near Sidney,

Ohio, and, several years after his arrival here, was elected one of the Trustees of the township.

Bateman came from Springfield, Ohio, and purchased two tracts of land, each of which he cleared and improved. During the late war, he sold his property and removed to Iowa, where he subsequently died.

William, John, Thomas and Joseph Smith came, with their respective families, in 1829, and each cleared large farms. William and Thomas subsequently sold their farms, and moved to another locality; but Joseph and John remained in the township until their decease.

After 1829, immigration increased so rapidly that it would be almost impossible to give a full list of names. Samuel and Evan Lovall, Jacob Miller, James Embury, William Watson and Henry Cushman were prominent among those who came between 1829 and 1832.

EARLY EVENTS.

John S., son of John and Triphena J. Rogers, was the first white child born in the township. He was born October 11, 1825, and died March 31, 1845, at Fort Wayne, where he was engaged at the trade of blacksmith.

The first death was that of a daughter of Jesse Adams. She died in 1825, and was buried on her father's farm.

The first marriage was solemnized in 1827, by Squire Jesse Adams. The ceremony took place at the house of Samuel Brown, his daughter, Miss Ruth, and John McIntosh being the contracting parties.

Two years later (1829), the second nuptial ceremony in the township took place at the house of Joseph Townsend, on Six Mile Creek, when David Miller and Mrs. Rachel Townsend were united in marriage.

David W. Beeson and Miss Elizabeth Rogers were married in 1830, at the residence of the bride's parents.

John Rogers erected the first hewed-log house in 1825, and planted the first orchard three years later.

Henry Cooper sowed the first wheat on the 15th day of November, 1827. The ground was then frozen, and a heavy sleet was falling while he sowed; yet he reaped a fair harvest in the ensuing summer.

In 1827, Chauncy Charter, of Logansport, Ind., surveyed the first road through the township. It was surveyed from Fort Wayne to a point just east of New Haven, and was known as the river road. It became a popular thoroughfare, and was subsequently continued as far as Defiance, Ohio.

Reuben Nickerson conducted the first religious services at the house of John Rogers, in 1828, and was followed by Rev. James B. Austin, a circuit preacher of the M. E. Church, who held service at the same house in 1830. Rev. James Holman and Rev. Richard Robinson, both of the M. E. Church, conducted services at the same house in 1831.

The first mill was built by Joseph Townsend in 1828. It was situated on Six Mile Creek, from which stream it received its motive power. It was originally intended for a saw-mill, but its proprietor subsequently added the contrivance known as a "corn-cracker."

A lime-kiln was put in operation in the same year (1828) by John Gerard; but it failed to produce the anticipated profits, and was abandoned several years later.

In 1832 John Rogers opened the first tavern, at his farm. It was known as the Hoosier Nest, and was very popular. About the same time, Rufus McDougal opened the New York Inn at his farm. The Maumee River was then navigated by pirogues, and there was in operation a stage line from Fort Wayne to Defiance, Ohio, and both taverns were well patronized.

John Brown established the first blacksmith-shop, in 1837, on the land now known as Willow-tree Farm.

The first physician was Dr. Barnwell, a botanical doctor, who settled in the township about 1837. Dr. Opp, a physician of more skill, came in 1828, and gained the practice of the township. Dr. Philip H. Clark came in 1840, and practiced six years; at the end of that time, he removed to Ashland County, Ohio, where he now resides.

The first election was held at the house of Eliphalet Edmunds, on the second Monday in March, 1826. Henry Cooper was Inspector, by appointment, and the election resulted in the choice of the following officers: Justices of the Peace, Jesse Adams and Cyrus Taber; Constable, John Rogers; Overseers of the Poor, William Caswell and Eliphalet Edmunds.

The first post office was established in 1837, at the house of Rufus McDonald. At this time, the mail was carried on horseback from Defiance, Ohio, by John Omans. Mr. McDonald kept the office until 1842, when he resigned. In that year, the Wabash & Erie Canal was adopted as the mail-route. Henry Burgess was appointed Postmaster, to succeed Mr. McDonald. During his term of service, Mr. Burgess removed the office to New Haven, where it has since remained. He was succeeded by Benjamin Weber, and Mr. Weber was succeeded by James S. Ross. After the expiration of his term, Rufus McDonald was again appointed, and kept the office until 1856. In March,

of that year, L. M. Rogers was appointed, and served until 1866. He then resigned, and Milton M. Thompson was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Thompson served until 1876, and was then succeeded by the present incumbent, J. W. Whitaker. The office was originally known as Kondall Post Office; but, after its removal to New Haven, its name was changed to New Haven Post Office.

The Mexican war called a number of the residents of this township to the field of battle. Among the number were John Rogers, Samuel Brown, John Troutner, William Hastings, Isaac A. Slater, Alfred Miller, Thomas, Edmund and William Cole, George and Charles Thompson and Abraham Miller, Jr.

CEMETERIES.

The burial of the daughter of Jesso Adams, in 1825, consecrated that portion of his farm, and, in 1828, a second interment was made in the same place—the body being that of Mrs. Thatcher, wife of James Thatcher. From that date this spot was known as the Adams Cemetery, and received many occupants from this and neighboring townships.

In 1830, D. W. Miller gave a portion of his farm for a public cemetery, and the body of James Townsend was the first interred there. It became the established cemetery of the township, and many of the pioneers now sleep within its precincts. In later years, its fences were permitted to go to decay, and many of its graves are now sadly neglected, and overgrown with grass and weeds.

The Odd Fellows' Cemetery.—In 1875, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows purchased forty acres of the farm upon which the Miller Cemetery was located; and all that art could do to beautify the last resting-place of loved remains, has been done. The cemetery is very tastefully and symmetrically laid out. In the center, a terraced mound rises to a height of four or five feet, and from this diverge four avenues. The drives are of circular shape, embracing an area of ten acres. A system of drainage has been adopted, and by this means the graves are kept free from surface water in wet seasons. Evergreens and other appropriate trees add to the scenery, and, through the enterprise of this Order, New Haven possesses a cemetery whose beauty is only surpassed by that at Fort Wayne.

Many of its present occupants were removed from the older cemeteries of the township and tasteful monuments mark the repose of the following pioneers:

JOHN DUGGALL,
Born at Fintry, Scotland, December, 1799.
Died at New Haven, December 28, 1874.

LEVI HARTZELL,
Died January 30, 1871.
Age 58 years.

DAVID W. MILLER,
Died March 31, 1861.

RACHEL MILLER,
(Wife of D. W. Miller),
Died June 11, 1870.

The two last named were removed to this spot from the Miller Cemetery. The remains of Joseph Townsend were removed from the same cemetery.

RICHARD BARROW,
Died September 6, 1862.

Removed from the Adams Cemetery.

The road from the cemetery to the New Haven pike has been recently graded and graveled, at the expense of the Order, and thus the main approach is accessible at all times.

SCHOOLS.

From the first settlement of Adams Township, until 1854, its school history is like that of many other localities in Indiana. The season of farm work precluded the possibility of maintaining school at that time of the year, but, as winter approached, and farm duties grew less urgent, the idea of a winter school was entertained by the residents, and each subscribed a certain amount for the school fund of that year. Usually, a stranger made his appearance in the settlement, recommending himself as a teacher. He was engaged for the term, and sometimes the services of a good teacher were thus secured, and a course of instruction given which was of vast benefit to the scholars. At other times, the teacher proved to be of inferior attainments, and the winter school was scarcely more than a farce. There was no educational standard for teachers, and they were not even provided with a license to teach.

Thus, for many years, the township schools were virtually at the mercy of adventurers. In 1829, the first schoolhouse was erected. It was a log building, and stood on the farm of Absalom Holcomb. Jared Bobo, the first teacher, was a man of fine acquisitions, and conducted what was unanimously pronounced "a good school," but his services could not be secured for more than one term.

The same system of "subscription schools" remained in vogue until 1854, with their alternate successes and failures. The public-school system was then being generally adopted, and L. M. Rogers, Charles H. Smith and Rolan Hull, Trustees, called an election for the purpose of voting the necessary school tax. A violent opposition was manifested, and the proposition defeated. The Trustees were then advised by the State Superintendent to call another election for the same purpose, and to do so repeatedly, if necessary, assuring them that their cause would gain an increased number of votes each time. Each Trustee then took a portion of the township, which he canvassed thoroughly, and, when they thought the question had been placed before the people in its proper light, another election was held, and the result was a victory for the free schools.

The first free-school building was erected in the year 1854, on the farm known as "Elm Park," and in the same year the school at New Haven was converted into a free school. Late in the fall of that year, two other buildings were

erected in different parts of the township. The number of buildings was increased each year thereafter, until every school district in the township was supplied. The standard of qualification adopted by the Board of Examiners, resulted in the withdrawal of teachers of inferior ability, and those who were placed in charge of the schools came armed with a certificate from the Board. The school term now covers a period of six months, and the opportunities for acquiring an education are not excelled by the schools of any locality, so far as the essential branches are concerned. The total number of pupils enrolled in the nine district schools is 698.

CHURCHES.

Trinity Evangelical Church—Lutheran.—In 1853, twenty-two members of St. Paul's Evangelical Church, at Fort Wayne, withdrew, and organized Trinity congregation. They were all residents of Adams Township, and the difficulty attending their journeys to church at this city, led to the organization of a church nearer home. They were assisted in their efforts by the parent Church, and were enabled in the same year (1853) to erect a neat frame house of worship on the Piqua road, at an expense of \$1,500. Rev. Frederick Dietz was the first Pastor, and acted in that relation for a term of two years. His successor, Rev. George Streckfus, also remained two years, after which Rev. Andrew A. Zagei became Pastor, which position he still occupies. The Church now has sixty-five members. The day school, which is under charge of the Pastor, has an attendance of sixty scholars.

St. Emanuel Church (New Haven).—On the 7th day of November, 1858, nine members of this denomination met at the house of George Foster, in New Haven, and, under the ministerial offices of Rev. A. Hertzberger, organized St. Emanuel Lutheran Church. Until 1859, the services of the Church were conducted at private houses; but in that year they erected a frame house of worship, 24x36 feet, at a cost of \$900. This, with some renovations from time to time, has served as a church ever since. Rev. Hertzberger was the first Pastor, and remained two years. He was succeeded by Rev. E. E. Bode, and Mr. Bode was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Lehner, the present Pastor. In 1868 or 1869, a Sunday-school was inaugurated, and has been successfully maintained ever since. It now has an attendance of fifty-four scholars. Rev. Joseph Lehner is the present Superintendent.

St. John's Church—Catholic.—Early in 1858, Rev. Father Botti held services at the house of N. Schuckmann, which were attended by ten families of the Catholic faith. At this meeting, the first steps toward an organization were adopted, and, a few days later, Mr. Schuckmann prepared a room in his house where services might be held thereafter. Once a month, Father Botti, or some other minister of the Church, visited the congregation in a pastoral capacity. In 1859, the congregation purchased a lot in the town of New Haven, upon which they erected a brick church, at a cost of \$4,000. In this house they worshiped until 1876; then the funds on hand were devoted to the purpose for which they had been collected, and the erection of the present handsome brick church was commenced. This edifice is 56x136 feet, and cost \$16,000. It is one of the finest churches in the county. It was completed and dedicated in November, 1877, and now has a membership of 120 families. Rev. B. Wiclow is the present Pastor. Connected with the Church are the following societies: St. John's Society, with 72 members; St. Joseph's Society, 54 members; St. Mary's Society, 90 members; St. Ann's Society, Young Ladies' Sodality, and Boys' Sodality, all with large memberships.

St. John's School was inaugurated in 1864, by Rev. J. W. Giedle, then Pastor of the Church; and in the same year a schoolhouse, 20x30 feet, was erected, having but one schoolroom, and being conducted by a male teacher. In 1872, the present handsome school building was erected. The main building is 40x56 feet, two stories and basement, with an L. The teachers are Sisters of the Order of St. Agnes. Here the Church offers to her children an education equal to that which may be acquired at our public schools, combined with instruction in the religion of the Church. The school term begins with the first week in September, and closes in June—a period of ten months. The number of scholars now in attendance is 120.

*Methodist Episcopal.**—On the 7th day of July, 1861, Rev. E. W. Erick, of Massillon Circuit, organized the first Methodist Episcopal Class in New Haven, with five members, viz., Rev. Trew Pattee, Lorenzo Pattee and wife, Mrs. Sarah Pattee, and Miss Emily Tinkham; Rev. Trew Pattee was appointed Class-Leader.

In 1862, Rev. J. W. Miller succeeded Rev. E. W. Erick on the Massillon charge. After preaching for three or four months, the latter abandoned the Class, without assigning any reasons for so doing, and the Church was left without preaching for the balance of that conference year; but they continued their meetings without a pastor until the conference of 1863, when New Haven Class was attached to Harlan Circuit, under the ministry of Rev. Thomas Colelazer, assisted by Rev. Andrew Holloper. At the conference of 1865, this became the head of an independent charge, known as New Haven Mission, with an appropriation of \$125. The mission consisted of New Haven and Bowers' Chapel; Rev. Walter E. Curtis was placed in charge, and preached at New Haven every Sabbath.

Meanwhile the class was strengthened by an increase of members; Mrs. Catherine Burgess was the first to join on probation, and was soon followed by her husband, Henry, as well as others from among the neighbors. But the society was yet without a house of its own in which to worship, and through the kindness of the Methodist Protestant Society, were permitted to use their house until 1866, when Henry Burgess resolved to erect a house for the Lord, in which his people might worship Him. Agreeably with this resolve, a neat brick structure was begun, and in due time completed, and presented to the proper officers. It

* Compiled from a historical sketch, prepared by one of the Pastors of the Church, and kindly loaned to the writer by Mr. Henry Burgess.

was dedicated on Sunday, the 24th day of February, 1867. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. R. D. Robinson, from Isaiah, ii, 2. The dedicatory services were followed by a series of meetings, which resulted in a few accessions to the Church.

Rev. W. E. Curtis remained in charge of the Church until the Conference of 1867, when he was succeeded by Rev. C. W. Lynch, who remained one year, in the early part of which he inaugurated the Sunday school.

In 1868, Rev. P. Carland was appointed to take charge, but failed to report for duty, so that year preaching was kept up by supplies, among whom were Rev. Armstrong and Rev. John P. Jones.

In 1869, under the ministrations of Rev. N. D. Shackelford, two additional appointments were brought into the charge—Milan Center and Garr Creek. Mr. Shackelford remained two and one-half years; was transferred to Southern Illinois Conference, and Rev. M. H. Mott appointed to fill his unexpired term.

In 1872, Rev. W. E. Curtis was again appointed; he remained one year, and was succeeded in 1873 by Rev. John P. Nash. The entire number of members at this time was—full members, 109; probationers, 25; total, 134, an increase of 129 in seven years.

In 1874, Rev. L. Roberts succeeded to the charge of New Haven and circuit. He remained one year, and was succeeded by Rev. O. S. Harrison, who remained three years; his successor was Rev. John W. Lowry, the present Pastor.

Universalist.—In April, 1865, a meeting was held at the house of H. W. Loveland, for the purpose of organizing the First Universalist Church of New Haven. In this matter the ladies were the prime movers, and took the most prominent part. The officers elected were Mrs. Col. Whitaker, President; Mrs. Nancy McDonald, Vice President; Mrs. Jane Phelps, Treasurer; Mrs. O. D. Rogers, Secretary. No Pastor was engaged, and meetings were held only at such times as the services of a minister could be secured by special engagement. The first sermon was preached by J. Merrifield, and for two years he officiated in a pastoral relation. Among others who conducted services for this society, were Rev. Spooner, Rev. W. J. Chaplin and Rev. J. P. Chaplin. Recently, services have been conducted at intervals by Rev. M. Crosley, of Fort Wayne. In 1878, the society purchased a lot in the town of New Haven, on which it is proposed to erect a house of worship. Since the organization, however, meetings have been held at the houses of its several members.

THE TOWN OF NEW HAVEN.

The land upon which the original plat of New Haven is located was entered by a Mr. Gundy, who deeded the timber preparatory to clearing the land. It was known for many years as "Gundy's Deedening." Gundy sold the land to Hon. Samuel Hanna, of Fort Wayne, who, in turn, sold it to Eben Burgess. The latter sold it to his son, Henry, who divided it into town lots, and gave it the name of New Haven. It was recorded in June, 1839.

The first store in the village was kept by Henry Burgess, on the north side of the Wabash & Erie Canal, and Eliza Shafer opened a hotel about the same time, near Mr. B.'s store. The Wabash & Erie Canal had then been in operation several years, and Mr. Burgess saw the advantages which would accrue to a town established at such a favorable point. His sagacity was not at fault, and, unlike the majority of that class of villagea denominated "canal towns," New Haven has never lost its busy air; for what was detracted therefrom by the decline of canal traffic, has been more than restored by the railroad.

INCORPORATION.

In June, 1866, John Begue and others presented to the Commissioners of Allen County a petition, accompanied by a map, affidavits, etc., praying for the incorporation of the town of New Haven.

On the 7th day of July, 1866, an election was held at New Haven, to decide whether the majority of its citizens were in favor of having it incorporated as a town. The election resulted favorably with the proposition, and was then declared by the Board to be an incorporated town.

In December, 1867, New Haven was made a voting-precinct, in response to a petition presented by Allen H. Dougall and others, which stated that their voting-place was then inconveniently located, "and praying that the corporate limits of New Haven be established as a voting-precinct."

This incorporation has given to New Haven the benefit of a town government, and the cleanliness of its streets, and the beauty of its residences, stamped it upon the memory of all visitors as a worthy representative of the prosperous Indiana town. The following is a list of its principal business men:

Dry goods and groceries, Whitaker & Schnelker, Schnelker & Buxter; meat markets, Joseph Stark, James Cameron; drugs, R. S. Knode & Co., A. B. Crippin & Son; bakery, Henry Hager; blacksmiths, Joseph Federspiel, B. Federspiel, Jr., & Bro., Edward Lee; cabinet-makers, John Bernreiter & Co.; wagon-maker, Peter Poyry; boot and shoe makers, Miller & Koehn, F. Mack, F. Linniman; physicians, Dr. M. F. Williamson, Dr. R. S. Knode, Dr. L. S. Noll; grocery and meat market, John Brooks; merchant tailor, Carl Gothe; millinery, Mrs. Birchfield; insurance, W. S. Rogers; agent Wabash Railway, R. B. Dickerson; agent United States Express Co., Joseph Lee; tile-factory, Fischer & Hargrave.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Maumee Valley Flouring-Mill.—In 1864, L. M. Rogers, John Begue and Levi Hartzell began the erection of this mill, and completed it in March, 1865. The main building is 36x48 feet, three stories, with a basement. The engine-room is 20x48 feet. The mill has three runs of burls, with a manufacturing capacity of one hundred barrels of flour per day. The original cost of the building was \$14,000. Rogers, Begue & Hartzell continued as its proprietors for three years, when a change was made

in the firm; Mr. Rogers sold his interest to Amasa Powers, and shortly thereafter, Mr. Powers sold to Louis Lepper; Charles Lepper then purchased the interest of John Begue, and the Lepper Brothers then rented the interest of Levi Hartzell. It was then conducted under the firm name of Lepper Brothers, and continued so until 1871. On a certain day, in that year, the engineer permitted the water to run dangerously low in the boiler, and a terrific explosion took place. Both proprietors and the engineer were killed, and the miller, and two boys who were in the upper portion of the building, were badly, though not fatally, injured. The building was ruined, and remained in that condition three years. In 1874, it was purchased by the present proprietors, Joseph Brudi & Co., by whom it was repaired, and has since been successfully operated.

New Haven Flouring-Mill.—This building was erected in 1856, by Amasa Powers, Volney Powers and John A. Powers, and by them conducted for several years under the firm name of Powers Brothers. In 1867, Amasa Powers withdrew, and became identified with the Maumee Valley Mill, and was succeeded by his brothers, John A. and Volney, who still operated the mill under the old name of Power Brothers. Subsequently, Allan H. Dougall purchased the interest of John A. Powers, and the firm name was changed to Powers & Dougall. About a year later, Mr. Dougall sold his interest to Volney Powers, who then became sole proprietor. A short time subsequently, Volney Powers sold one-half of his interest to Charles Stapleford. The latter failed to comply with the terms of sale, when the entire interest reverted to Mr. Powers, by whose heirs the mill is now owned. The main building is 40x50 feet, three stories and basement, with an engine-room 16x50 feet, divided from the main building by a brick wall. The mill, which is now operated by William Knox, has a manufacturing capacity of seventy-five barrels of flour per day.

Planing-Mill.—In 1863, Gustaf Gothe and Carl Brudi erected a frame mill at the east end of New Haven, and supplied it with the necessary machinery for conducting a planing-mill, consisting of two planers, with a full complement of lathes and saws.

In 1865, Carl Brudi sold his interest in the establishment to his brother, Joseph, who is now one of the proprietors.

They saw lumber from the rough log into flooring, lath, shingles, etc., and find a market for their goods in Illinois and other points.

Stave-Factory.—In 1864, B. Schnelker and J. E. McKendry erected a building near the Wabash Railway at New Haven, which they furnished with a complete set of stave machinery. In 1869, Mr. McKendry disposed of his interest in the establishment, when a company was formed, consisting of B. Schnelker, H. Schnelker, John B. Beugnot, Anthony Beugnot and John Begue, by whom it was operated under the firm name of Schnelker, Beugnot & Co., until January, 1874, when John Begue retired from the firm.

In May, 1878, H. Schnelker and Mrs. B. Schnelker purchased the interests of the other partners, since which time the business has been conducted under the firm name of H. Schnelker & Co.

The machinery consists of six saws, one stave-cutter, heading circular, planer, jointer, etc. The firm employ ninety-five operatives, and use annually 12,000 cords of wood, all of which is made into staves, and sold at Quincy, Ill., St. Louis and Hannibal, Mo., and other markets.

A establishment similar to this, on the north side of the canal, is owned and operated by the same firm.

The New Haven "Palladium."—The first copy of this paper was issued October 25, 1872. It is a seven column-paper, and in politics it is independent, but not neutral.

It was founded by Thos. J. Foster, who continued as its editor and proprietor until June 5, 1879, when it was purchased by Orrin D. Rogers, by whom it is now conducted. It is ably edited, and presents a commendable amount of news weekly.

OFFICERS OF THE TOWN OF NEW HAVEN FROM ITS INCORPORATION IN 1866 TO THE PRESENT TIME (1880).

Date.	Justice of the Peace.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.	Marshal.
1866	Samuel Eveland	Henry Burgess	Joseph W. Whitaker	Edward Lea	
1867	Allen H. Dougall	John Begue	"	Levi Reynolds	
1868	"	"	"	James Briderick	
1869	"	"	"	Samuel Harper	
1870	H. H. Eveland	John H. Beugnot	H. B. Bartholomew	Levi Bell	
1871	John Dougall	"	"	J. A. Creppin	
1872	"	H. H. Schnelker	Anthony Beugnot	C. Monahan	
1873	"	"	"	Levi Bell	
1874	"	"	"	James Cameron	
1875	O. D. Rogers	"	"	Edward Keefe	
1876	J. D. Dickler	"	"	J. Dillerback	
1877	M. M. Thompson	Frank J. Manuel	L. S. Noll	Samuel Miller	
1878	Conrad Schwartz	"	E. H. Whitaker	Thomas Meads	
1879	"	D. Dowling	H. H. Schnelker	Edward Keefe	
1880	"	"	"	"	"

TRUSTEES.

Date.	First Ward.	Second Ward.	Third Ward.
1866	Levi Bell	Bernard Schnelker	C. A. Zollinger
1867	"	"	"
1868	"	"	L. M. Rogers*
1869	John B. Schnelker	"	Gustave Gothe
1870	"	"	"
1871	"	"	"
1872	"	George W. Dell	Conrad Schwartz
1873	"	"	"
1874	O. D. Rogers	Edward Lee	Gustave Gothe
1875	Levi Bell	"	"
1876	Mathias Brown	J. B. Dougall	"
1877	Joseph Stark	"	"
1878	"	Herman Schnelker	J. B. Becker
1879	"	"	"
1880	"	J. Fischer	"

*C. A. Zollinger resigned and L. M. Rogers was appointed to fill the vacancy.

NEW HAVEN GRADED SCHOOL.

In 1858, the Trustees of Adams Township erected the present building, which then contained but two rooms, and was conducted as a district school, without grades. After the incorporation of New Haven, this became town property, and two rooms were at once added to the building.

In December, 1866, Dr. James Anderson was employed as Principal, with authority to grade the school and employ his assistants. There is no record of teachers for that year or the two succeeding years. The school record begins with the term commencing in September, 1869. From that time to the present, a complete roster of teachers and members of the Town Board of Education will be given. The first Board (1866) was constituted by L. M. Rogers, C. E. Bryant and John Begue. The balance are as follows:

Teachers for 1869.—Dr. James Anderson, Principal; Miss Cornelia Dickerson, Primary.

Board of Education.—H. P. Bartholomew, Joseph Starke and Allen H. Dougall.

Teachers for 1870 and 1871.—M. B. Maburin, Principal; Robert McDougall, Intermediate; Miss Sallie Bell, Primary.

Board of Education.—H. P. Bartholomew, Allen H. Dougall; H. M. Mason.

Teachers for 1871 and 1872.—William A. Henry, Principal; William C. Pond, Intermediate; Miss Minnie Sugart, Primary.

Board of Education.—R. S. Knode, Allen H. Dougall and Henry M. Mason.

Teachers for 1873.—William A. Henry, Principal; Miss Maggie A. Tower, Intermediate; Miss Josie Williams, Primary.

Board of Education.—Samuel H. Evland, R. S. Knode, Allen H. Dougall.

Teachers for 1874.—W. A. Dickoy, Principal; Miss Maggie A. Tower, Intermediate; Miss Josie Williams, Primary.

Board of Education.—R. S. Knode, Allen H. Dougall and L. M. Rogers.

Teachers for 1875.—W. A. Diekey, Principal; Miss Maggie A. Tower, Intermediate; Miss Josie Williams, Primary.

Board of Education.—Allen H. Dougall, L. M. Rogers and R. S. Knode.

Teachers for 1876.—T. J. Newman, Principal; Miss Maggie A. Tower, Intermediate; Miss Frances Culver, Primary. (Mr. Newman resigned before the close of the term, and was succeeded by J. P. Sharkey.)

Board of Education.—Allen H. Dougall, L. M. Rogers and L. S. Null.

Teachers for 1877.—J. P. Sharkey, Principal; Miss Harriet M. Wheeler, Intermediate; Miss Allie Allen, Primary.

Board of Education.—L. M. Rogers, R. S. Knode, Dr. M. F. Williamson.

Teachers for 1878.—James A. Kibbe, Principal; Miss Harriet M. Wheeler, Intermediate; Miss M. A. Tower, Primary.

Board of Education.—M. F. Williamson, L. M. Rogers and R. S. Knode.

Teachers for 1879.—James A. Kibbe, Principal; Miss Victoria A. Harper, Intermediate; Miss M. A. Tower, Primary. (Miss Tower resigned, and was succeeded by Miss McNair.)

Board of Education.—M. F. Williamson, L. M. Rogers and R. S. Knode.

The number of scholars enrolled at present is 393.

SOCIETIES.

Temperance.—In 1843, a Temperance Society was organized at New Haven, with more than one hundred members. It was not a secret society, but a union of young men and ladies, banded together under a pledge, to abstain from intoxicating drink, and to encourage and persuade others to do so. The first officers were: L. M. Rogers, President; James St. John, Vice President; Dr. P. H. Clark, Secretary; Benjamin St. John, Treasurer. The society was not connected with religion, and from this fact grew a damaging amount of opposition from the churches, whose leaders openly denounced it, however commendable its object, or however successful its results. Through its instrumentality a number of reforms were effected, but the outside pressure was more than it could bear, and within a few years it was disorganized and ceased to exist.

Newman Lodge, No. 376, A., F. & A. M., was instituted February 3, 1868, by W. H. Newman, acting D. G. M., and worked under dispensation until May of the same year, when a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge. The following were the charter members: James Savage, Allen H. Dougall, L. M. Rogers, J. E. Taylor, A. J. Williamson, L. S. Null, Levi Reynolds, A. Reynolds, Henry Burgess, S. W. Critchlow, William Dougall, A. R. Linden, G. W. Linden, C. A. Zollinger, Silas Work.

The first officers were: James Savage, W. M.; Allen H. Dougall, S. W.; L. S. Null, J. W.; John A. McKendry, Treasurer; L. M. Rogers, Secretary; James Critchlow, S. D.; J. E. Taylor, J. D.; A. J. Williamson, Tiler.

The following is a list of officers from that date to the present: 1869—Allen H. Dougall, W. M.; A. J. Williamson, S. W.; J. W. Whitaker, J. W.; George W. Bell, Treasurer; J. H. Anderson, Secretary. 1870—Allen H. Dougall, W. M.; J. W. Whitaker, S. W.; John Brooks, J. W.; S. A. Thompson, Treasurer; Eugene Whitaker, Secretary. 1871—Allen H. Dougall, W. M.; John Brooks, S. W.; J. W. Whitaker, J. W.; G. W. Bell, Treasurer; Eugene Whitaker, Secretary.

At the election held December 25, 1871, the following officers were chosen: Allen H. Dougall, W. M.; John Brooks, S. W.; L. S. Null, J. W.; J. W. Whitaker, Treasurer; Eugene Whitaker, Secretary. 1872—A. H. Dougall, W. M.; J. W. Whitaker, S. W.; H. W. Loveland, J. W.; G. W. Bell, Treasurer; Eugene Whitaker, Secretary. 1873—John Brooks, W. M.; J. W. Whitaker, S. W.; J. Kirkham, J. W.; G. W. Bell, Treasurer; Reuben B. Hoops, Secretary. 1874—L. S. Null, W. M.; John Kirkham, S. W.; E. B. Whitaker, J. W.; G. W. Bell, Treasurer; Samuel Miller, Secretary. 1875—John Kirkham, W. M.; E. B. Whitaker, S. W.; Samuel Miller, J. W.; J. W. Whitaker, Treasurer; A. C. Null, Secretary. 1876—H. W. Loveland, W. M.; E. B. Whitaker, S. W.; S. Miller, J. W.; Joseph W. Whitaker, Treasurer; A. C. Null, Secretary. 1877—E. B. Whitaker, W. M.; J. W. Whitaker, S. W.; J. A. Crippen, J. W.; John Brooks, Treasurer; Samuel Miller, Secretary. 1878—J. W. Whitaker, W. M.; Samuel Miller, S. W.; Joseph Black, J. W.; John Brooks, Treasurer; J. A. Crippen, Secretary.

The above-named officers, elected December 9, 1878, for a term of one year, still occupy their respective stations. The next election will be held in December, 1879.

The Lodge is now in good working order, having twenty-seven members in good standing. Its assets are \$300. Its meetings are held in the neatly furnished lodge-rooms, and are generally well attended.

New Haven Lodge, No. 253, I. O. O. F., received a dispensation February 20, 1866, signed by T. B. McCarty, G. M., and was instituted on the evening of March 6, of the same year, by William Kean, D. D. G. M., assisted by B. H. Tower, Platte J. Wise and others. The following were the charter members: L. M. Rogers, J. W. Whitaker, James Dawkins, William McIntosh, A. Whitney and A. M. Taylor. The first elective officers were: L. M. Rogers, N. G.; A. Whitney, V. G.; J. W. Whitaker, Secretary; Henry Burgess, Permanent Secretary; E. W. Green, Treasurer.

On the evening of organization, nine persons were admitted by card, viz., Henry Burgess, William Sugart, H. B. Bartholomew, John Begue, E. H. Phelps, E. W. Green, H. G. Dawkins, Charles A. Zollinger and James Nuttles; and to complete the organization, the degrees were conferred upon J. W. Whitaker, John Begue, Henry Burgess, William Sugart, H. G. Dawkins and E. W. Green, after which the following persons were received into the Lodge by initiation: W. S. Bell, P. S. Beugnot, W. M. Bell, J. L. Bryant, C. E. Bryant, L. S. Null, R. D. Nuttle, G. W. Bentley and G. W. Bell.

The Lodge received its charter May 16, 1876. The first meeting was held in the third story of Burgess' Block, which is still occupied as the Lodge room.

In this Lodge 117 persons have, at various times, been initiated, and 29 united by card; making a total of 146. Fourteen members have died, and fifty-two have withdrawn to unite with, or organize, other lodges; and from these causes the present membership of New Haven Lodge is reduced to eighty.

The following is a list of the Noble Grands of this Lodge, from its organization to the present time (1879): L. M. Rogers, Alanson Whitney, J. W. Whitaker, Henry Burgess, E. W. Green, C. A. Zollinger, William McIntosh, L. S. Null, William Sugart, H. G. Dawkins, R. S. Knode, Volney Powers, W. S. Rogers, L. M. Rogers (re-elected), G. W. Bell, M. M. Thompson, E. S. McDonald, Joseph Stark, Thomas Meads, John Nail, Jacob Butler, O. S. Harrison, John Barrow, John Dawkins, W. S. Bell.

Since the organization of the Lodge, ninety brethren have been relieved—the amount paid for such relief being \$1,331.65; for burial of the dead, \$465; for relief of Odd Fellows' widows, \$120.

Scarcely any Lodge within the jurisdiction of Indiana has enjoyed more uninterrupted prosperity than this. Its officers and members are all fully awake to their duties as Odd Fellows, and all manifest a lively interest in the good of the Order.

The value of Lodge property is as follows:

Cash	\$210 87
Notes (secured)	297 25
Real Estate	2,500 00
Value of Cemetery	12,500 00
Total	\$15,507 62

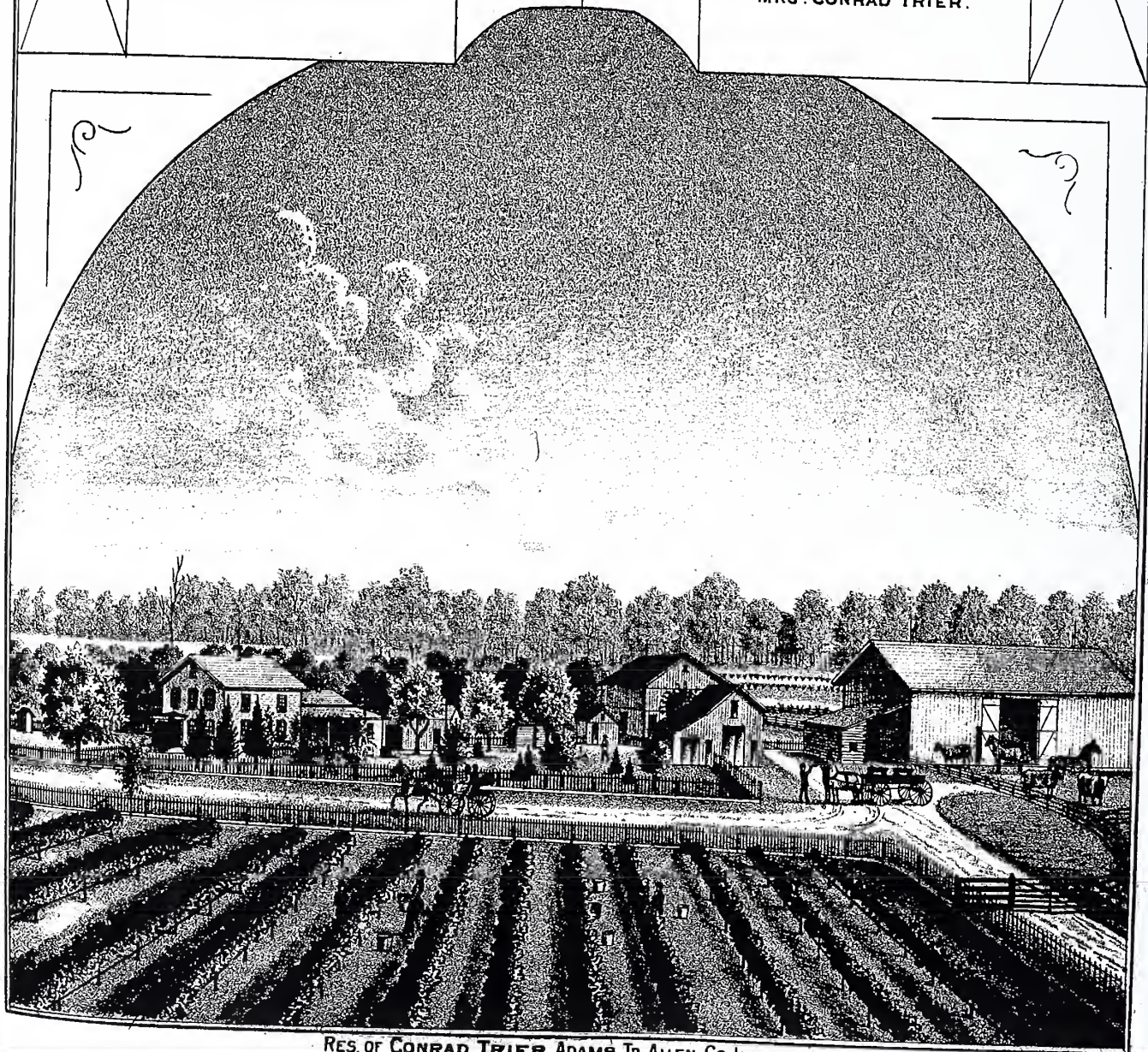




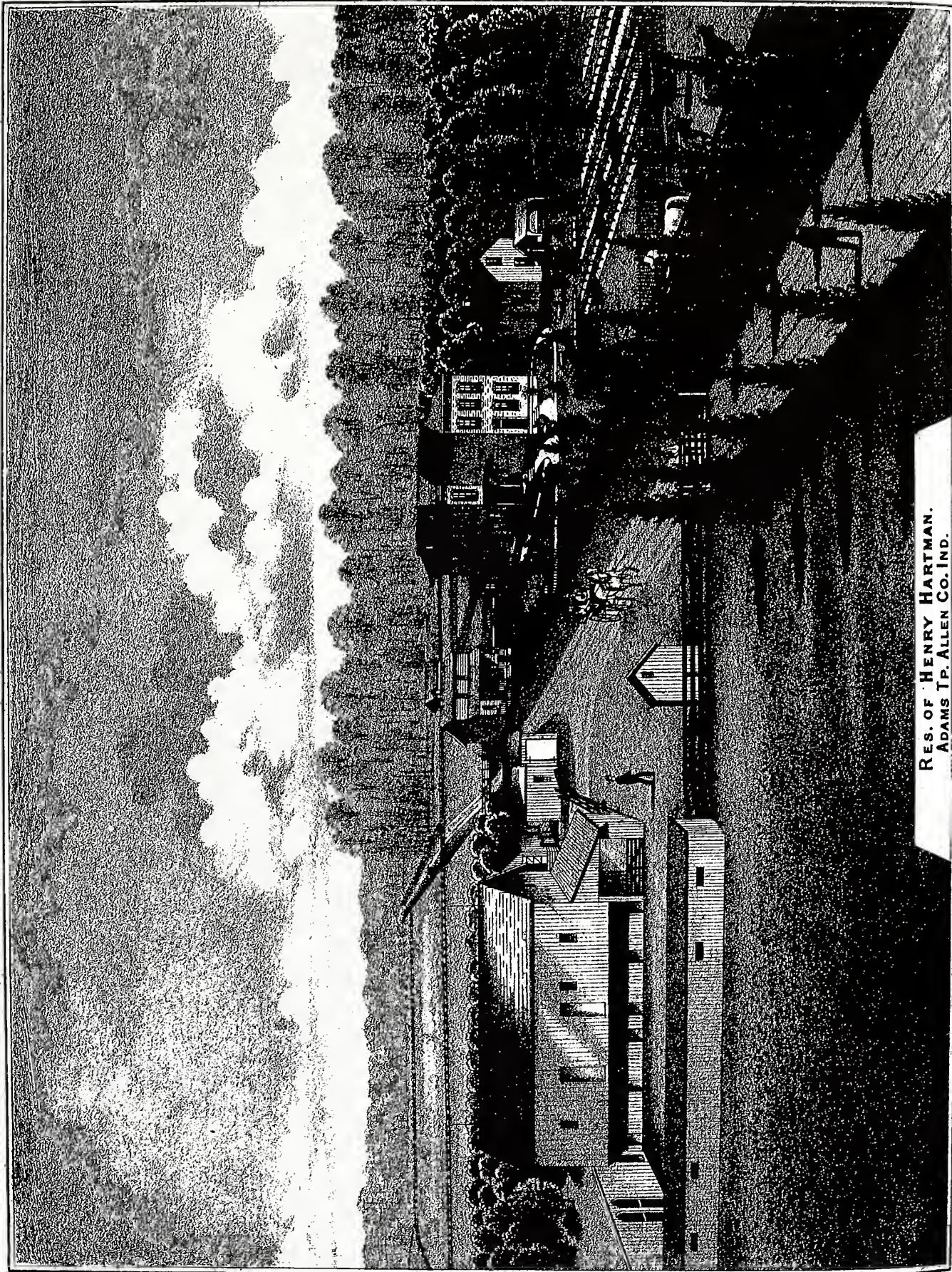
CONRAD TRIER.



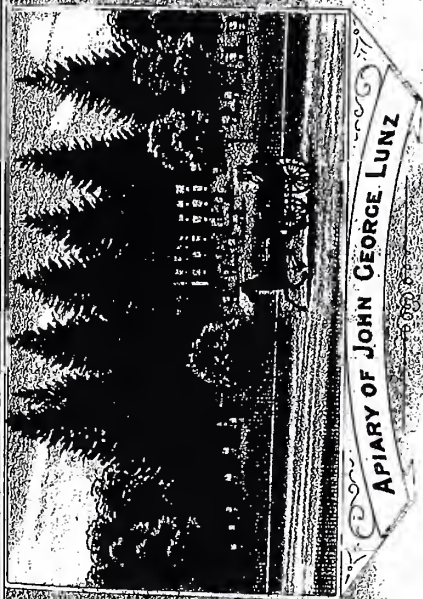
MRS. CONRAD TRIER.



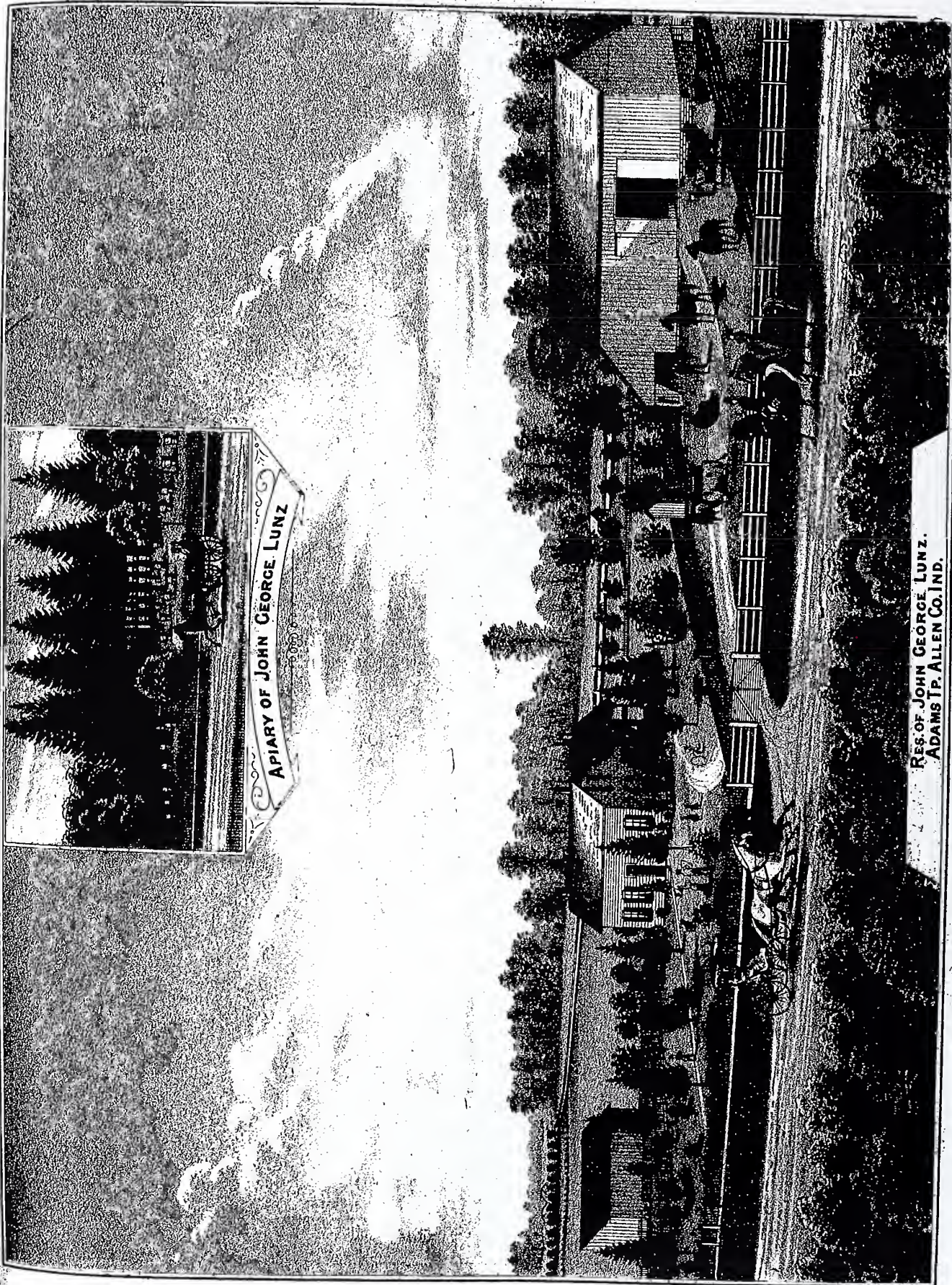
RES. OF CONRAD TRIER, ADAMS TP. ALLEN CO. INDIANA



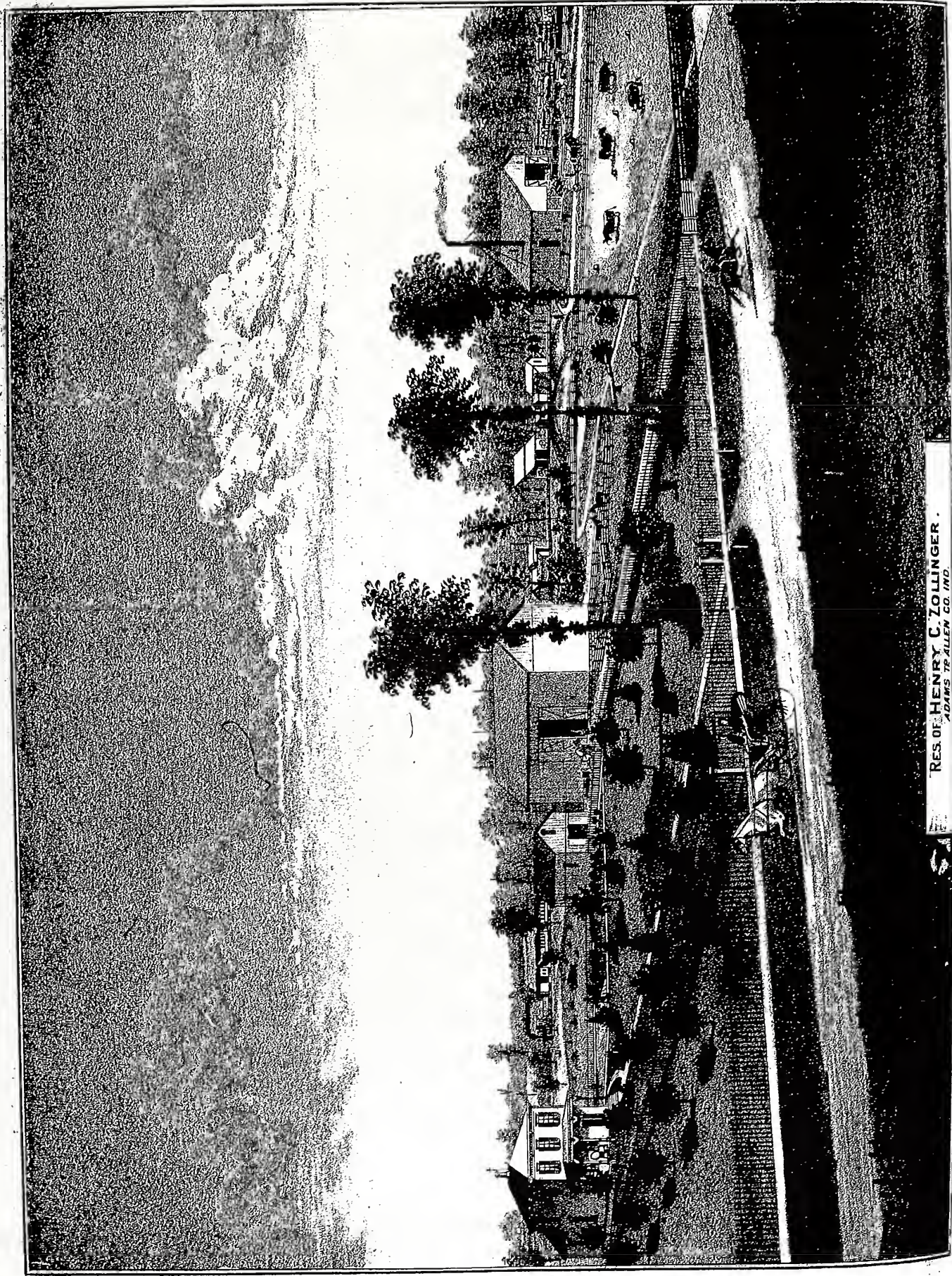
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ADAMS TP. ALLEN CO. IND.



APIARY OF JOHN GEORGE LUNZ

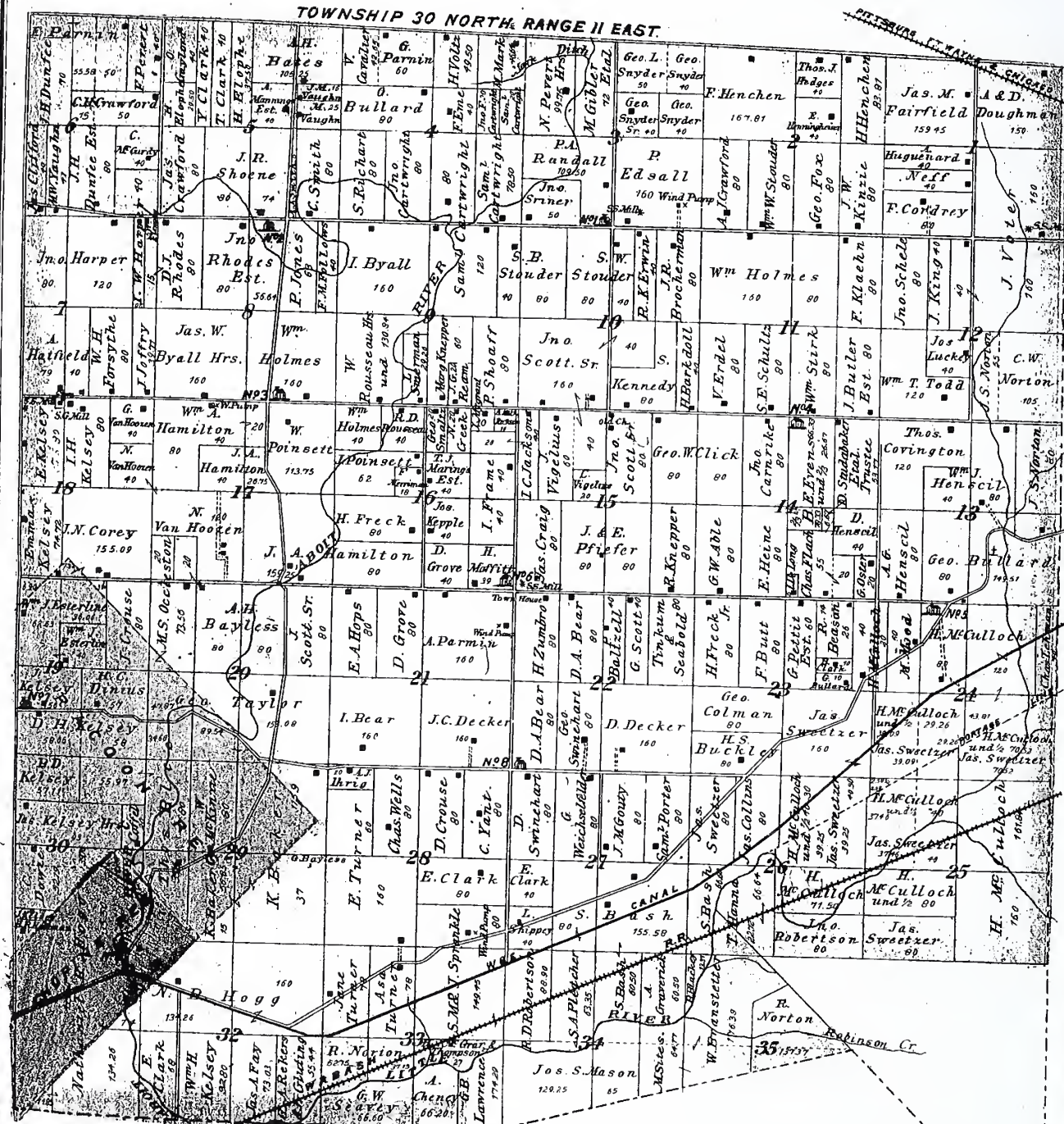


RES. OF JOHN GEORGE LUNZ.
ADAMS TP. ALLEN CO. IND.



RES. OF HENRY C. ZOLLINGER.
ADAMS TRAILER CO. IND.

TOWNSHIP 30 NORTH, RANGE 11 EAST.

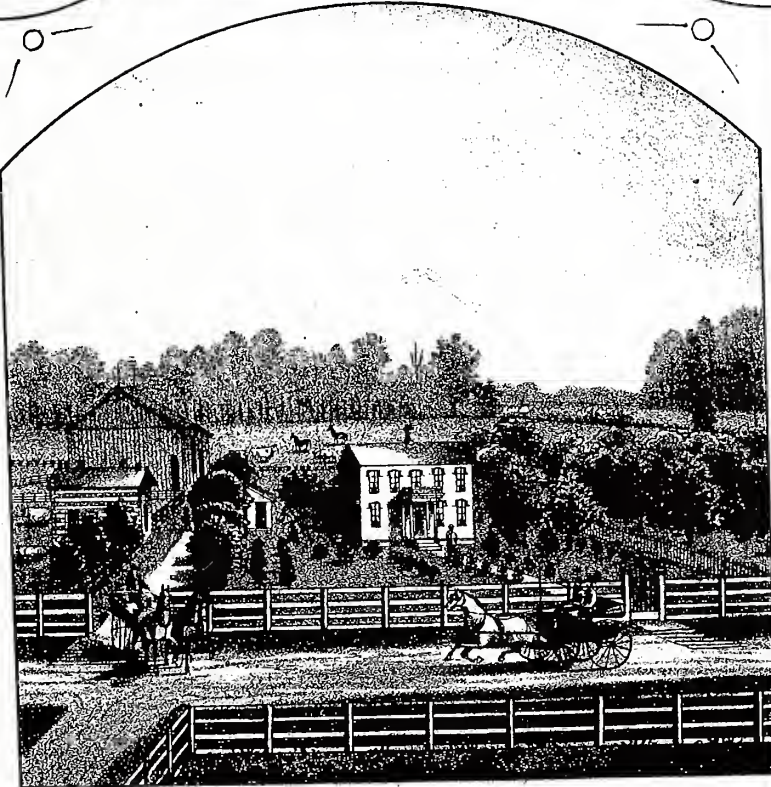




DAVID SWINEHEART



MRS. CATHERINE A. SWINEHEART



RES. OF DAVID SWINEHEART
ABOUT TP. ALLEN CO. IND.

ABOIT TOWNSHIP.

BY L. H. NEWTON.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARY.

Aboit is situated in the western part of Allen County, and comprises Township 30 north, of Range 11 east. Those boundaries were established by the Board of County Commissioners, at the May session, 1836, and in March, 1843, it was ordered "that so much of Aboit Township as lies south of Little River, be attached to the township of Pleasant." Aboit is bounded on the north by Lakes Township, east by Wayne Township, south by Pleasant Township, west by Whitely County, and contains 34.55 square miles.

STREAMS AND WATER-COURSES.

Aboit River—the principal stream—flows through the township from north to south, joining Little River near Aboit Station, on the Wabash Railway. Little River—a tributary to the Wabash—waters the southeastern part of the township. Bullard's Run is a small brook which has its source in a series of springs, and, flowing in a southerly direction, joins Little River at the point of Section 25. There are other small streams to which no names have been assigned.

The name "Aboit" is evidently a corruption of the name originally given to the creek by the French. On the bank of this creek, in 1780, a battle took place between the Indians and the French forces, led by Col. La Balm. The latter were overwhelmed and slaughtered, and from this circumstance the place was called "Abattoir," the "slaughter-house."

SURFACE AND SOIL.

The surface is of that undulating character so pleasing to the eye and so gratifying to the agriculturist, as it dispenses with a tedious and expensive system of drainage so often necessary in lowlands. From the nature of the land, all surplus water finds its way to the creeks, and from them to the rivers, and the soil is always in a tillable condition. It is composed chiefly of a rich black loam, with a substratum of clay. It produces excellent qualities of wheat, fruit, and all varieties of products, which, in this latitude, reward the farmer for his toil.

There is nothing approaching the nature of a prairie, and every acre of farming land has been redeemed from a wilderness. Among the timber which originally covered the township, was maple, linn, buckeye, beech, walnut and oak. Of the latter, there are many thousands of feet still standing, and oak is the prevailing timber as an article of commerce.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

On the 24th day of September, 1833, Enoch Turner, Richard Andrew, William E. Gouty and Richard Clark, with their families (making a total of about thirty souls), came to the township to inaugurate the work of the pioneer. All were natives of Maryland, and settled near each other, thus forming a neighborhood, which, in later years, came to be known among those who came after them, as "the Maryland Settlement." Of these first adventurers in the wilds of Aboit, Enoch Turner alone now survives. He still lives on the farm upon which he settled nearly a half-century ago. He was a strong man and possessed of great courage, and set about his work with an energy which only those in the same position can exercise, and what is true of him is equally true of his associates. All seemed to have been actuated by the injunction, "Make hay while the sun shines," only paraphrased into "Make a farm while you are young, for the days will come when your failing strength must look to the savings of these days for its reward—its support for the remainder of life." With this motto in view they worked, and in the enjoyment of the competence thus honestly earned, the only survivor of that community now lives, honored and esteemed by all.

Jesse Vermilyea settled in the township in the same year. It would be only a repetition to portray his characteristics, for the pioneers were alike in all essential particulars. Industry, economy and hard work made up the daily routine of their existence, and when these traits are mentioned as belonging to an individual, they may be applied collectively to all his associates, for those who failed to possess them soon found their neighbors surpassing them, saw the fertility of their farms enhanced, their clearings increase, and their prosperity grow to a ratio commensurate with their industry, while their own remained almost as they had entered them, and the days spent in idleness, in hunting and fishing came back like specters to haunt them, and like drones in the hive they were driven out by the working bees and returned to the places from which they came, or else, with a good lesson in mind, sought newer localities where they could begin with beginners and keep pace with the march of improvement. Jesse Vermilyea was a prominent man in the township, and took an active part in its development and improvement. He was of a kind, social disposition, and gained friends who clung to him during life.

Lot S. Bayless and Benjamin Rogers were the next settlers; they came early in 1834, and both cleared large farms. Mr. Rogers remained in the township until his decease. Mr. Bayless subsequently removed to Dakota Territory, where he now resides.

William Hamilton, a native of New York, came in the spring of 1835, and purchased a tract of land, to which he removed his family in the ensuing fall. He remained in the township until death, and bequeathed to his heirs a fine estate and a munificent fortune.

George Bullard, a native of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., came in November, 1835. He brought his family overland in a wagon, but sent his household goods by other parties to Perrysburg, Ohio, whence they were conveyed in pirogues to their destination. He purchased 240 acres on Section 13, which he cleared almost without assistance. He planted a small field of corn in the spring of 1836, and reaped it in the following fall; but he was here two years before he reaped a crop of wheat. He has grown with the township, and his prosperity has increased with its prosperity. He is now the possessor of one of the finest farms in the township, and is regarded as one of its substantial farmers. His labor has returned him a rich reward, and in the declining years of his life he enjoys a fortune well earned, and the respect and confidence of his fellow-men. He was early elected Justice of the Peace, and served in that capacity for twenty-six years.

Raburn Beeson, a native of Greene County, Ohio, is among the early settlers of this township. He came to Allen County with his parents in March, 1826, and worked on the farm of his father, Richard Beeson, in Wayne Township, until 1839. In that year, he purchased a tract of land in Aboit Township, upon which he located shortly after. This he cleared and improved, and, at a later date, traded it for another farm. He traded farms with his neighbors at various times, but finally located permanently on the farm upon which he now resides. He has always been an industrious man, and is highly esteemed by his neighbors.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first hewed-log house was begun by George Bullard in the spring of 1836. He fell ill during its construction, and the work stopped; but he completed it immediately after his recovery. It was plastered inside, and was subsequently weather-boarded, making it a very substantial house, and a very pretentious one for that time. It occupied the site of his present residence.

The first brick house was erected by Jesse Vermilyea in 1839. The material for its construction was manufactured by him from the clay on his farm.

The first orchard was set out by George Bullard in 1837, and is still fruitful.

In the same year (1837), the first school was taught in a cabin on the farm of George Bullard. It was a subscription school, and Mr. Bullard donated the stove and boarded the teacher.

The first religious meeting was held at the house of Richard Andrew in 1834, by Rev. James Holman, of the M. E. Church. Mr. Andrew's house was the regular place of meeting until a short time prior to his death, when the meetings were removed to a log schoolhouse, then recently erected in the vicinity.

At his house a class was organized, under the auspices of this denomination, in 1836; this was the first religious organization in the township. There were twelve members; Rev. Stephen R. Ball was the minister in charge of the circuit to which the class belonged, and services were conducted once in four weeks. In 1842, they erected a log building, to serve the double purpose of a church and schoolhouse. The ground was donated by Enoch Turner, on whose farm the building was erected. They have maintained their organization, but have never employed a permanent pastor. Meetings are now held in the schoolhouse, on Section 22, one Sunday in each month.

Jesse Vermilyea kept a small stock of merchandise (the first in the township) with which he carried on a limited trade with the Indians. He did not, however, open a store, and there is not now a store in the township.

In 1848, Lot S. Bayless erected the first saw-mill in the township. It was built on the Aboit River, and received its motive power from that stream. Five years later, William Hamilton erected a saw-mill on the same stream.

The first white child born in the township was a son of Jesse Vermilyea; he was born in the spring of 1833, and died in the fall of the same year.

Martin Kelley and Miss Mary Andrew were married at the home of the bride's parents in December, 1834. This was the first wedding in the township, and was solemnized by Rev. James Holman. All the parties in the ceremony are now deceased.

The first cemetery was donated by Enoch Turner in 1834, and the space allotted for interment is now nearly all occupied. The first corpse here interred was that of a young Irish boy, who had been adopted into the family of Jesse Vermilyea. His father was a dissipated man, and frequently remained away from home for weeks at a time in his drunken carousals. During such a spree, his wife died, neglected, and in the depths of misery. Jesse Vermilyea immediately took the boy into his own family, where he found a good home, but died young.

Aboit Post Office was established in 1839, at the house of Jesse Vermilyea, who was appointed Postmaster, and held the position for a number of years. At one time it was abolished, but subsequently re-established, and is now kept at the house of Mr. Stouter.

The first election was held at the house of Richard Andrews in 1836. Richard Andrews and Samuel Dunlap were elected Justices of the Peace. In 1849, Levi Moore donated a lot from his farm upon which to erect a church—stipulating that it should be a union church, and open to all denominations; that it should be finished, fenced in, and kept in repair; and unless these provisions were complied with, the lot would revert to the owner of the farm. After a few years, the property passed into the hands of Mr. Scott, its present proprietor. The building was never finished, and the agreement was violated by this fact; but meetings were held at intervals by the various denominations, and Mr. Scott refused to reclaim the ground. During the war of the rebellion, some of the ministers insisted upon delivering political sermons, and enunciating their own principles from the pulpit. The congregations were divided as to their sympathies with the contending armies, withdrew, and refused their support to the church. It grew weaker, and was finally abandoned, and is now in a neglected and unsafe condition.

CONCLUSION.

From a record of past events we pass to a contemplation of the present. Aboit has taken her place as one of the foremost townships of the county; the forests of earlier years have disappeared, and rich farms are cultivated on lands formerly covered with thickets, which would have discouraged any but the men who first began the work of improvement within its limits. What they left unfinished at their death their descendants have nobly carried out, and the characteristics of their fathers fall to them as a part of their inheritance. Energy and industry are not less marked in the sons than in the fathers, though under different circumstances. They have not the same obstacles to contend with, and their labor meets with a more speedy recompense.

While excelling as an agricultural district, Aboit has acquired some distinction as a live-stock market, and much care has been bestowed by some of its citizens upon the propagation of a fine breed of cattle, hogs and sheep. Among

the citizens engaged in this enterprise are Messrs. Growcock, W. J. Esterline, J. N. Corey, D. Russean, W. A. Hamilton, W. A. Kolsey, D. Swineheart, A. H. Bates and I. N. Corey, all of whom exhibited fine specimens of stock at the last agricultural fair.

DAVID SWINEHEART.

Daniel and Margaret (Keen) Swineheart, both natives of Center Co., Penn., were early settlers of Stark County, Ohio, and there their son David (the subject of this sketch) was born in the year 1823. Attaining the age of twenty-five, he came to Allen County, where, two years later (1850), in Aboit Township, he married Miss Catharine Ann Crouse, daughter of Baruey Crouse, of Somerset County, Penn. They are the parents of eight children, in order of age as follows—Henry, born in 1851, married Miss Lizzie Robertson, and resides in Whitley County, this State; Melissa Jane, born in 1854, married Thomas Kline, and they, too, reside in Whitley County; James B., born in 1856, married Miss Mary Cepble, and lives in the "old house" at home; Christene R., born in 1858; Armadilla Sevilla (deceased), born in 1860; La Fayette, born in 1862; Sherman, born in 1865; and David Allen, born in 1868, all of whom reside at home except those living in Whitley County and the one deceased.

In religion, Mr. Swineheart inclines to the Lutheran faith. In politics, a Democrat. Though not a seeker of public trusts, he has been called to fill—with credit to himself—some of the offices of his township. Toward public enterprises beneficial to his community, he has tendered a liberal hand. Yet, withal, he has looked well to his own prosperity and success. Always frank, and always hospitable to friend and stranger, a kind husband and father, he and his worthy lady enjoy the respect and esteem of all who know them.

CEDAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

BY L. H. NEWTON.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARY.

Cedar Creek is situated in the northern part of Allen County, and is bounded as follows: North by De Kalb County, east by Springfield Township, south by Milan and St. Joseph Townships, west by Perry Township.

STREAMS AND WATER-COURSES.

St. Joseph River traverses the township from northeast to southwest. Cedar Creek flows through the western portion, joining St. Joseph River at a point near the village of Cedarville. There are also four small streams, or branches, flowing in a direction parallel with the course of Cedar Creek, and finding an outlet in the St. Joseph.

The general character of the surface is undulating, terminating in bluff banks along the margins of the principal streams.

The soil is of clay, intermixed with sand, and produces, in great abundance, all the fruits and cereals indigenous to this climate.

Until 1837, Cedar Creek formed a part of the territory included in the comprehensive boundaries of St. Joseph Township, as established by the first Board of Commissioners of Allen County, but in September of that year it was ordered by the Board that Township 32 north, of Range 13 east, be an organized township, to be known as Cedar Creek. It was thus made to comprise a Congressional Township, with an area of 35.58 square miles, 23,026.61 acres.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Prior to the date of its cession to the white man, the territory of this township had been penetrated by French missionaries, who came to administer to the spiritual needs of its savage possessors. They left nothing from which can be gathered their names, or any authentic account of their labors.

After the territory came into possession of the white man, traces of their existence were discovered in various portions of the township. On one occasion William Müller, soon after his arrival, was walking through the woods near his cabin, and saw some carved figures in the bark of a beech-tree, which upon closer examination, proved to be a French inscription, with the date 1772, followed by a cross. The inscription bore evidence of being of no recent date, but whether so old as it purported to be will of course ever be shrouded in doubt. The fact of this having been a missionary station was established by events which occurred in later years, and which will be recorded in another part of this chapter.

After it was vacated by the Indians, the soil of this township remained untenanted until 1833; then a Mr. Wood, in quest of a Western home, located on the bank of Cedar Creek, where he erected a cabin and passed the winter. This one season seemed to satisfy his desire for association with a new country, and in the following spring he decided to embrace the first opportunity of returning to New York, his native State. This opportunity presented itself in the succeeding spring.

Jacob Notestine, with his family, came to the township in a flat-boat, and while their goods were being disembarked, it came to the ears of Mr. Wood that

a boat was at the landing. He interviewed the proprietor, who, on the following day, pushed his boat up to Wood's cabin, on Cedar Creek, and the disheartened adventurer embarked with his household goods for a more convenient locality.

Jacob Notestine was a man who came with a full realization of what he would have to encounter in the woods, and as the hardships of pioneer life fell upon him, he met them with a determined courage, knowing that time and industry would in a measure, smooth his thorny pathway. On the 15th day of July, 1830, he settled in Fort Wayne, having left Fairfield County, Ohio, about two weeks previously. He had a family of thirteen children, of whom six are now living. Peter and Daniel are substantial farmers in this township; Aaron and Isaiah reside in Kansas.

Mr. Notestine remained nineteen years in the township, during which time he proved himself equal to the task of making life profitable in the wilderness. He cleared a fine farm, upon which he lived until the close of his life in December, 1853.

John Manning, from Mercer County, Ohio, settled in the township in the spring of 1834, a few days subsequent to the arrival of Jacob Notestine. He selected a tract of land on Section 15, which he cleared and improved, and upon which he resided during life. This farm is now owned by Benjamin Schlatter. His sons, William and Amos Manning, now reside in El River Township. He was a man of industrious habits and great energy, and was universally esteemed throughout the settlement.

William Müller came from Ohio and settled on his present farm in 1836. He was then a young man and full of life and energy, so indispensable to one in his position. From Beckett's Branch to the spot which he had chosen for his home, he was compelled to cut his way through the woods. After felling some trees and erecting a cabin, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there was married to the lady who, ever since, has been his companion and helpmeet. He has cleared and improved a fine farm, upon which he still resides.

Louis Nettlehurst settled in the township soon after William Müller, and cleared a farm on Section 18, where he died within a few years after his arrival.

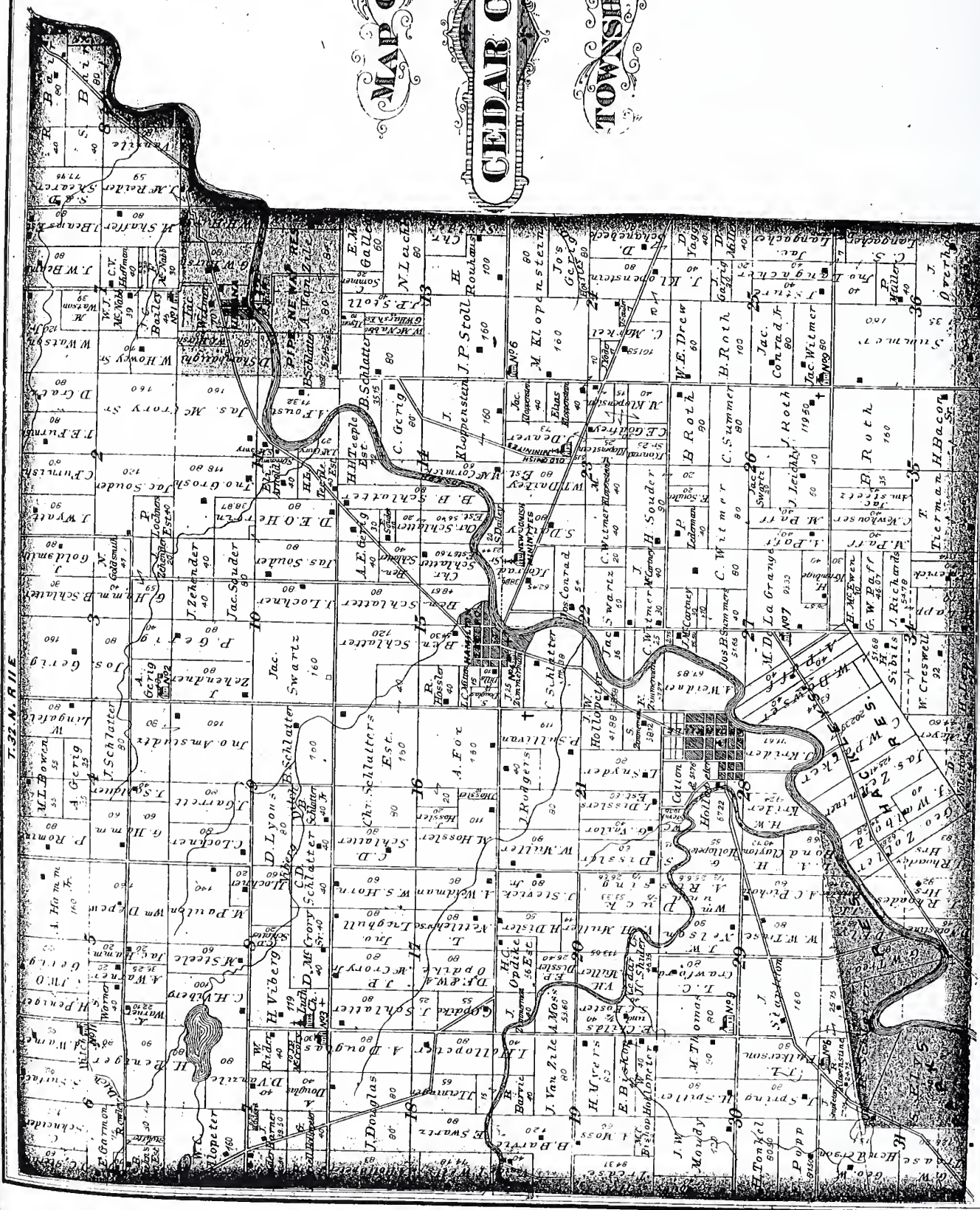
Peter Sullivan and John Rogers came in the same year (1836). Both are natives of Ireland, and have always been firm friends. They lived near each other in Pennsylvania and emigrated to Indiana in company. Both have cleared the land they then purchased and converted it into fine farms. They still reside in the township, respected by all who know them.

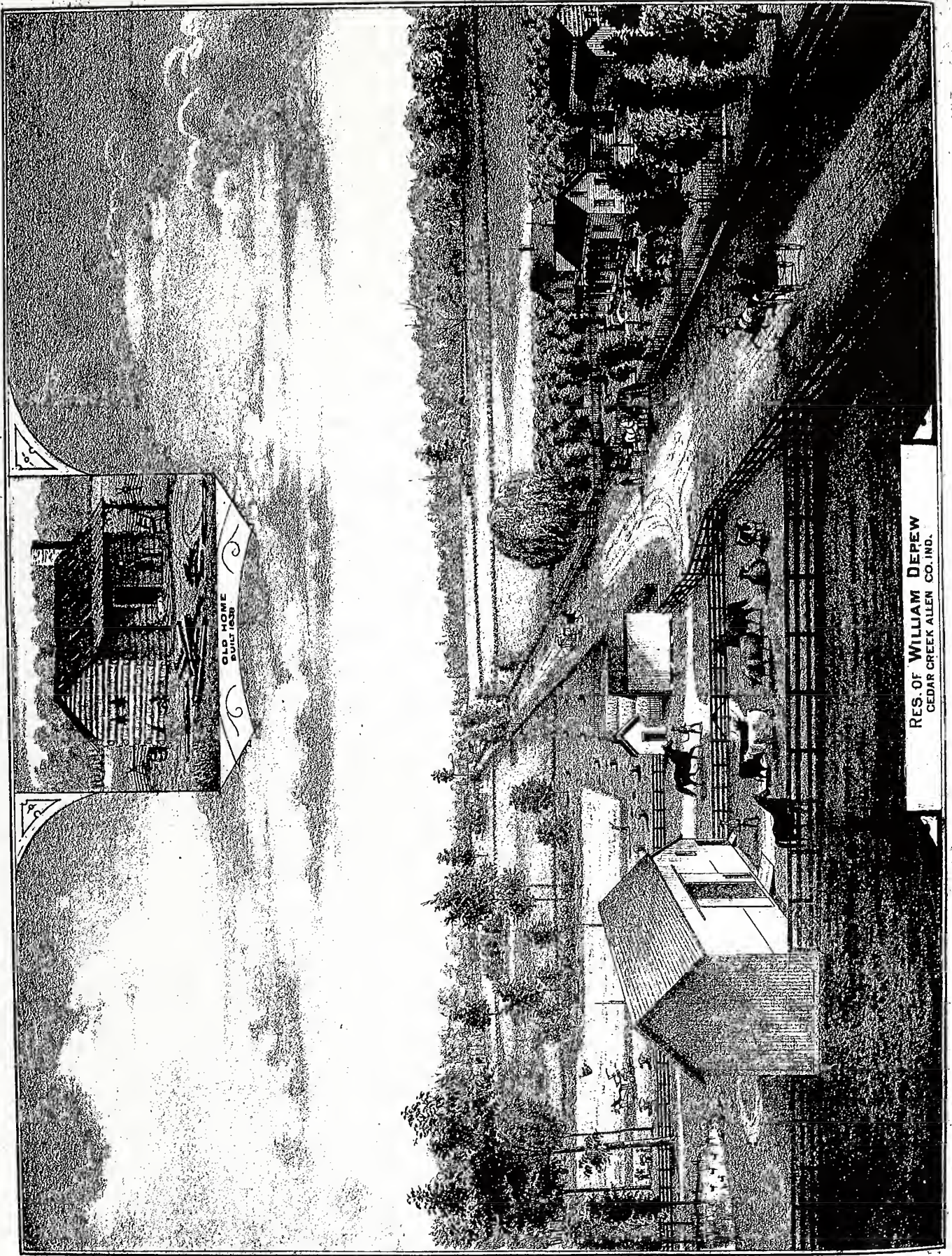
John Baker and William Berry came in 1836. Baker was a native of Mercer County, Ohio, and settled with his family on a tract of heavily timbered land, from which he developed a good farm. About ten years later, he sold his farm and removed to St. Joseph, Mo. His companion, Mr. Berry, was also a native of Mercer County, Ohio. He located on the farm now owned by the heirs of Christian Schlatter, and remained engaged in its cultivation until his removal to the West.

Mosca Sivotts, an early settler of St. Joseph Township, settled in Cedar Creek in 1838. He remained here until death, and was buried on his own farm, which is now owned by Mrs. Sebastian Schlatter.

CEDAR GREEK

TONKIN





RES. OF WILLIAM DEPEW
CEDAR CREEK ALLEN CO. IND.

OLD HOME
BUILT 1838

William and Joseph Shields, John Haakley, Aaron Paff, William Bowser, John Hagau, Henry Updyke, Abraham Fulkerson, Harmon Lydecker, Joseph Silvers, John B. Blue and — Jones were among the early settlers of the township, arriving between the years 1837 and 1840.

EARLY EVENTS.

Jacob Notestine and John Manning planted the first corn in 1834, and sowed the first wheat, in the following fall.

Jacob Notestine set out the first orchard in 1836. He bought the trees from John Chapman (sliss Johnny Appleseeds), a character well known by the older residents of the county. This orchard is still thrifty and bears fruit annually.

The first road was surveyed through the township in 1835, being a continuation of the road surveyed in the preceding year as far as Jacob Notestine's farm. In this year, it was made a State road, and called the Fort Wayne and St. Joseph road.

Mary, daughter of Potor Notestine, was the first white child born in the township. She was born in the fall of 1834, and died later in the same year.

The first marriage was celebrated in 1840, between Nelson Grubb and Miss Martha A. Notestine, at the residence of the bride's parents. In the same year, William Manning and Miss Eliza Murray, and Amos Manning and Miss Rouch, were united in the holy bonds.

The first store was kept by Thomas Hamilton in 1838-39 near the present site of Maxfield & Co.'s flouring-mill at Hamilton. E. L. Knight opened a store about the same time in the half-completed mill building at that village. This mill was built by William G. Ewing, and was the first in the township.

Stout Price was the first blacksmith. He came to the township in 1840, and erected his forge in a little log cabin, near the site of Hamilton. After that village was platted, he removed to the place now occupied by a shop of the same character, belonging to John Schoorpf. Samuel Cassady was associated with Price as partner, and subsequently opened a shop in the building vacated by the latter.

John Dever was the first wagon-maker in the township. He opened his shop in 1839 or 1840, and conducted his trade successfully for a number of years. He is now one of the proprietors of the Leo Flouring-Mills.

The first schoolhouse was built near the center of the township in 1837. It was situated near the swamp, and was quite inaccessible, as there were no roads leading to it, and few children within the vicinity. It was never used for the purpose, and was left to decay. The public-school system was inaugurated in 1857, and within a few years, each district was supplied with a school building. Of this class there are now ten in the township, having 593 scholars enrolled.

The first election was held in the school-house in 1837. The voting-precinct was so remote from the inhabited part of the township, that not more than half of the voters found their way to it. It was then ordered that the election be held thereafter at the house of John Manning. At the election which took place at the log schoolhouse, Joseph Silvers and John B. Blue were elected Justices of the Peace, and Thomas Wilson, Constable.

The first post office in the township was established in 1847, two years previous to the platting of the village of Hamilton. It was known as Leo Post Office, and John Manning was appointed Postmaster. The office was kept at the store of John B. Blue, who acted as Deputy. The mail was carried from Fort Wayne to the northwestern towns in Ohio, and the southern towns in Michigan; and Leo was a point on the route. Jeremiah Bowen was the contractor, and his sons, Mason and Marvin, rode the horses used for the mail service.

The first religious meeting was held at the house of Jacob Notestine, in 1836, by Rev. Hickland, of the Methodist Protestant Church. In 1838, a class was organized under the auspices of this denomination, and received accessions from the Methodist Episcopal and United Brethren Churches. They held meetings at irregular intervals, in private houses, and at a later date, in the schoolhouse on Section 32; maintaining an organization until the members of the Methodist and United Brethren Churches withdrew to organize their respective denominations.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal.—The members of this denomination organized a class in 1845, under the ministerial offices of Rev. Dowd, and held meetings at Silver's Schoolhouse until 1851. In that year, they erected a log church on the farm of Wesley Holloper, and maintained services for several years. Finally, some of its members withdrew and organized churches nearer their homes. Mount Olivet Church and Robinson Chapel are its successors. Its membership was weakened by their withdrawal, and it soon ceased to be used as a church. In 1851, the Methodists organized at Hamilton, and held meeting at the house of Henry McEwen. Rev. Andrew Holloper was in charge of the circuit to which it was attached, and officiated as Pastor—holding meetings once a month. In 1857, they erected a small frame church at Hamilton, in which they worshiped until 1878. The building was then sold, and the congregation purchased one of larger dimensions, which they repaired, and in which they now worship. They have a membership of forty, and the Church is under the pastoral care of Rev. Wolverton.

In 1869, the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, living at Cedarville, erected at that point a neat frame church, which is also under the pastoral care of Rev. Wolverton at present.

Catholic.—St. Bonifacius' Church was organized in 1850, by Rev. Father Benoit, and Rev. Father Bacones, with forty families. Services were held at private houses until 1856, at which time they erected their present church building in the village of Hamilton. Services are now held every alternate Sunday, by Rev. Father M. P. Fallize.

United Brethren.—In February, 1861, a class of this denomination was organized at Hamilton, with fifty constituent members. Rev. Jonathan Thomas was their Pastor. Soon after the organization, they erected a church at Hamilton, in which they held services until 1875. The building was a frame, 36x48 feet, and cost \$1,200. In 1875, it was sold to the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and, in the same year, a new edifice was erected at Cedarville, 30x40 feet. It was dedicated by Elder David Holmes in April, 1877. The following named ministers have officiated as Pastors of the Church: Revs. William Moffett, J. Lower, G. W. Stewart, G. W. Tuttle, Jonathan Thomas, J. K. Alwood, E. Miller, M. Mothlen, J. W. Martin, D. B. Keller, G. W. Dinius, G. W. Redman. The present number of members is fifty; Rev. J. W. Martin, present Pastor.

The Sunday school was organized soon after the Church, and, while the congregation remained at Hamilton, it was only conducted during the summer. Since its removal to Cedarville, however, it has been maintained throughout the year. It has seventy scholars enrolled, and, during the past year, had an average attendance of forty-nine. John Stevick is the present Superintendent.

German Baptist.—Until 1876, the members of this denomination residing in Cedar Creek Township went to the southern part of De Kalb County to attend religious services. In June of that year, they withdrew from the Church there, and purchased the building formerly used as a house of worship by the Methodists at Hamilton, converting it into a church of their own denomination. It was dedicated by Rev. Jesse Calberd, of Kosciusko County, Ind. Rev. Harrison Ellison is the present Pastor, and the Church now has fifty members.

Mennonite.—The first services by this denomination were held in 1852, at the house of Jacob Saunders, by Rev. Craber; and at this meeting the society was organized. Meetings were held regularly thereafter at the houses and barns of members of the congregation, until 1874. In the summer of that year, they erected a frame church, about a mile east of Hamilton, which now has a membership of 100.

In 1860, several members withdrew from the Church, and organized a second church of the same denomination though independent of the old society.

A difference in views caused the separation, and the disaffected element have never erected a church, but still hold their meetings at private houses.

Apostolic Christian Church.—In the fall of 1862, two members of this denomination met at the house of Jacob Schwartz, and organized the Church. Rev. John Craybill, of Illinois, preached the first sermon. These two constituted the membership of the Church for nearly two years; then others were added to the number, and meetings were held at the houses of the various members. In 1878, they erected a church near the town of Hamilton, and on the first Sunday in May it was dedicated by Rev. Henry Saunders and Rev. Joseph Conrad, who still serve as Pastors of the Church. Since that time, services have been conducted every Sunday. The present number of members is thirty.

RELICS.

A few years ago, the residents of Cedarville were thrown into a state of great excitement by the reports of a party of strangers who came from the West, ostensibly to hunt and trap along Cedar Creek. As the stream is not famous for its fish, or the game in its vicinity, a suspicion was awakened in the minds of the citizens that their mission was of another nature. They were watched, and were often found making excavations near a particular spot on the bank of the creek. Finally, it was rumored that these men had come from the West to seek for treasure, buried by the French and Indians in that spot, guided by the directions given them by an old Indian whose ancestors were among the tribes who lived here in those far-away days. When interrogated as to the truth of this report, they did not deny it, but continued digging from day to day. It is said that they finally exhumed a chest, rotten and worm eaten; but its contents were never made known. Why treasure was hurried here, or whether it was ever buried or not, will remain questions for the curious. At any rate, the legends of the locality should not be lightly thrown aside, they are its legacies; and, whether fanciful or true, are possessed of a degree of romantic interest, from their very uncertainty.

Indisputable traces of a former civilization have been discovered in the vicinity of Cedarville, at various times, according to the statement of John Pring, a resident of the township, and a reliable man. Mr. Pring settled in the township in 1848, and soon after his arrival found, on the bank of the creek near Cedarville, some fragments of trace-chains, log-chains, etc., together with a heap of cinders, which confirmed his idea that a blacksmith's forge had been operated there or in the vicinity. As they were buried below the surface, he concluded they must have been there for years. On the morning of April 28, 1850, Mr. Pring, in company with a neighbor, George Hursch, started to Leo Mills to buy flour. A storm had prevailed during the night of the 27th, and had uprooted a linn tree, which fell across the road. The friends separated as they neared the tree, and Mr. Pring's eyes fell upon what he regarded as a strange sight—a sword, buried nearly to the hilt in the soft wood. He drew it out and took it home, where he kept it for several years. He afterward presented it to Mr. F. P. Randall, of Fort Wayne. Near the same date William Müller found on his farm a cannon ball. These facts would seem to indicate the presence of soldiers at some time; but it is not known that any battles were fought here.

On a later occasion (October, 1869), while in company with his son, walking in the vicinity of Cedarville, Mr. Pring noticed a depression in the ground, and thrust a stick into the soft earth, which yielded readily, striking a hard substance about two feet below the surface. He procured a spade, determined to satisfy his curiosity, and finally unearthed an beechen cross, fourteen feet in length, and bearing on its face the figures, "1772," deeply carved. During the construction of a ditch on the farm of Peter Notestine, in April, 1879, the laborers exhumed a number of gigantic bones, together with several large teeth, probably the remains of some pre-historic animal. The teeth are three inches wide at the base, and

the jawbone looks very much like that of the mastodon. These relics are now in the possession of Mr. Notestine.

HAMILTON—LEO POST OFFICE.

The village of Hamilton was laid out in February, 1849, and soon took precedence of its older neighbor, Cedarville. It is now quite a prosperous village. The following are its principal business men: General merchandise, John Schoerpf, A. C. Stewart; drugs, E. G. Wheelock, Casbeer & Co.; boot and shoe manufacturer, A. Lower; physicians, Dr. E. G. Wheelock, Dr. J. J. Cottie; Justice of the Peace, C. W. Lindsey; steam saw-mill, Stavick & Hollopeter; planing-mill, Frank Mullor; steam flouring-mill, Maxfield & Co.; blacksmith and wagon-maker, Jacob Fink; blacksmiths, Fred Deventer, Casper Harber; wagon-makers, J. L. Lopper, John Kazmier.

SOCIETIES.

Leo Lodge, No. 224, A., F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation; January 10, 1859, and received its charter May 24 of the same year. Edward L. Knight was appointed W. M.; Jacob Bickhart, S. W.; C. H. Viberg, J. W.; William Daily, Secretary; J. W. Hollopeter, Treasurer. The Lodge is now in good working order, and owns the building in which its meetings are held. It is free from debt, and in good condition financially. Its membership at present numbers thirty-nine. The present officers are as follows: E. C. Godfrey, W. M.; W. C. Hollopeter, S. W.; George W. Smith, J. W.; John Dever, Secretary, William Depew, Treasurer; Job C. Smith, S. D., George Viberg, J. D.

CEDARVILLE

was laid out on the northeast quarter of Section 28, in May, 1838. It contains one general merchandise store, and post office, kept by Z. T. Garrett; one steam saw-mill, one blacksmith-shop, and one wagon-shop.

PETER NOTESTINE.

We now assume the difficult, but in no way unplesant, task of writing the history of one who has wrestled with the hardships and extreme trials of the times when the seed of the rich and glorious harvest of the propitious present was sown, and germinating now clothe it with opulence and splendor. We are to note the events of one who came to this county in its earliest days, before the rude children of the forest had fully retreated and yielded in submission to the determined and invincible force of an aggressive civilization; before the learned, the cultivated, had driven the wild, the untamed, the untutored away, to make room for the mighty changes that have since been wrought. The subject of this sketch has been an eye-witness to all this; has tasted the bitter and the sweets of frontierism, and is counted among the old time-honored pioneers of this county. This ancient settler with silver head lives yet, vigorous, to tell the tales of the early years, and he recites them so as to interest the auditor. He was the fourth son and the sixth child of Jacob and Barbara Notestine, and was born in Clear Creek Township, Fairfield County, in the far-famed Buckeye State, April 11, 1819. He came to this county, with his parents, in the eleventh year of his age. They anchored at Fort Wayne on the 14th of July, 1830, just one-half a century ago, lacking one year. Here they remained till the spring of 1874, when they moved and settled on the banks of the little St. Joseph River, in what is now Cedar Creek Township. This was the home of the parents till they were called from earth by the Father above, and they sleep in the soil purchased of the Government by William Gunder, a brother of old Mrs. Notestine, but afterward owned by Jacob, the father of Peter, and that sacred spot is yet a part of the Notestine estate. Mr. Notestine's early literary advantages were such as the pioneer youth generally enjoys, but nature compensated largely for lack of early opportunities, and he is credited by those who know him, with possessing good, strong common sense—the best and only true sense in the world. Added to this, he is a close observer, and has been able to make himself conspicuous among his fellows. As a life business, he chose farming as a favorite pursuit, and to this he has given his best energies. He is more than ordinarily practical, and the evidences are that he has been successful. A glance at his home and surroundings will at once impress the observer that he is a master in this safe and respectable avocation. On the 29th of June, 1843, he was married to Miss Jane Blair, daughter of John Blair, an old and respected pioneer of De Kalb County, this State. This union was blessed with six children—Benjamin F., born April 16, 1844; Emily J., born March 1, 1848; Margaret C., born May 28, 1850; Joseph H., born September 5, 1854; Angeline A., born December 12, 1857; Mary A., born February 10, 1860. Mrs. Notestine died February 10, 1860, and on the 27th of July, 1862, Mr. Notestine was again married, this time to Miss Mary Rhinehart, a daughter of A. D. Rhinehart, an old settler of Knox County, Ohio. The fruits of this union have been three boys—Clermont L., born December 12, 1864; Charles M., born January 21, 1867; John P., born October 17, 1869. Mr. Notestine is not a church member of any organized sect, but indorses the doctrine of universal salvation. Politically, he is an unfinishing, uncompromising Democrat. Was a delegate from this township, that helped to organize the convention system in this county. He has identified himself as an active worker in the ranks of Democracy. His first Presidential vote was for Martin Van Buren, in 1840, and he has never failed to vote at any Presidential election since. He rallied ever to the support of Horace Greeley. Mr. Notestine is a friend of progress, and believes the world should move socially, morally and intellectually.

DANIEL NOTESTINE.

This gentleman was born August 6, 1822, in Fairfield County, Ohio. His parents were Jacob and Barbara Notestine. He was one of a family of fifteen children. Six of them yet survive—four brothers and one sister, besides Daniel. His origin is German, each grandparent being a native of Germany. His father's family emigrated to Allen County in 1830, first settling at Fort Wayne July 14, young Daniel then being a lad of about eight years. Remaining in Fort Wayne until the spring of 1834, they removed to Cedar Creek Township.

Few schools, at that early day, being instituted in Allen County, the advantages for education were necessarily limited. But Daniel early evinced a fondness for reading, and by this medium acquired a goodly fund of information. He is a farmer from choice, and in that vocation has been successful. February 16, 1843, he married Miss Charlotte Lee, and August 20, 1857, their happy union was dissolved by the sad death of his companion, thus leaving eight small children motherless—George W., Andrew and Jackson (twins), John, Elizabeth, Catherine, Sarah and Cordelia. Mr. Notestine was a second time married, August 29, 1858, to Miss Catherine Wagner. Six children have been the fruits of this, his second marriage—Henrietta, Jacob B., William, Nettie O., Anna R. and Daniel, Jr. Mr. Notestine was called upon to mourn the loss of his second companion December 25, 1871. Again, a third time, he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony, September 8, 1872. His choice this time fell on Miss Susan McCrory. Each of his three wives were natives of Ohio. Mr. Notestine and wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Politically, Mr. Notestine's preferences have always been with the Democratic party. His first vote for President was cast for Hon. James K. Polk. He has never been ambitious for political emoluments, yet has always taken an active interest in public enterprises having a tendency to better the condition and elevate the standard of society. Mr. Notestine has ever clung with ardent tenacity to home and family; but, at the same time, an occasional journey afforded him special interest and pleasure. His tours of observation have extended through several of the States where the star of empire spreads its prowess.

Socially, Mr. Notestine is endowed with many admirable qualities. As a business man, he is prudent and successful. His attachments are strong, and his motives honorable. He has been a citizen of Allen County almost half a century, so that he is truly a pioneer. He has experienced and witnessed the extremes of privation and hardship incident to such a life. Hunting was a favorite pastime; many are the deer that have fallen victims to the almost unerring aim of his rifle. Nor has black Bruin escaped death at his hands; Mr. Notestine received credit for having tomahawked two in the wild forests of early days, beside killing three with his deadly rifle.

Closing this brief sketch, we pay a tribute to the grand old giant willow, standing beside the hospitable home of our worthy subject. It was planted by the hand of its owner a third of a century gone. It is a huge tree, its trunk measuring ten feet and ten inches in circumference; its branches extending broad and high. It is a tower of strength and beauty, and an object of much interest and wonder to the passer-by. Still in his strength and vigor, may this early settler yet live many years, continue to enjoy the comforts of a pleasant home, and the esteem of a large circle of acquaintances.

DAVID E. O. HERIN,

of Cedar Creek Township, the subject of whose life and family we are about to describe in outline, is a native of the old Keystone State; his parents were also natives of the same State.

David E. O. was born in Columbia County, December 10, 1814, and moved to Ohio with his parents, James and Mary Herin, in the year 1828. They settled in Seneca County, Ohio, long before the red man of the forest had vacated to make room for the triumphs of those who were following the star of empire westward. Mr. Herin's parents never came any farther West; they both died in Seneca County, and they sleep peacefully on the soil of the State of their adoption.

David, of whom we now write, was the youngest of a family of ten children. One of his sisters preceded, and another followed, him to this State; he came to this county and settled on his present farm in this township in the year 1847.

As facts and dates show that Mr. Herin came to Ohio in a very early day, his school opportunities were, of necessity, limited; the demands of frontier life, and the surroundings, forbade the advantages of anything but light school training. The homes of the settlers were at that time rude cabins, and schoolhouses were scarce and ruder yet. Mr. Herin has been a keen observer of passing events, and, in addition, by much reading at home, he is able to acquire himself creditably among the well informed. He is what is styled a self-educated, practical business man. Early in life, he settled in his mind that he would adopt farming as a livelihood, hence he has had no aspirations for any other business. Has never troubled himself with the hazards and uncertainties of speculation, but has kept within the legitimate bounds of his chosen avocation. He makes no attempt at vain show, but believes what is worth doing should be done well.

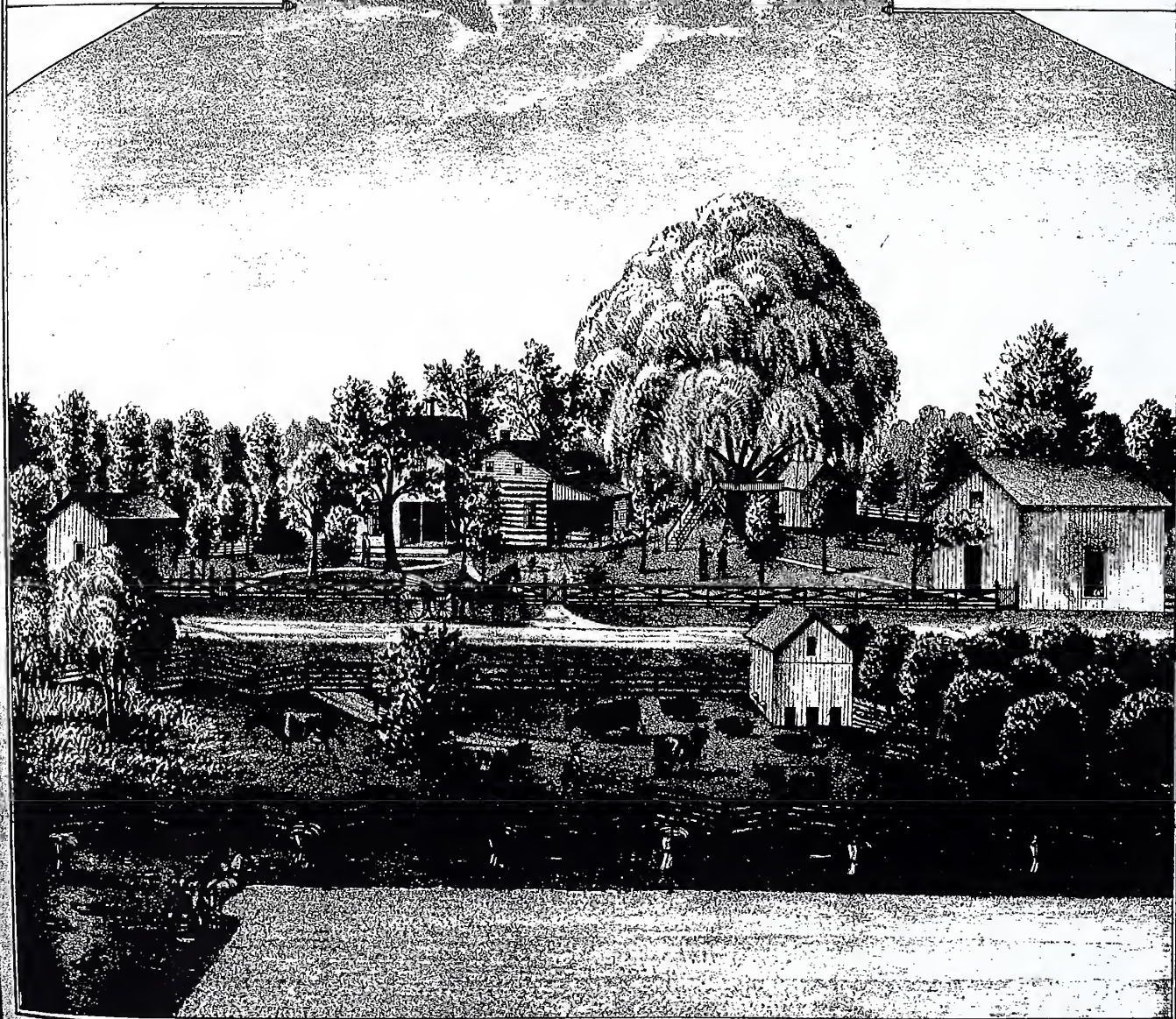
The event of his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Umsted took place on the 10th day of January, 1839. Time, that speaks with unerring certainty, testifies that his choice was a fortunate one. Forty years of trials and experience have proved this union to be a perfectly agreeable and happy one. Mrs. Herin is a native of Maryland; was the fourth child of Aaron and Elizabeth Umsted; they died at Tiffin, Ohio, and rest in the silent city at that place. Mr. and Mrs. Herin are the parents of twelve children—six sons and six daughters; four were born in Ohio; this old home of the parents in Allen County is the nativity of the remainder.



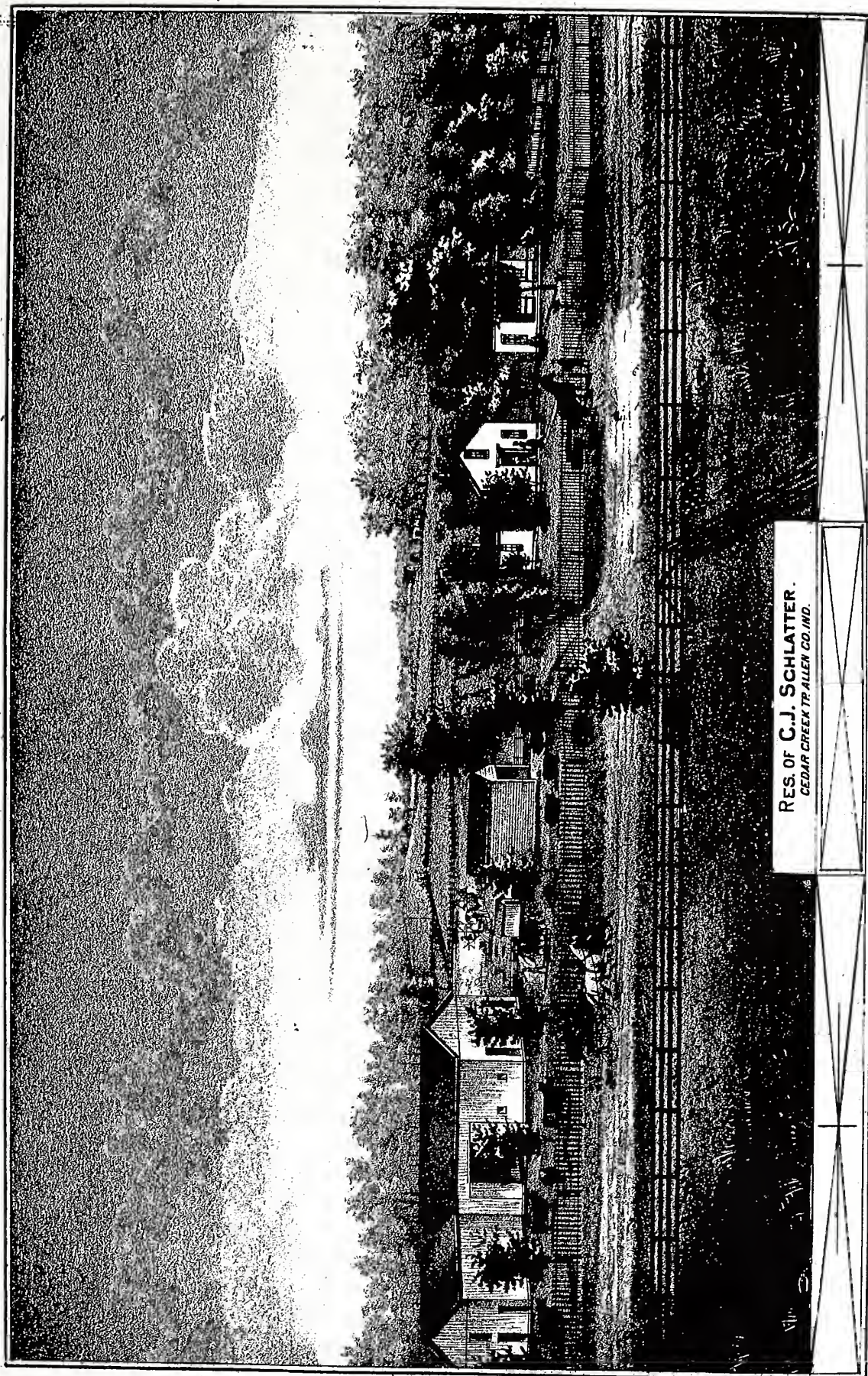
DANIEL NOTESTINE.



MRS. DANIEL NOTESTINE.



RES. OF DANIEL NOTESTINE, CEDAR CREEK TP. ALLEN CO. IND.



RES. OF C.J. SCHLATTER.
CEDAR CREEK TR. ALLEN CO. IND.

The names of the children are Mary E., married to Michael Douglas; Ann E., now dead; Herschel, died in the defense of the Stars and Stripes in the late rebellion; Malinda J., is the wife of A. L. Hollopeter; Frances A., is the wife of Theron A. Clark; Ervin W., John R., James A.; Dalilah, married Marcellus Goddard (she is now deceased); Elbert U. (deceased), Rolla E. and Jennie E. This family of children have the credit of maintaining the highest respectability, and living lives that are truly honorable.

The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have walked faithfully in that relation since uniting; nine of the children have followed the parents in the path of the higher Christian life.

In politics, Mr. Herin has been a lifelong Democrat. In temperance, he is thoroughly and openly radical; and, for the good of society, is anxious to see a general reform. The citizens of this township have honored Mr. Herin by electing him Justice of the Peace, and then by giving him the office of Township Trustee three terms. He has been a true brother in the fraternity of Freemasonry for more than twenty years.

Socially, Mr. Herin and family enjoy the highest respect and general confidence of the community where he has resided for more than three decades, and pursued thoroughly in a straightforward and undeviating way, an uncompromising manly life.

WILLIAM DEPEW.

The historian grasps his pen with the fondest delight, to chronicle events connected with pioneer life, yet the task is no easy one, for language fails in its power to fully set forth the hardships and privations incident to that life. We have in the subject before us, the life of one who aided in paving the way to civilization in its dawning days in this county. He came here at the early date of November 1, 1836, and settled with his three brothers in the dense forests of this township. Here he began life in earnest, with a determination to succeed; he knew that the obstacles were many, and the task almost herculean; but his purposes were firm and his courage undaunted, and he nerved himself up to all the conditions and the severe struggles that stared him so boldly in the face. He was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, on the 7th of December, 1814. He left his native county with his parents, Isaac and Margaret Depew, in the year 1827, and moved to Marion County, of the same State. Here they resided till they started for this county, the present home of William, of whom we now write. William is one of a family of thirteen children, of whom six are now living. His mother died in this county, and his father in De Kalb County, of this State; both lie buried in the cemetery at Leo.

Mr. Depew received the most of his school-book education in the common schools of his native State; his advantages being decidedly limited while there. He has an unusual taste for reading, as a well-selected library in his now cozy home appears in evidence; he is a farmer from choice—by industry, by prudent management, by an untiring perseverance, he has made his chosen vocation a real success; he has transformed a small wilderness into a beautiful, fertile farm. Mr. Depew has been twice married; the first marriage was with Miss Eunice B. Moore, of De Kalb County, this State, August 9, 1838; she was a native of Wayne County, Ohio, and came to this State two years previous; was born January 15, 1818. This union was blessed with three sons, only one of whom is now living. Their names are Isaac N., born June 18, 1839; Elijah J., born June 10, 1841; William M., born May 19, 1843. Isaac N. died January 17, 1870; Elijah J. died in the service of his country, at Paducah, Ky., March 6, 1862—a fine scholar, but his patriotism and loyalty urged him to serve his country in the capacity of a soldier. Mrs. Depew passed from earth to eternity, March 3, 1878, leaving a vacancy in the home circle that she had always made so pleasant, and in which she had proved herself a blessing for over forty years. She was kind, amiable and affectionate, and filled the place of neighbor, wife and mother with true honor. Mr. Depew, feeling it better to have a companion to share with him his joys, his prosperity, and all the trials and triumphs of life, chose for this partner the estimable Mrs. Rhotchannah, of Fort Wayne, who was a native of Miami County, Ohio. Her maiden name was Elizabeth J. Cruea. Both parties were made one March 27, 1879, and she is now the devoted wife and cheerful companion of Mr. Depew's home. Mr. Depew was raised in the Quaker faith, and adheres strongly to the simplicity of the Friends, although he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church many years. Politically, he has been a Republican; but recently he has assumed an independent course, and supports men rather than platforms. He belongs to the Ancient Order of Masons. Socially, he is a kind and obliging neighbor, a trustworthy friend, and those who know him best repose in him an unshaken confidence.

ADAM HAMM

was born on the 3d day of March, 1834, in Alsace, France, near the city of Strasbourg. He was the namesake of his father, his mother's name being Margaret. Was the oldest of four children, all yet living.

To escape being drafted into the army of France, then about to take part, as an allied force, in the Crimean war, he fled, seeking refuge and a home on free American soil. Like Joshua of old, he was sent to spy a country which should become the future abode of the Hamm family. This was in 1854, young Adam then being twenty years of age. The following year, the family also emigrated to this country, settling in Allen County, Ind., where, ever since, they have resided, all being engaged in agriculture.

Mr. Hamm was educated in the French and German schools, and made good proficiency in the branches taught at that time in those schools. He now reads the English readily, having learned to do so by patient, persevering practice at his own fireside. Is a friend to education, and, to the extent his township

affords, is giving his own children full advantages. Was married August 28, 1859, to Rebecca Depew, their children having been seven in number, six still living. Names as follows: George Washington, born July 17, 1860; Margaret Delilah, born September 2, 1861; Joseph Edmund, born November 12, 1862; Mary Eliza, born April 29, 1864; Caroline, born in August, 1866; Martha Ellen, born April 24, 1869; Samantha B., born March 23, 1875.

The six children form a happy filial family, all still remaining at their father's home.

In religion, Mr. and Mrs. Hamm hold to the faith of the Apostolic Christian belief. In politics, Mr. Hamm is Independent. He has never sought public office, but is a farmer of a high order. His substantial improvements and well-tilled fields bear unmistakable evidence of his industry and good taste, and of his possessing a true pride in the vocation he follows. His farm comprises 160 acres, being second to none in his township.

A view of Mr. Hamm's pleasant residence, accompanied by portraits of himself and worthy wife, may be found on another page of this history.

Mrs. Hamm was the daughter of Joseph and Delilah Depew. She was the third child in a family of four—two brothers and two sisters. Her father was an early settler of De Kalb County, this State, and is yet living. Her mother died in this county in the year of 1842.

In closing, we wish to Mr. and Mrs. Hamm that a long life may still be spread out before them, allowing them from the fruits of their toil yet many enjoyments; allowing them to continue to receive from the community by which they are encircled that respect which only true lives merit.

CAPT. WILLIAM C. HOLLOPETER

is a son of Rev. Andrew Hollopeter, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and a minister of the Gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly fifty years. His mother's maiden name was Catherine Edmonds, Ohio being her native State.

William C. was the eldest of seven children, three yet living in Allen County, and one—a sister—living in De Kalb County of this State. A brother, still living in this county, was a veteran soldier in the Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the late war. The subject of our sketch was born in Wayne County, Ohio, August 24, 1833. In youth he had moderate opportunities, only, for acquiring an education. He improved well such opportunities, however, thus preparing himself to act a practical part in life's dealings. His father, with family, removed from Ohio to this county in March, 1847, making a choice of settling in Cedar Creek Township. Farming was their pursuit, and William C. continued with his parents, aiding at this vocation, until the summer of 1854, when he became of age.

For a period forward from that time, in the struggle for self-maintenance, he directed his energies alternately at teaching a district school during the winters and at farming during the summers. He was joined in marriage, May 18, 1858, with Miss Cynthia A. Moore, of Allen County. She was a native of Delaware Co., Ind.; born April 22, 1839. Seven children have been the fruits of this marriage,—six of them still living—viz.: Milton R. (deceased), Charles McPherson, Ophelia May, Walter M. M., Ellen Gertrude, Rosa Belle and Herbert Solon.

A patriot to his country, on August 28, 1862, to help maintain the Stars and Stripes, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company C, Eighty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At the organization of the company, he was appointed Corporal; on February 18, 1863, he was advanced to First Lieutenant of his company, and on October 24 following, was commissioned its Captain. He was with his company and regiment during their entire service—the same being attached to the Army of the Cumberland. He was in seventeen distinct engagements and received two severe wounds; fought under Gens. Rosecranz and Thomas, and participated in Sherman's march to the sea. Remaining in the service till after the surrender, until the old flag was again unfurled to every State and to every people of our broad Union (without dispute), Capt. Hollopeter received his discharge at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865. Following his discharge, he immediately returned to the bosom of his family and to the quiet avocations of civil life in Cedar Creek Township. Religiously, he has been an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since the age of sixteen, and his estimable wife since a young girl of nine years. Has ever been a staunch friend of temperance. In politics, a firm Republican, yet not so aspirant for political honors. For the past fifteen years has belonged to the Order of A. F. & A. M. He is an industrious, good citizen; one whose influence for the right is ever felt. Is an ever willing advocate and supporter of that which elevates while he is just as ready and anxious to repudiate and defeat that which debases. Within the large circle of his acquaintance he is universally esteemed.

CHRISTIAN J. SCHLATTER.

The subject of this biography is of foreign birth—he is of stanch old German stock; he came to this country with his parents in the year 1852—a child but two years of age. The family settled, at that time, in Cedar Creek Township, Allen Co., Ind., where they have since continued to live, and have borne an honorable name. The father of the above-named gentleman was Christian; he died during the great centennial year, at the age of fifty-one; was a man of thrift and respectability. His widow, the mother of Christian, Jr., is still living on the old homestead. Her name is Barbara. She has a fine farm, and is in excellent circumstances. Mr. Schlatter is one of five children—four brothers and one sister—the brothers and sister all reside at the old paternal home. Mr. Schlatter received his education in the common schools of this township. He excelled in the branches he studied, and, although his time in school was quite limited, because his labor was needed by his father on the farm, yet he has what is regarded as a

good business education, and is a man of practical business ideas. He was married, February 2, 1873, to Miss Bena D. Nofziger, an amiable lady of Fulton County, Ohio; who was a native of that county—four years her husband's junior, and had always resided there up to the time she came as a bride to Indiana. As the result of this marriage they have had two children—Gertrude Jerusha, born December 20, 1876, died August 6, 1879; Jessie Pearl, born April 3, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Schlatter were both reared in the German Baptist faith, but are not members of any church. They take a highly moral course in life, and are exemplary in that direction, in the community where they live. They support the church for its beneficial effects on society, and stand up squarely to all that will advance its highest and best interests. Mr. Schlatter's integrity is known and established. In politics, he allies himself to the Democratic interests, but is quite liberal in his partisan views. He has resided on his present farm but five years. He has made those years tell, in making improvements of all kinds, that have added to its productiveness and appearance. He is a man of order; a judicious manager; genial as a companion and associate; has many of the elements of popularity; is full of the snap and vim that mean progress and success. Our patrons will be pleased to find a view of his home on another page of this history.

CONRAD H. VIBERG.

The subject of this narrative was born in Germany, near the city of Hanover, March 6, 1809. He was the son of Conrad and Caroline Viberg, both parents being native Germans, and both spending the full measure of their lives in their native land. Mr. Viberg came to this country in 1834, intending to return to the land of his nativity after a sojourn of four or five years. But, admiring the institutions here, and enjoying his associations so agreeably, he had formed endearing attachments—had become settled and contented. Besides, he had noted the superior advantages the poor man of industry here enjoyed, by way of acquiring a competence. These combined inducements determined his permanent continuance on this side of the Atlantic.

He first settled in Fairfield County, Ohio, and was there united in marriage with Miss Angeline Abright, March 6, 1835, she having emigrated from Germany the previous year.

Mr. Viberg was the second in a family of seven children, and the only one of the family who has ever come across the sea. Remaining five years in Fairfield

County, he then removed to Williams County, of the same State. There he bought eighty acres of wild land, commencing at once to clear and improve. At the end of one year, however, he withdrew from this new farm, in seeking employment in the construction of the Wabash & Erie Canal. Finally, selling his farm, he engaged as foreman with a canal contractor (Col. Lemuel Jones). This position he held three successive years. Then, resuming his former pursuit (farming), for one season, he again accepted a situation as foreman with Col. Jones, until the completion of the canal.

Moving then to Huntington County, this State, he first leased, and later purchased of his former employer (Col. Jones), the property known as the "Ronoke farm." Remaining there a number of years, he again changed location, this time settling on his present farm in Cedar Creek Township, this county, where he has since continued to reside with entire contentment.

Twenty-four years here of diligent toil have resulted in many substantial improvements. In fact, his farm abounds in evidences of a high order of husbandry.

Mrs. Viberg was the daughter of Christ and Dortha Abright. Both parents died in Germany, the land of their birth. Mrs. Viberg was one of three sisters. One of the other sisters accompanied her to America. Mr. and Mrs. Viberg have reared a family of nine children, four of them now living. Naming in order of birth we have—Lucinda, who married John Yahney; Harmon B., who married Augusta Nettleherst; Sophia, who is the wife of Rev. Florence Douglas, now Pastor of the Lutheran Church at La Otto, this county; Mary Russell L., Eliza, Lemuel A.; George H., who married Miss Mary Shamsburgh, and lives near his parents, and Sarah J., who married Samuel McCrory. This venerable couple are the grandparents of twenty-two children; also have two great-grandchildren, one living and one dead.

Mr. Viberg and wife are both consistent members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. The sacred edifice wherein they worship is situated on one corner of Mr. Viberg's farm. The lot it occupies, and cemetery grounds adjacent, he donated the society; also contributed very largely toward the building of their house of worship. He has always given liberally in support of the organization, and has continuously served as one of its officers.

Mr. Viberg's political affinities have ever been with the Democratic party. In all public enterprises having a beneficial tendency, he has ever stood ready to give an ardent support. Honesty and integrity make up life's platform with him, his word being held in the highest estimation.

EEL RIVER TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARY.

Eel River is the northwestern township of Allen County, and comprises Congressional Township 32 north, of Range 11 east. It is bounded on the north by Noble County, east by Perry Township, south by Washington and Lake Townships, west by Whitley County, and has an area of 35.16 square miles.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The soil is clay, intermixed with sand, black loam and peat. It is watered by Eel River, which flows through the southern part of the township; Blue Grass Creek, which has its source in the northwestern part, and flows south, joining Eel River near Heller's Corners; and Willow Creek, which flows through the northeast corner, joining Cedar Creek in Perry Township.

The township was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, embracing in its variety, white oak, burr oak, walnut, ash, beech, elm, poplar, hickory, etc.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In 1828, Joseph Crow, Wm. Kellison and ——— Kellison, from Darke County, Ohio, settled on Section 32—the present site of the Geeseking farm. Here they erected cabins and cleared small portions of land. They remained but a few years, finally removing farther west.

Adam Hull, Sr., from Shelby County, Ohio, came to the township in December, 1830, and purchased the land of William Kellison, upon which there was a log cabin. The tract contained forty acres, and it was thought the cabin was within the boundary line of that farm; but when an accurate survey was made, Mr. Hull found that he was living "beyond the lines," and accordingly purchased the forty-acre tract adjoining his own.

In 1834, Joseph Johnston and John R. Johnston, natives of Ohio, settled on Sections 21 and 28, respectively.

In June, 1835, John Valentine came from Ohio, and settled on Section 33, where his son, Jackson, now resides. The father resided in the township until his death; his wife survives him, and now lives on the old homestead with her son.

On the 6th of February, 1836, John P. Shoaff came from Miami County, Ohio, and settled on Section 13, where he still resides. A few weeks subsequent to his arrival, F. C. Freeman, Samuel Hillegass, Samuel Shryock, Benjamin Mason, Joseph Jones, William F. Mooney, Henry Bosler and Samuel Kniss, settled in the eastern part of the township. In September of the same year, Abram Taylor, from Cuyahoga County, Ohio, settled on Section 29, where he resided until death.

The farm is now owned by his son, John M. Taylor, the present Treasurer of Allen County. Later in the same year (1836), George Greenwell and William Anderson settled in the eastern part of the township.

Between 1837 and 1840, came R. D. Baird, Solomon Bennett, John Bennett, William Bennett, Caleb Bennett, John McKee, Stephen Hathaway, — Shilling, John R. Mayo and William Maddeu.

EARLY EVENTS.

The First Road.—In 1834, Adam Hull, assisted by some neighbors, cut a road from Heller's Corners to the east line of the township. It was never "viewed," and was located at random, and later surveys have caused its course to be so often changed that few traces of it now remain.

The First Death.—Late in the fall of 1832, a stranger, traveling on foot, sought the house of Adam Hull, and asked for lodging and food. He was taken in, and, during the night, he arose from his bed and walked toward the door, where he was seized with convulsions and died the next morning.

A few weeks subsequently, a family of emigrants by the name of Fosdick, stopped for the night with Mr. Hull, and it was ascertained that several of their children were suffering with scarlet fever. During the night, one child died, and, two days later, was followed by another. These children and the stranger previously alluded to, were buried on the south side of Eel River, in ground which was afterward consecrated for cemetery purposes.

The First Marriage.—About Christmas season, 1833, Squire Du Bois was called from Fort Wayne to perform the ceremony of uniting two young hearts in the sacred ties of matrimony. The wedding took place at the residence of Adam Hull, his daughter Barbara and Isaac Tibbets being the contracting parties.

The First School was taught in a cabin erected for that purpose in 1837, on the farm now owned by John R. Mayo. It was built almost entirely of hickory logs, and from this fact received the appellation of the "Hickory School-house." Among its surviving scholars are Thomas and William McKee, John M. Taylor and his sister, Mrs. Altha Hull.

The First Stock of Merchandise was opened in 1838, by Joseph Jones, at his own house, on the land now known as the Charles Hanna farm.

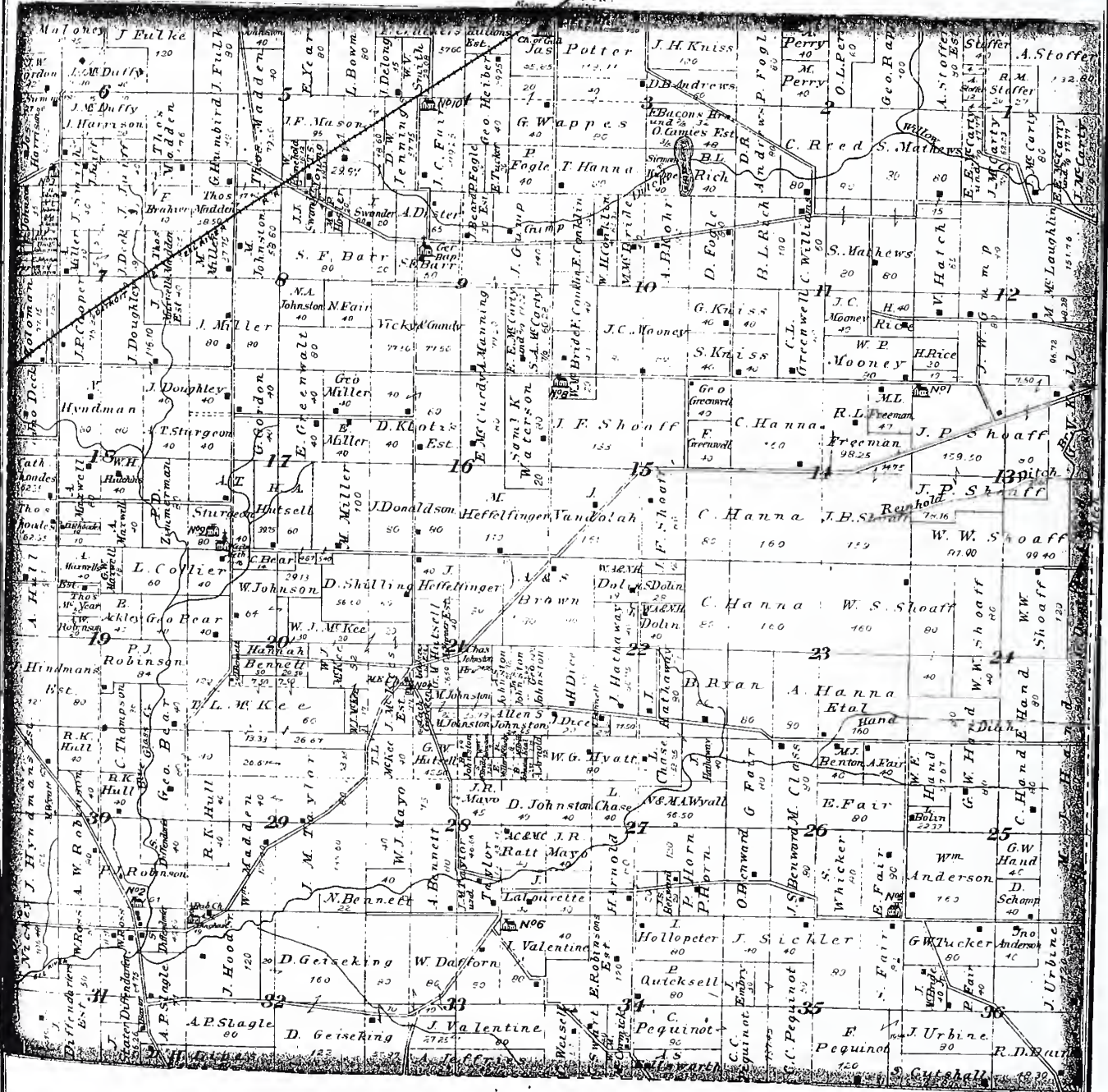
The First Blacksmith-Shop was conducted by Henry Bosler, who started the fires of his forge soon after his arrival in the township (1836).

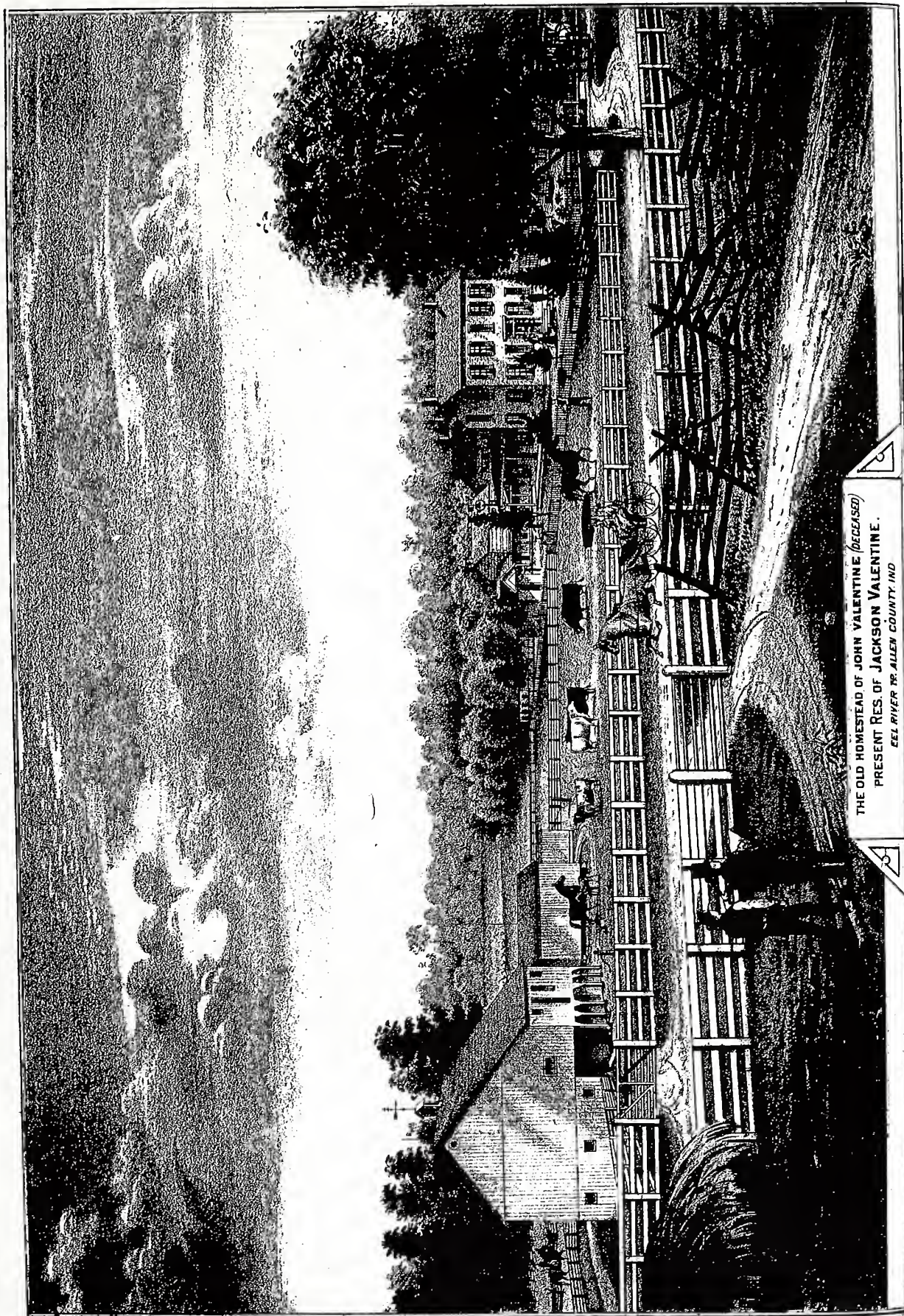
The First Saw-Mill was erected by Smith & Diffenderfer, in 1852. It was situated on the bank of Eel River, from which it received its motive power. The general desire for better residences than the log houses created a demand for

MAP OF EEL RIVER TOWNSHIP

T. 32. N. R. 11. E.

Potter Sta.





THE OLD HOMESTEAD OF JOHN VALENTINE (DECEASED)
PRESENT RES. OF JACKSON VALENTINE.
EEL RIVER RE. ALLEN COUNTY, IND.

sawed lumber, and the mill proved a profitable investment to its proprietors. It was operated successfully for a number of years, but was finally suffered to go to decay.

In 1855, Peter Heller erected a steam grist-mill near the saw-mill of Smith & Diffenderfer. He operated it successfully for several years, when it was destroyed by fire, and never rebuilt.

The First Post Office was established in 1834, and Adam Hull appointed Postmaster. He held the position until his death, which occurred September 1, 1837. Peter Heller was appointed his successor, and removed the office to his own house, when it received the name of Heller's Corner Post Office. In 1862, the office was removed to Wesley Chapel.

The First Election was held in 1836. Adam Hull and Mr. Bond were candidates for the office of Justice of the Peace, and the votes in favor of each candidate were found, when counted, to be equal in number. To spare the expense consequent upon another election, the candidates mutually agreed that the ballots should be placed in a hat, and the Judge be requested to draw one ticket from the number, the name it bore to indicate the successful competitor. The ticket was drawn accordingly, and the name it bore was that of Adam Hull, who was duly qualified as the first Justice of the Peace in the township.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal.—In the winter of 1837 and 1838, a class was organized at the house of John McKee, with ten members. John Bennett was appointed Class-Leader. They then had no Pastor, but were visited occasionally by Rev. James Ross, by whom services were conducted. In 1843, they erected a hewed-log house opposite the present site of Wesley Chapel, and consecrated it as a house of worship; and, from that date, they received the visitation of a Pastor every alternate Sunday. The congregation increased, and, in 1865, they erected a frame church at Johnston & McKee's Corners. The building is 40x60 feet, and cost \$2,500. It was dedicated by S. N. Campbell, February 18, 1866. The present membership is eighty. Rev. D. P. Hartman is the present Pastor. The Church officers are as follows: A. W. Robinson and S. K. Waterson, Stewards; Henry Dice, Israel Holloper and S. K. Waterson, Class-Leaders.

Baptist.—The Baptist Church in this township was organized by Elder Wedge, on the 21st day of December, 1844. At the first regular meeting, January 25, 1845, Appleton Rich was chosen Deacon, and John Ross, Clerk. On the 16th day of May, 1846, Rev. A. S. Bingham was chosen Pastor, and stood in that relation until ill health and the infirmities of age compelled his resignation—a period of more than twenty-five years. He died in June, 1876. April 15, 1848, John Ross, Jacob Diffenderfer and Simpson Jackson were elected the first Trustees of the Church, and, three days later, Jacob Diffenderfer, Appleton Rich and John J. Savago were elected as a building committee. In 1850, a frame house of worship was erected near Heller's Corners, and dedicated on the 28th day of September of the same year. The building was 21x30 feet, and cost \$600. In 1878, the congregation built a substantial brick edifice, adjacent to the old building. The present church is 33x58 feet, and was built at a cost of \$4,400. It was dedicated August 25, 1878, by Rev. Rider. Connected with the Church is a well-organized Sunday school, having more than a hundred scholars enrolled. Charles Lipps is the present Superintendent.

German Baptist.—In 1874, twenty-eight members of this denomination withdrew from the Cedar Creek Church, for the purpose of organizing in Eel River Township. Jeremiah Guimp was chosen Pastor, and still serves in that capacity. In 1875, they built a frame church, 36x50 feet, on Section 9, at a cost of \$1,500. The number of members at present is fifty. Cyrus Williams, William Rinehold, George Bosler, and Nathan Johnson, Deacons.

Wesleyan Methodist.—The Wesleyan Methodist Church in this township was constituted by those who were formerly attached to the United Brethren Church. The latter denomination organized in 1853, with a class of ten members, and moved harmoniously for a number of years. In 1860, they erected a frame church in the west part of the township, at a cost of \$700. Here they held regular services, and their membership increased until 1874; then a number of their members embraced the doctrine of sanctification, but were unable to secure the sympathy or co-operation of their Pastor. The majority of the congregation embraced the doctrine, and the position taken by the pastor caused a disaffection, which grew until the members who held those views withdrew, and organized the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Soon after this, meetings at the United Brethren Church were discontinued, and the organization ceased to exist.

On the 10th day of May, 1878, the Wesleyan Methodists purchased the church building from the Trustees of the old organization, paying them \$200. The new organization now has ten members. William Kennedy, Pastor; William McCormick, Class-Leader and Steward.

Church of God.—In February, 1875, a Church of this denomination was organized at Potter's Station, with ten constituent members. Rev. John Parker was the first Pastor; L. Bowman, Elder; Elam Disler, Deacon. In the spring of 1876, they built a house of worship, 40x52 feet, at a cost of \$1,360. It was dedicated May 12, 1876, by Rev. Mrs. McCauley, and christened "Ari Chapel." The present number of members is fifteen. Rev. Ober is the present Pastor; Elam Disler, Elder, and L. Bowman, Deacon. Mr. Bowman is also Superintendent of the Sunday school, which has an enrollment of fifty scholars.

CONCLUSION.

This township stands highly as a productive locality, and has a history—civil and military—which will compare favorably with any region of the county, and of which her citizens may justly be proud. Hon. John P. Shoaff was elected Justice of the Peace in 1837, Trustee in 1842, and Representative in the State Legislature in 1862, and was re-elected in 1864 and 1866.

John M. Taylor, a resident of this township, was the successful candidate for Treasurer of Allen County at the last election, and is now serving in that capacity.

During the late war, this township furnished a full quota of soldiers—twice clearing herself from a draft; and at one time, it is said, scarcely a man of military age remained in the township.

MRS. SUSANNAH VALENTINE.

This aged lady, who was one among the very earliest settlers in this county, came here when the country that now is dotted over with churches and school-houses, that is traversed in all directions with railroads and turnpikes, and whose surface is covered with splendid farms, was a vast wilderness, inhabited mostly by Indians and wild beasts.

She is a native of the State of Maryland, where she was born on the 4th day of January, 1799. Her maiden name was Susannah Peters.

When she was quite young, her parents removed to what is now Fairfield County, Ohio, and were among the pioneers that first settled in that part of Ohio.

In 1820, she was united in marriage with John Valentine, and they soon after moved on to a tract of wild land that he had purchased, and went to work to make a home for themselves and their children. They remained there until in June, 1833, when they sold their farm and, loading their household goods in a wagon, came to Allen County, to start anew in the struggle for fortune.

He purchased a tract of land in Eel River Township, consisting of 227 acres, and, with stout hearts and willing hands, in a few years had a comfortable home, and were surrounded with the comforts of life.

In 1868, the partner of her youthful days was removed from earth, leaving her to mourn his temporal loss, but in hopes of an eternal re-union hereafter.

Mrs. Valentine is the mother of eleven children; three sons and three daughters are left to comfort her declining years.

She was brought up within the pale of the Lutheran Church; but owing to the fact that there were no facilities for attending the church of that denomination, in 1858, she became affiliated with the Christian or Campbellite Church, of which Church she has since been a consistent member.

Mrs. Valentine is now over eighty years old, but is still healthy and remarkably vigorous for a person of her advanced age.

JACKSON VALENTINE.

Son of John and Susannah Valentine, was born October 15, 1824, in Franklin County, Ohio. He was early trained to habits of industry, and he learned his lesson well. His opportunities for acquiring an education when young were limited to the country schools, which at that time had not attained their present standard of excellence, and his education was consequently rudimentary only.

His father was a farmer, owning the farm on which he lived, and which he sold in 1833, and in June of that year took his family and removed to Allen County.

Soon after his arrival, he purchased the tract of land which his son Jackson now owns, consisting of 227 acres of excellent land in Eel River Township, and commenced to clear it of its heavy growth of timber, in order to make a comfortable home. Jackson remained at home, assisting his father in his labors on the farm, until January 6, 1850, when he was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte Greenawalt, of this county.

Their union was blessed with three children, only one of whom (a son) is still living. She departed this life May 18, 1876, deeply mourned by all who knew her.

Soon after their marriage, he purchased a tract of land, consisting of 124 acres, in Lake Township, on which he lived until the latter part of 1859, at which time he purchased the old homestead of his father, and moved on to it, and where he now lives.

It is a splendid farm—160 acres of the land is in a fine state of cultivation, and is very productive. On May 19, 1878, he was married the second time, asking Mrs. Maria Jones, an estimable widow lady, for his partner through the journey of life.

Mr. Valentine has been a member of the Christian, or Campbellite Church, for nearly twenty years. He is a plain, industrious, upright man, and a good citizen.

DAVID H. LIPES

was born in Botetourt County, Va., July 12, 1811. His father was a well-to-do farmer and his children were trained to habits of industry. Advantages for gaining an education were not as favorable when he was young as they are to-day, but the opportunities he had were well improved.

He remained at home till he was twenty-two years of age, when he purchased a farm and moved on to it. He had been united in marriage, on the 25th of October, 1832, with Miss Margret N. Thraasher, who was also a native of Botetourt County.

Their wedded life has been blessed with seven children, five of whom (four sons and one daughter) are still living.

They lived and prospered on their farm until the summer of 1850, when they sold their possessions in Virginia, and loaded their household goods and little family into wagons and started for Indiana, arriving in Allen County on the 23d

of September. Shortly thereafter, he purchased a farm in Marion Township, which was partially improved. Remaining there until in August, 1861, he purchased and moved on to the farm on which he now lives. It originally consisted of 214 acres, to which he has added until it now embraces 365 acres of splendid land. He is now the owner of 755 acres of land in this county. He has always been a straightforward, upright, successful business man, and has secured a competence of this world's goods with which to support his declining years.

Politically, Mr. Lipes is a Democrat, and, although never an active politician, is always decided in his views. He was elected Trustee of Marion Township in 1854, which office he held continuously until 1861, or seven years, and, in 1862, he was elected County Commissioner and re-elected in 1866, serving in that official capacity seven years consecutively, to the entire satisfaction of his constituents and with honor to himself.

He has been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for nearly forty years.

Mr. Lipes, though well advanced in years, having nearly reached the allotted "three-score and ten," is still hale and vigorous, and, surrounded by friends that esteem him for the kindly qualities he possesses and respected by all that know him, his remaining years will doubtless be passed in comfort and social harmony, as the blessed harvest of seed sown in earlier years by a diligent, faithful servant, who is now justly reaping his reward in his venerable old age.

ARTHUR T. STURGEON

was born April 7, 1838, in Ross County, Ohio. His parents were respectable, thrifty farmers, and their children were brought up to follow in their footsteps. Arthur T. had all the opportunities that were afforded by the public schools to acquire an education, and they were well improved.

He remained at home assisting his father in the labor and management of his farm, when he was not attending school, until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1859, he visited Allen County, and while here met Miss Mary M. Lipes, only daughter of David H. Lipes, Esq., of Eel River Township, one of the oldest and best-known citizens of the county, and on the 12th of January, 1860, they were united in marriage, shortly after returning to Ohio. About one year after, they returned to this county and commenced the battle of life in earnest, and with such success; that, in 1871, he was able to purchase the beautiful farm on which he now resides, in Eel River Township. An idea of the beauty of the farm and the loveliness of his home can be gathered from the view of it to be found in this volume.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Sturgeon has been blessed with two children, one son who bids fair to vie with his father in industry and thrift, and a daughter who emulates the graces and virtues of her mother, and to her other accomplishments adds that of being a splendid musician.

Mr. Sturgeon is a Democrat in political belief, but has never taken an active part in politics, preferring to see the principles of his party carried out by others, while he attends to the business of his farm.

He has been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for about six years, and is always, not only willing, but ready and anxious to assist in everything that has a tendency to improve, either morally or intellectually, those around him.

Mr. Sturgeon is now just in the prime of life, with a good prospect of long years of usefulness before him.

WESLEY JOHNSTON,

son of Joseph and Martha Johnston, was born in Eel River Township, Allen County, March 23, 1842. His father was born February 15, 1802, in the State of New Jersey, while his mother (formerly Miss Martha Opdyke) was born December 18, 1811. Joseph Johnston (father to Wesley), in 1822, removed to Greene Co., Ohio, where he married Martha Opdyke February 14, 1825. In 1835, they emigrated to what was then the wilds of Allen County, Ind., settling on the land still owned and occupied by Mrs. Johnston, in Eel River Township. Braving the hardships and perils that overshadow the pioneer's pathway, with strong hands and fearless hearts, they made headway rapidly toward fitting up a home for themselves. Enduring toil and privation for many years, they finally acquired 360 acres of excellent land, a home, surrounded with comforts and with plenty. Respected by all who knew him, this noble pioneer departed this life June 29, 1869, leaving the venerable partner of his toils and hardships, his joys and sorrows, to mourn his loss. Mrs. Johnston, now nearly "three-score and ten," looks back to a long life well spent.

The career of young Wesley ran along about in the channel of other young men of his race, opportunities, up to the period of the late rebellion. He was attending the Methodist Episcopal College at Fort Wayne. The spring term of that institution closing in June, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier on the 27th day of July following, at Fort Wayne, to join the Nineteenth Regiment, U. S. Infantry, then being recruited in this city, by Lieut. Stanberry. Two days after enlisting, he was sent to Indianapolis and assigned to Capt. Gillman's company (A). At that particular time, there were no volunteers being recruited in Allen County, the cause of his having enlisted in the regular army. Wesley was impatient of delay, fearing the war might terminate ere he could take a part. In September, 1861, his company, being full and ready for field service, reported for duty to Maj. Gen. Anderson, commanding in Kentucky, with headquarters at Louisville. They continued with this command, participating in the terrible battle of Pittsburg Landing; in the long retreat back through Tennessee and Kentucky; in the hotly contested fight at Perryville; thence on, after the name was changed to the Army of the Cumberland, under Maj. Gen. Rosecrans; in the battle of Stone River, the skirmish at Tullahoma; and finally in the great

battle of Chickamauga. At this time, they were in Gen. Baird's division, Fourteenth Army Corps, under Maj. Gen. Thomas. Up to and including the second day of this famous battle—September 20, 1863—whether in camp, on the march, or facing the deadly missiles of the enemy, young Johnston could ever be found present with his company and command, faithful and true to his trust. But, unfortunately, on that Sabbath evening, even after the contest had virtually ceased, he was captured. And now, an unwilling prisoner of war, with a myriad of others, he was hastened off to Richmond, Va., to be there lodged in the Peaberton Building. Here, confined for about six weeks, he was removed to Danville, of the same State. Thinly clad, deprived even of clothing sent them for issue by the United States Government; sparingly fed, on miserable food, and allowed no fire through that long winter; snow, at one time, for three days, being many inches deep on level, and including the extreme cold of that memorable New Year's—here he was kept to suffer, from November, 1863, till May, 1864. With his fellow-sufferers, he was then removed again, this time to Andersonville, that prison so famous for his horrors. Here, in common with the general rule, a victim of the most painful privation and exposure, he was detained until September, 1864. To Charleston, S. C., they were next removed, and, after a stay there of about six weeks, were still again transferred to Florence, also of South Carolina. While here, about the middle of December, 1864, they received the joyful news of relief. Wesley, with a large number of his prison comrades, had been "exchanged."

Reaching the sea coast, then, in the hands of the "boys in blue," they hailed the "old flag" once more, with shouts of gladness and with hearts of joy! At Annapolis, Md., a new outfit of clothing and other necessities were provided, and, from here, Wesley received a furlough to come home.

His furlough twice extended, he finally returned to Annapolis, and on the 31st of March, 1865, was discharged. But he was now a mere walking skeleton; his weight was reduced to about one hundred pounds. Following his final return home, he had a long sickness, necessarily caused by his hardships, exposures and privations, during about fifteen months of prison life. For a long time, his restoration was almost despaired of. However, Providence decreed it otherwise. In a measure, he was finally restored to health, and is still alive to narrate the scenes of cruelty and suffering, to which prison life had made him a victim. On the 5th day of October, 1865, he wedded Miss Martha McKee, daughter of John and Mary McKee, of Eel River Township—her mother was a widow, however, at the time.

Their union has been blessed with four children—Luther H., Charles L., James and Clara May. In the accumulation of property, they have prospered liberally. They now have a farm of 103 acres, having occupied it since 1872, and possess with it a comfortable, happy home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Johnston have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1859.

In politics, Mr. Johnston is an uncompromising Republican, but not a politician.

He is an enterprising farmer; has already taken steps toward breeding an improved grade of cattle, sheep and hogs, and intends a continuance of improvement as fast as circumstances will permit. He is a friend to education, a supporter and advocate of good schools, and, as far as able, ever stands ready to aid in advancing general improvements for his county. Peaceable, temperate, kind to his family and industrious; better, by far, would our communities be, could we have a greater number of citizens like Wesley Johnston.

LIEUT. JERRY HEFFELFINGER

was born August 15, 1832, in Cumberland County, Penn. His father, Capt. John Heffelfinger, and his mother—before marriage, Miss Elizabeth George—were also natives of that county. The public schools of the Keystone State, at that period, were the means of education in youth for young Jerry, and it is said that he improved his opportunities.

Reaching his sixteenth year, or in the spring of 1848, he, with his parents, came to Allen County. They settled on the farm owned at this time by William J. Mayo, Esq., of Eel River Township, which they proceeded at once to improve. The five succeeding years, nearly, he employed alternately at labor on the farm for his father, and in attending school. Passing the age of twenty, he went forth from the home circle, to institute his own career in life. Thenceforward, seven successive years afforded a school of varied experience in a number of different States. Finding no place, to him, possessing more charms than Eel River Township, at the age of twenty-seven, he returned to the old homestead, and again engaged in farming.

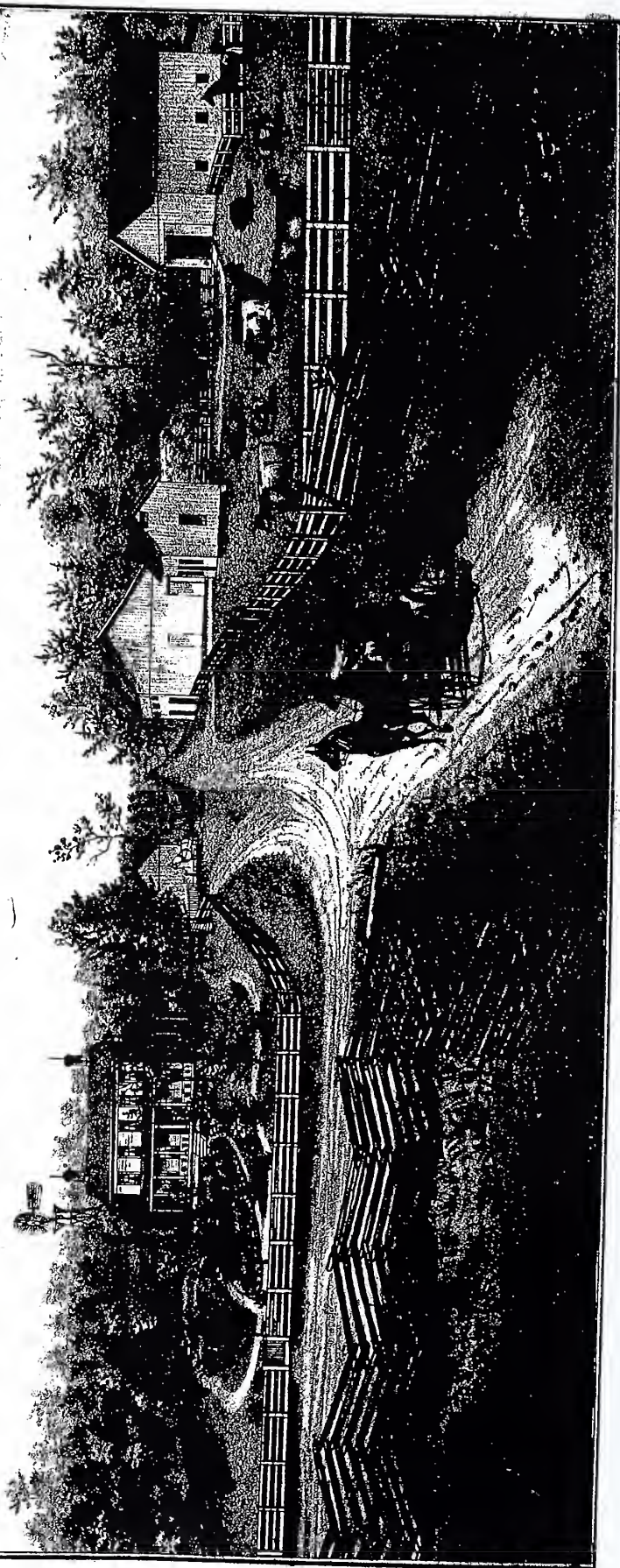
Thus pursuing about one year, on September 13, 1860, he married Miss Margaret Slagel, oldest daughter of George W. Slagel, Esq., a pioneer of the adjoining county of Whitley, now renting a farm for one year; the ensuing summer he purchased a tract of fifty acres of timber-land, taking possession in the fall of 1861. This he proceeded to clear and convert into a farm. During the winter following, he deadened and prepared six acres for corn; underbrushing twelve acres beside. But emotions of patriotism responded to the voice of his country, in calling to aid in the war against rebellion. He left his little crop of corn still verdant in the field, bade adieu to his young wife, and on August 6, 1862, enlisted as a soldier in Company E, Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three years or during the war, the same being organized at Camp Allen, near Fort Wayne. At its organization, he was appointed one of the Sergeants of his company. August 29, his regiment was ordered to Louisville, Ky., reaching its destination on the 30th. From there, they quickly passed on to the front. Sergeant Heffelfinger was with his company and regiment at the battles of Perryville and Stone River; in the skirmish at Duck River and at the terrible conflict at Chickamauga. At Stone River, he narrowly escaped a severe



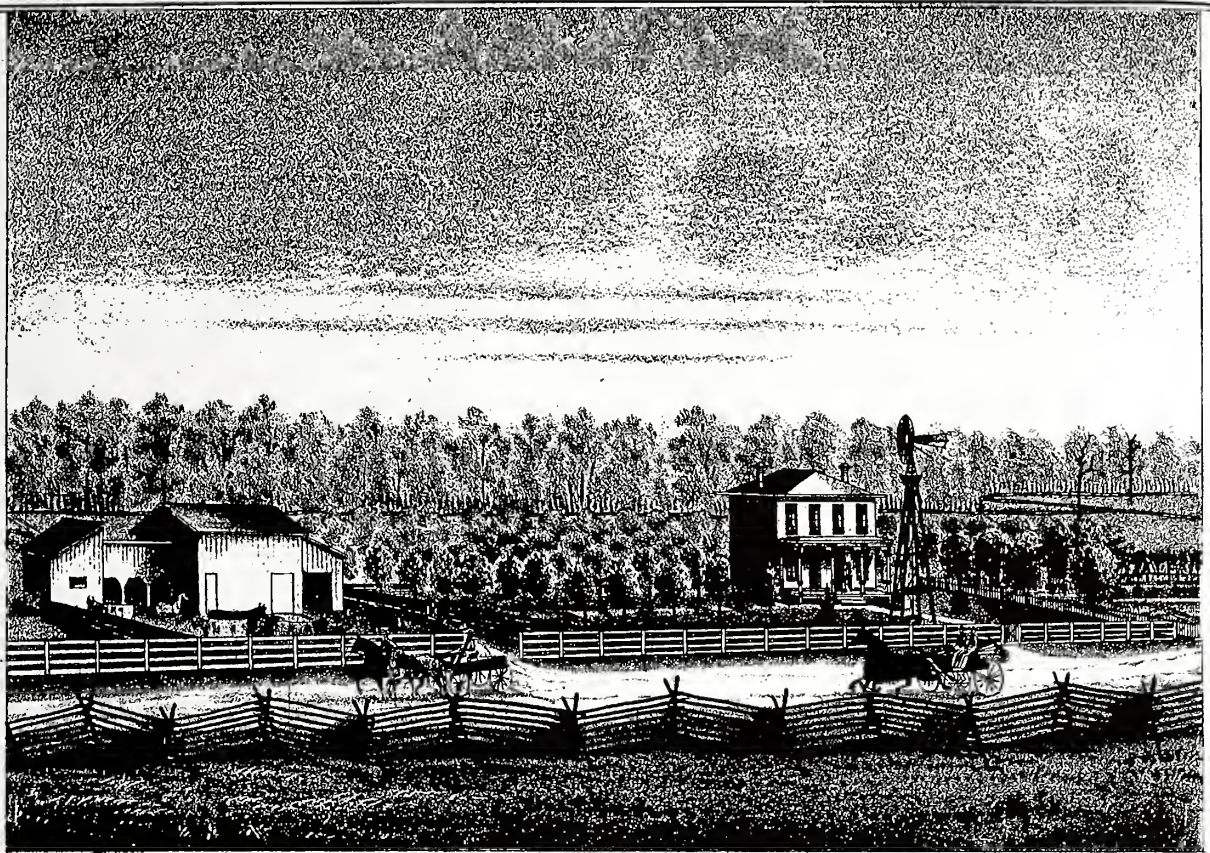
A.T. STURGEON.



MRS. A.T. STURGEON.



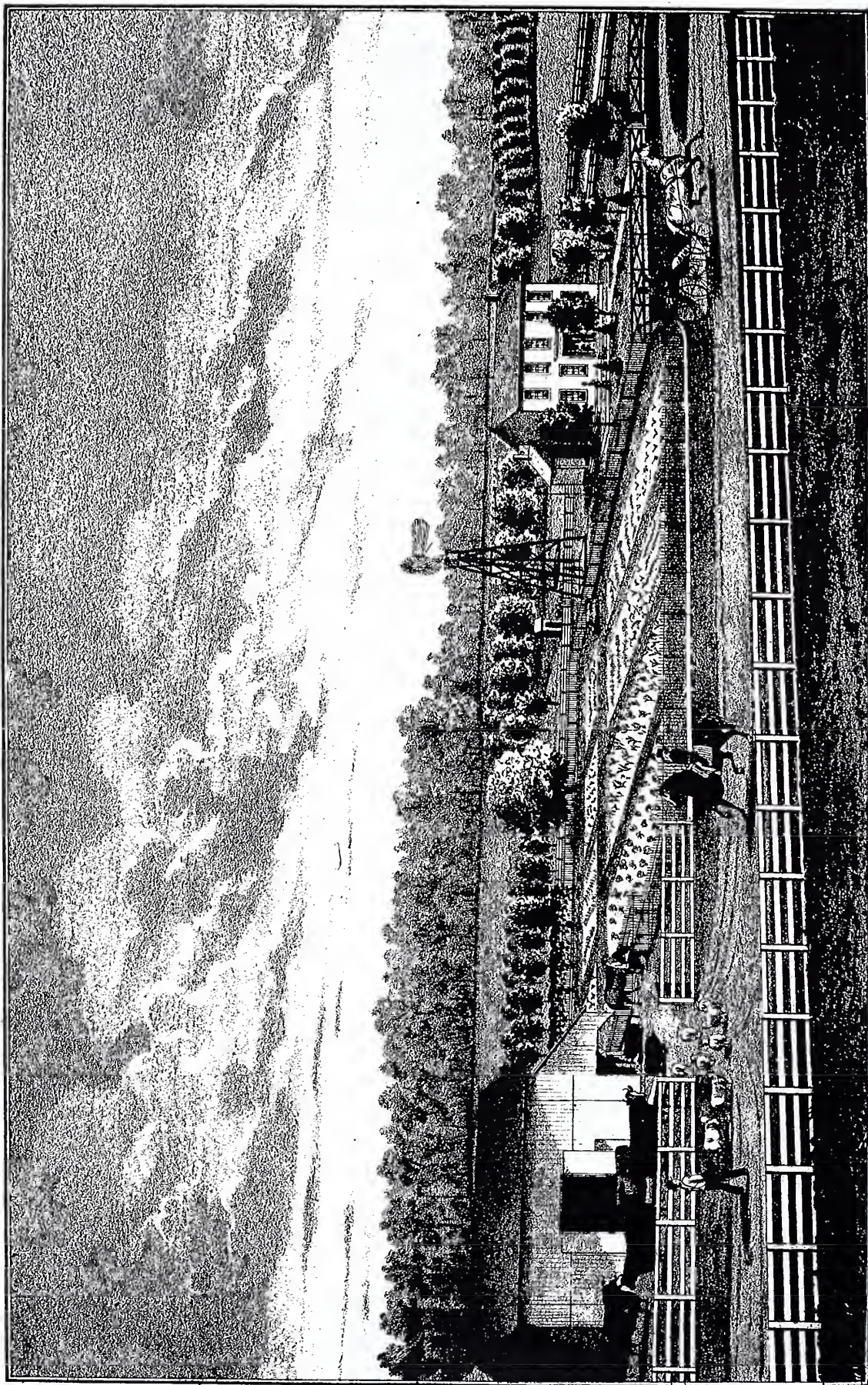
RES OF A.T. STURGEON, EEL RIVER TP, ALLEN CO, IND.



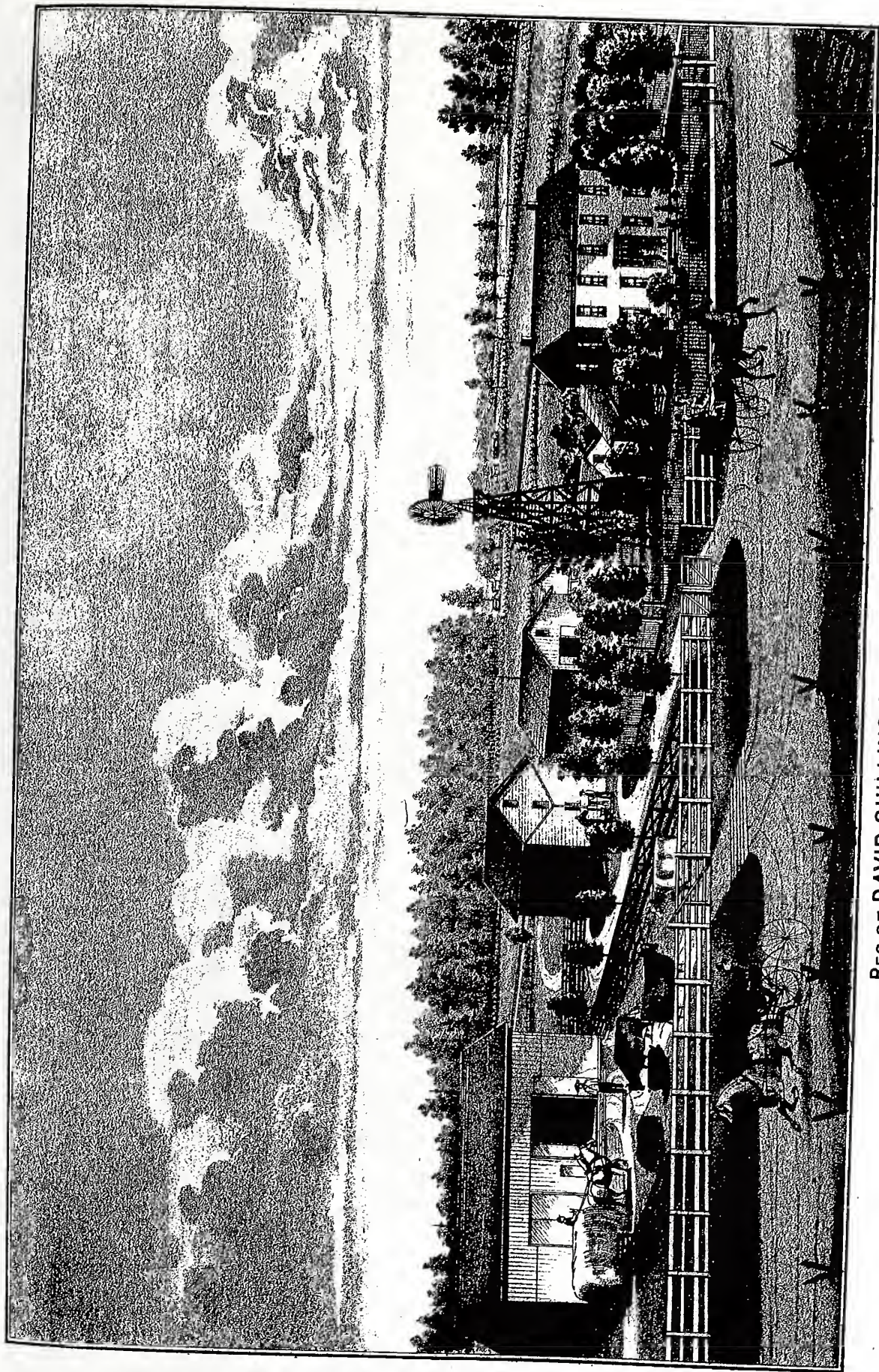
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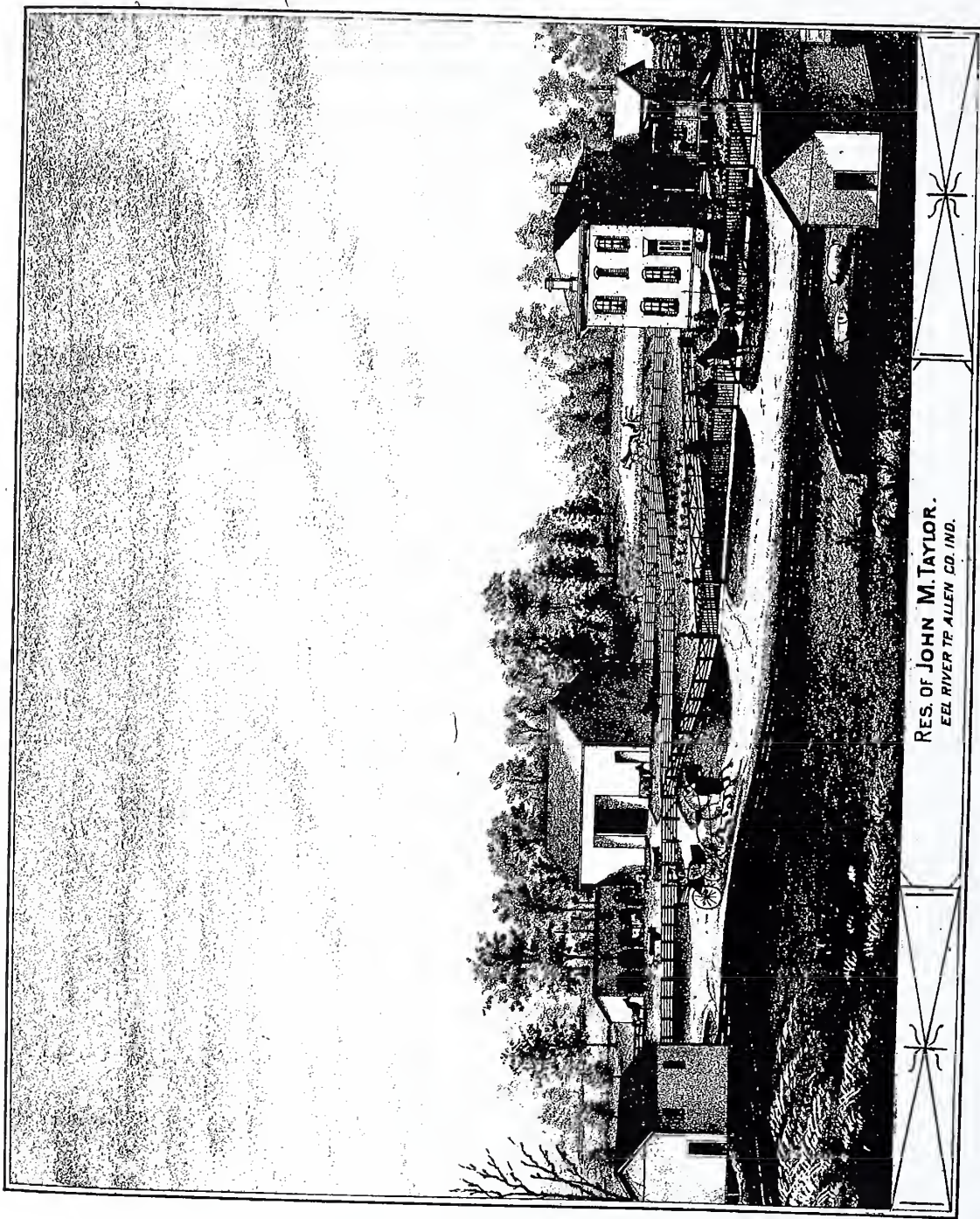
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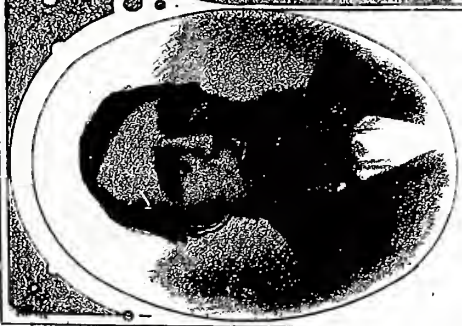
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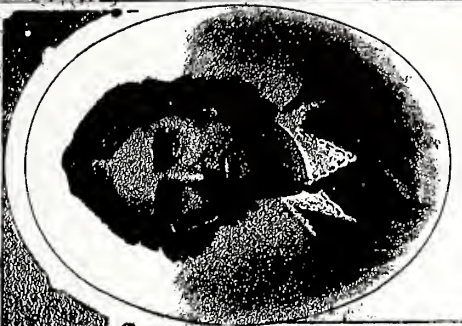
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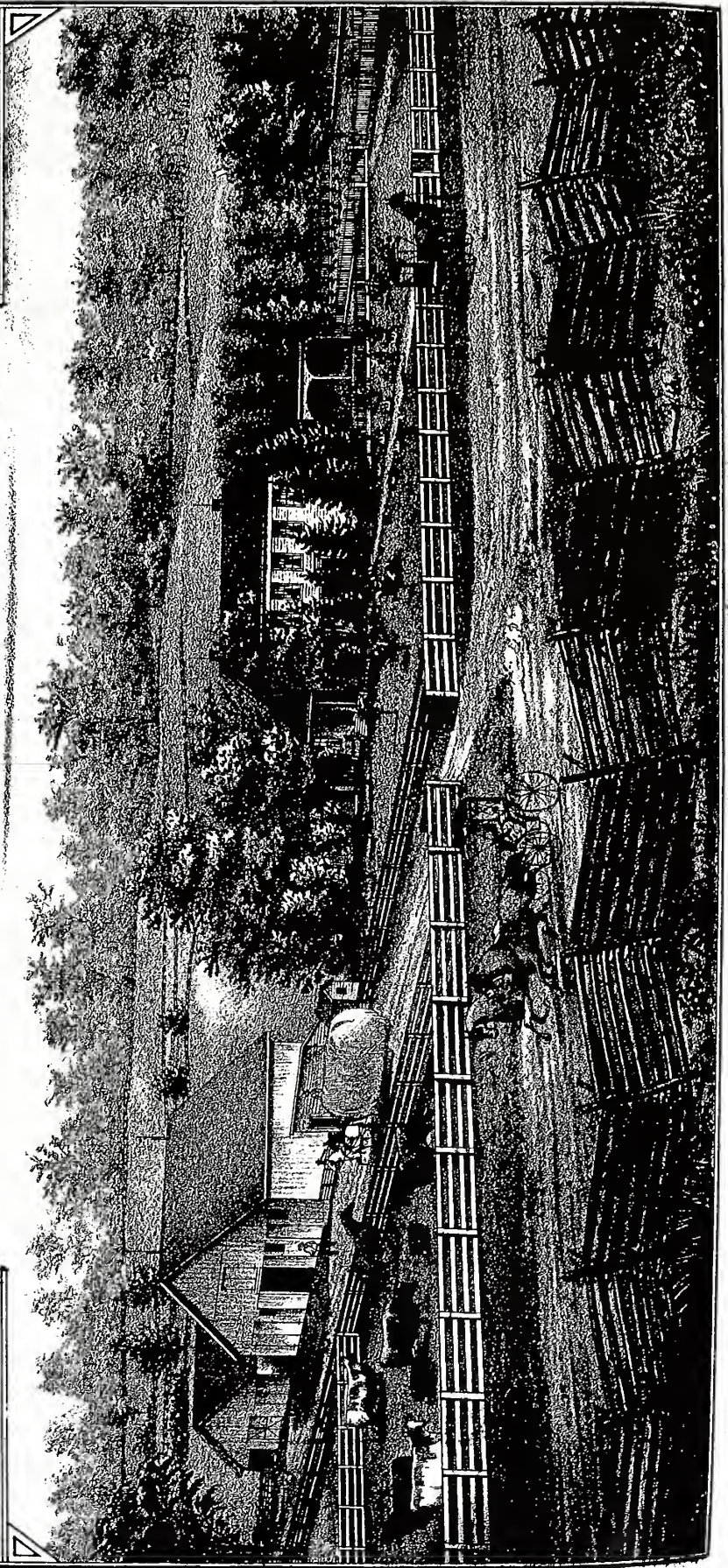
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EEL RIVER TR ALLEN CO. IND.



DAVID H. LIPES.

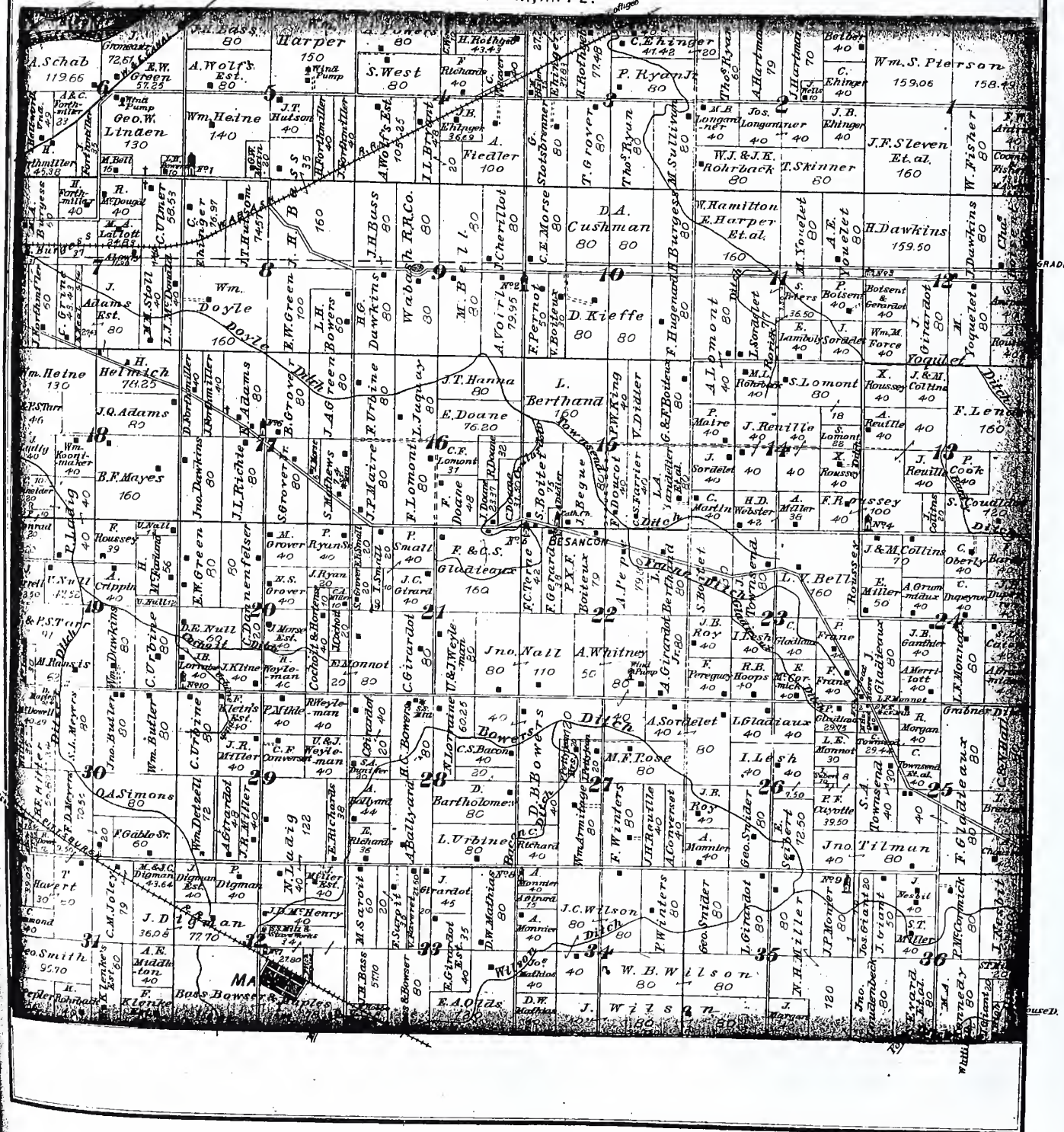


MARGARET H. LIPES.



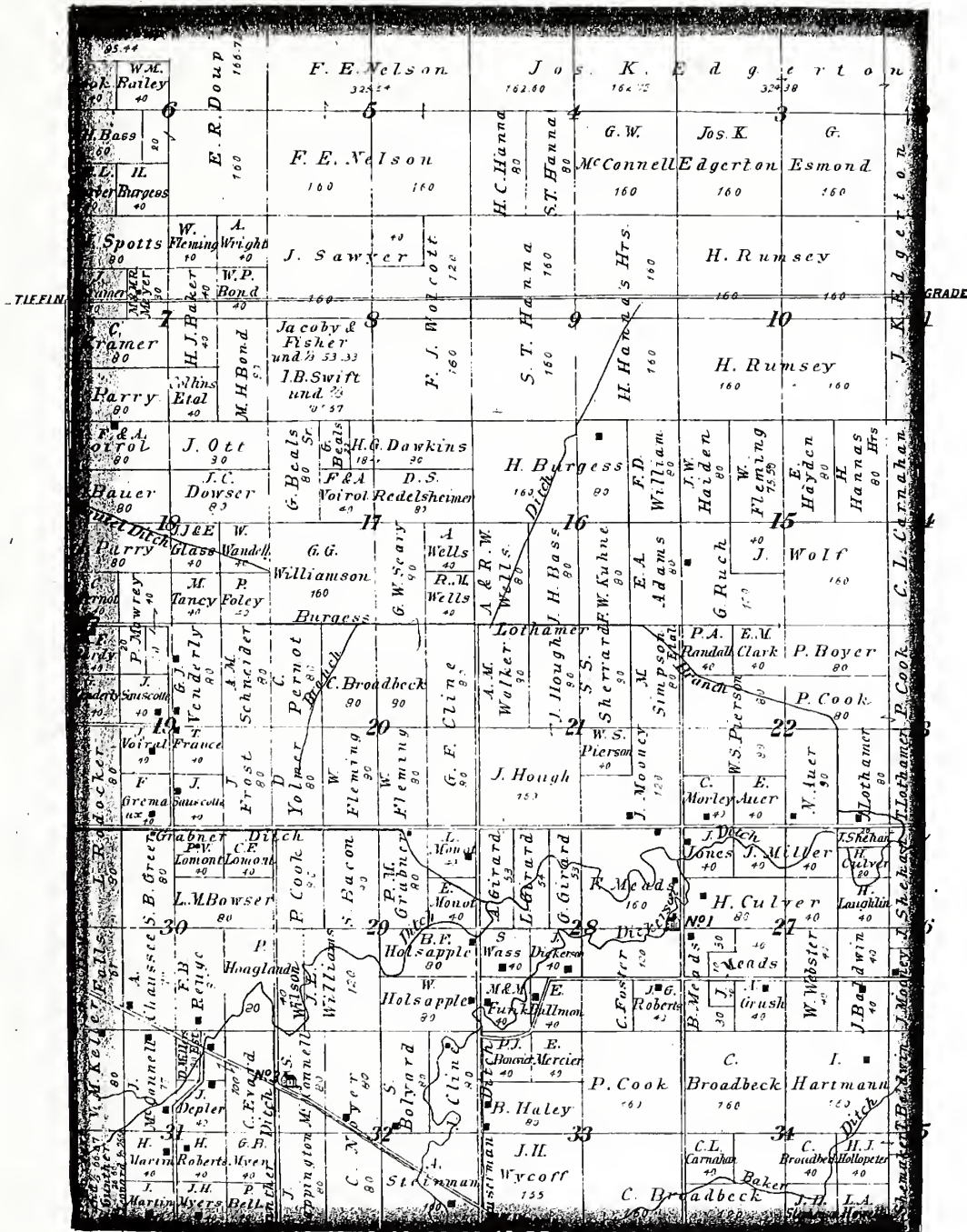
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T. 30 N., R. 14 E.



MAP OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP

TOWNSHIP 30 N. RANGE 15 E.



if not a fatal wound. An ounce rifle-bullet lodged in his bayonet sheath, hanging at his side; the same having in its deadly course struck the convex side of his bayonet. Otherwise, it must have passed directly through his hip, having proceeded from a cross-fire of not to exceed thirty rods distance. On the 28th of January, 1863, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, vice John G. Cohen, killed in the battle of Stones River. On the 20th of September, 1863, the second day of the battle of Chickamauga, with seventeen other fellow-comrades of his regiment, he was captured by the forces of rebel Gen. Longstreet, and taken, first to Atlanta, then to Belle Island, and soon after to Libby Prison, Virginia. They were here confined until the spring of 1864, when they were transferred to Danville, Va. Here they were retained (1,500 in number) only about two weeks, when they were removed to Macon, Ga. But the Confederates again removed them to Charleston, S. C., just in time to prevent their recapture by Gen. Sherman, in August, during his raid after the fall of Atlanta. While imprisoned at Charleston, Lieut. Hoffelinger was one of 300 Federals, who were selected and placed in the Marine Hospital Building, under fire from the Union guns on Morris Island. This was done to intimidate the Federal forces, and to cause them to cease firing upon the city, this building being in direct range.

The yellow fever appearing among our poor unfortunates, they were hastened off to Columbia, the State capital. While en route by railway, Lieut. H. thought it his opportunity to escape. With the aid of a jack-knife, a hole was cut through the floor, near one corner of the car, and about 2 o'clock in the morning, while halting at a water-station, but a few miles from their destination, our hero and two brave comrades crawled out, the train at the same time being well-lighted and guarded. Fed and sheltered by day, at the hands of colored people, and at night guided by them, after about twelve days, they arrived within forty miles of the Union forces around Atlanta, and were there retaken by a patrol of rebels, in the wee small hours of morning. Consigned to prison at Augusta, Ga., they were soon returned to Columbia, S. C., there locked in jail over one night, and mingling among the mass of prisoners at the camp during the part of another; at an early morning hour, with two now comrades, he made his second escape.

In this attempt they struck out in the direction of Knoxville, Tenn. Eight days, as skulking, fleeing fugitives—four of them without food to eat—when on the very borders of East Tennessee, and almost within the camps, where waved the Stars and Stripes, alas! here, in that morning fog of the mountains, they were picked up by a party of Indian scouts, whence they were taken to the rebel prison at Salisbury. These Indians were natives of those wild mountain regions, and because of their special fitness were employed by the Confederates

to capture their own deserters, and to recapture their runaway prisoners. From Salisbury, Lieut. H. was removed to Danville again, and after two weeks, back to Libby Prison. Remaining here till February 22, 1865, he was exchanged, having suffered, during seventeen long months, indescribable hardships and privations. Reaching Annapolis, Md., he obtained a leave of absence for thirty days, which he occupied by paying a visit to his home and family, where he was received almost as one risen from the dead. At the expiration of his furlough, he rejoined his regiment at Raleigh, N. C. On May 1, he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, and later marched with his regiment to Washington. Here they received orders to proceed to Indianapolis, where, on the 17th day of June, 1865, they were mustered out of the service. Lieut. Hoffelinger now returned permanently to his home, where he once again became the quiet, industrious citizen upon his little farm. This ensuing fall, he added eighty acres more, adjoining, to his former purchase. He has since added still other purchases, until he now owns 260 acres of excellent land, 100 of the same being in tillage, and the remainder in pasture and timber.

His married life has been blessed with two little sons—Chauncey C., born September 13, 1868, and John K., born November 17, 1871. His politics have always been staunch Republican. Both he and wife are earnest, consistent members of the M. E. Church. He is a good neighbor, a model citizen, and to the looker-on has apparently a long life of peace and happiness before him.

GEORGE GREENWELL

was of Irish parentage. He was born March 14, 1810, at Hagerstown, Frederick Co., Md. By reason of the death of his parents he was, at an early age, apprenticed to a shoemaker, from whom he acquired a practical familiarity with the trade. In 1830, he removed to Miami County, Ohio, where, eight years subsequently, he wedded Miss Elizabeth Blickenstaff. He became a resident of Eel River Township, Allen Co., Ind., in 1846, where, until his death, November 10, 1878, he continued to reside. His amiable companion departed this life July 8, 1868. They were the parents of five children; three sons, still living, are residents of Allen County. Mr. Greenwell was a man of great firmness and decision of character in whatever his judgment told him was right. Of the opinion of others, believed to have but slight interest in matters considered, he seemed wholly oblivious. For the gossip—ever ready with an opinion—he had no affiliation or respect. Himself scrupulously honest and honorable, he invariably refused association with those whose integrity bore marks of suspicion and doubt. Well may such an example be emulated and perpetuated.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

BY L. H. NEWTON.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARY.

Jefferson is located southeast of the center of Allen County, and is bounded on the north by Milan, on the east by Jackson, on the south by Madison, and on the west by Adams.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Jared Whitney was probably the first white man who came to reside permanently in this township. He came with his family, in May, 1833, and settled on the Maumee River, where he remained during the summer of that year, and in the ensuing fall he removed to a tract of land on Section 7, which he subsequently cleared and reduced to a farm. Wilhelm and Henry Tuschkenagen, with their families, came in the summer of the same year (1833). They were energetic and industrious Germans, and for a number of years were regarded as two of the most prosperous families in the community; but in an evil hour, one of their sons, while at Fort Wayne, took a piece of cloth from one of the stores, for which he was arrested and imprisoned. One of the neighbors became his bondsman, and he was released on bail. He returned to his home, but a few days prior to the time set for his trial he disappeared, and no trace of his whereabouts was ever discovered. It was believed, and broadly hinted by the neighbors, that his own parents or kinsmen murdered him, preferring this to the disgrace of a conviction for larceny. The disgrace which had fallen upon them so preyed upon their minds that reason was dethroned; and night after night they were to be heard in the woods, pounding and breaking stone, with which, they said, they meant to erect a temple. By the bad deed of one of its members, two good families were thus cursed and broken up, and the only survivor is a pitiable mental wreck. His is known as the "Prophet," and fancies that he must wait for the "word" before he performs the most trivial offices of every-day life.

Shortly after the arrival of the Tuschkenagens, Christian Wolf, with his family, settled on a tract of land near the latter, on Section 6, and Joseph Grover settled, a few weeks later, in the northwest corner of the township, where he remained until his decease.

Mr. Blackmore came in the fall of 1833, and settled on Section 7, where he remained but a short time. He sold his land and moved to another locality. Later in the same fall, William Henderson purchased a tract of land, which he sold after making a small clearing.

Some time during the year 1833, Simoa Rogers purchased land on Section 7, and began the work of clearing it. He made it his home until 1834, when he

sold it to Eben Burgess. Mr. Burgess cleared and improved it, and made it his home until his removal to New Haven.

Elias Shaffer came in the spring of 1835, and purchased the land of William Henderson. William Harper came in the same year, and is still a resident of the township. Mr. Shaffer subsequently sold his farm to Morgan Bentley, who completed the work of clearing, and cultivated it until his decease.

Aretas Powers came in October, 1834, and settled on the farm where he now resides. James Post came in the same year, and settled on Seven Mile Creek, where he remained for a brief period.

Henry Castleman settled near the center of the township in 1835 or 1836. In 1847, he removed to Monroe Township, where he remained until death. Among others who settled in the township at an early day, were Jeremiah Lusey, Jesse Adams (formerly of Adams Township), Thomas McDougall, John Monahan, John Broderick, Dennis Keefe, Jeremiah Harrington, John McCarthy, — Berry, John Tillman and George Snyder.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first frame house was erected by a Mr. Blakely on the farm subsequently purchased by Eben Burgess. It was never occupied, however, as a residence, and after it became the property of Mr. Burgess was used as a barn.

Jeremiah Lusey erected the first hewed-log house on his farm, in 1837, and Eben Burgess erected the first brick house about the same time.

Jared Whitney set out the first orchard in 1834, and Mr. Blackmore reaped the first crop of corn in the same year.

The first marriage was celebrated in March, 1835, the contracting parties being William Henderson and Miss Elizabeth Rogers. Two years later, Reuben Powers and Miss Evaline Whitney were married at the residence of Jared Whitney, by William Brown, Esq.

The first death occurred in 1835, the victim being a child of Mr. Blackmore. It was buried on the homo farm, on a little knoll opposite the house. About a year ago, a young son of James Post strayed into the woods, and was lost. A party of neighbors went in pursuit, and, after searching several days, found him in the Seven Mile Creek, drowned. There was no cemetery in the township, and the remains were taken to Fort Wayne for interment. The first cemetery was established in 1838, on land donated for the purpose by Jared Whitney.

On New Year's Eve, 1837, about twenty residents of this township went to a point near New Haven, provided with axes, cooking utensils, etc., and began to

clear up the Ridge road, which had been surveyed previously, but never opened. Up to that time, it was merely a footpath; but after several days' hard work, it became a well-defined road, and later a public thoroughfare.

The first schoolhouse was erected in 1838, on the farm of Christian Wolf, who gave a small corner of his land for that purpose. Jared Whitney, Aretas Powers, William Harper, Joseph Gronauer and others were the prime movers in having it established. Each had children to be educated, and the school was sustained by contributions from them. The first free school was erected on the farm of O. Bird in 1854. After that the subscription system was abolished, and new buildings erected each year under the public school law. There are now ten district schools in the township with 523 scholars enrolled. The first religious meeting was held in the log schoolhouse in 1838, by Rev. David Pattee. Meetings were subsequently held at the same place by other ministers; but no organization was formed until several years later. About 1842, the first Methodist Episcopal class was formed under the leadership of Rev. Pattee, but it was a short-lived organization, as the majority of its members soon after attached themselves to New Haven class. A Sunday school was maintained during the existence of this class, but was discontinued at its disorganization.

The first mill was erected in 1856, by Green & Burgess, near the center of the township. It was a saw-mill, but a run of buhrs was subsequently attached for the convenience of the neighbors. It is still in operation, and is now owned by Jacob Blackburn, who officiated as sawyer during the earlier years of its history. The first store was opened by Alanson Whitney in 1850. His first stock consisted of a barrel of whisky and a keg of tobacco, but within a short time he added a large invoice of general merchandise, and conducted a lucrative business for about six years, at the end of which time he sold his goods to Bowers & Lettick. Henry Castleman opened the first tavern about the time when the Sugar Ridge or Van Wert Road was first opened to travel. His accommodations were as good as could be found at the average tavern of that period, and it was said that he was none too modest in his charges to guests. His house was always full, and the business proved a profitable one to its proprietor. After travel on the State road began to decline, and the business had seen its best days, Mr. Castleman abandoned it. The first post office was established at the house of Socrates Bacon in 1850, but the majority of the residents went to New Haven for their mail, and this office was abandoned within a very few years.

ORGANIZATION.

Jared Whitney, Reuben Powers, Aretas Powers, Henry Castleman, Joseph Gronauer, William Harper and Alanson Whitney presented a petition to the Commissioners of Allen County, in January, 1840, praying for the organization of the township. In response to this petition, it was ordered by the Board "that Congressional Township 30 north, of Range 14 east, constitute a separate township, to be known and called by the name of Jefferson Township.

"That Henry Castleman be appointed Inspector of Elections, and that an election be held at his house on the first Monday of April next."

At this election, Aretas Powers was chosen Justice of the Peace and Alanson Whitney Constable.

SOCIETIES.

Flat Rock Lodge, No. 444, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 5, 1874, by P. G. M. Platt J. Wise, assisted by L. M. Rogers, of New Haven, and several members of the Lodges of Fort Wayne. The petition for dispeasation was made February 4, 1874, and signed by Melanethon Cary, John C. Wilson, James E. Whitney, Eli Todd, J. R. Parker, Fred L. Gable, Fred Fry, H. D. Stoneman and A. C. Crawford.

The dispensation was granted February 6, 1874, and signed by Grand Master Richard Owen; and the charter was granted at the next communication of the Grand Lodge.

The first officers installed were 'M. Carey, N. G.; Eli Todd, V. G.; A. C. Crawford, Secretary; J. R. Parker, Treasurer; J. E. Whitney, Warden; H. D. Stoneman, Conductor; Fred L. Gable, Inside Guardian; John C. Wilson, R. S. N. G.; Fred L. Fry, L. S. N. G.

The Lodge is now in good working order, with twenty-one members. It is free from debt, and has property valued at \$612.89. The present officers are as follows: A. F. McIntosh, N. G.; D. B. Snider, V. G.; A. Grodrian, R. S.; Upton Null, P. S.; William Dawkins, Treasurer. Following is a list of the Noble Grands since the organization of the Lodge: M. Cary, Eli Todd, J. C. Wilson, A. Grodrian, A. C. Crawford, J. D. McHenry, J. E. Whitney, William Dawkins, F. L. Gable, F. Fry, W. B. Wilson.

MAPLES.

The village of Maples was laid out by O. Bird November 17, 1853. It is a station on the P., F. W. & C. R. R. M. Carey & Co., dealers in general merchandise, are the only merchants in the village.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Stave Factory.—In 1865, N. H. & A. H. Fitch, began the manufacture of staves and heading at this place, and erected a building 50x70 feet, with a full set of machinery. Several months later, L. S. Maples purchased an interest in the establishment, continuing until January 1, 1872, when he retired from the firm. In the fall of the same year, the building and stock were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about \$18,000. It was rebuilt in the following winter, but on a smaller scale. The old boiler and engine were repaired, and are now in use. Five thousand cords of wood are annually manufactured into staves and heading, which find a market at St. Louis, Baltimore and New York. In busy seasons, Messrs. Fitch & Co. employ about forty men, and have paid as much as \$1,000 per month for timber.

SAW-MILL AND HOOP-FACTORY.

This establishment was built in 1874, by Williams, Olds & Roberts, and conducted exclusively as a saw mill. Mr. Olds subsequently sold his interest, and the firm name was changed to Williams, Roberts & Co. Philip Bohyer then entered the firm as a partner, and the business was continued under the firm name of C. I. Williams & Co., until 1877. In that year, J. E. Shober purchased the interest of C. I. Williams, and the firm name then became Roberts & Co. In the fall of 1877, M. Cary & Co. purchased the interest of Philip Bohyer, and added the necessary machinery for the manufacture of wagon-felloes and hoops.

About 1 o'clock, on the morning of May 29, 1879, a fire broke out in the building, destroying all the stock on hand, excepting two car loads of hoops, ready for shipment to Chattanooga, Tenn. M. Cary & Co. then purchased Mr. Shober's interest and erected a new building, using the old boiler and engine. They employ fifteen men, and find a ready market for their goods at New York and other Eastern ports.

The present building is frame, 40x45 feet, with iron roof. The machinery is driven by a forty-horse-power engine.

HUBS.

In the summer of 1879, L. S. Maples purchased the building formerly occupied as a saw-mill, and fitted it up with the necessary machinery for the manufacture of hubs. The business is yet in its infancy, but already he has built up a good trade.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

BY L. H. NEWTON.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARY.

Jackson is situated on the east line of Allen County, and is bounded as follows: North, by Maumee Township; east, by Paulding County, Ohio; south, by Monroe Township; west, by Jefferson Township.

NATURAL FEATURES.

A large marsh, known as the "Bear's Nest," covers the northern part of the township. While the advance of civilization in other portions of Allen County resulted in the extermination of all the creatures of the forest from their accustomed haunts, this spot alone was left to them as a peculiar possession. As recently as four years ago, bears were seen and killed within the recesses of this swamp by residents of the township, who still live to bear testimony to this fact; and every year sportsmen seek it for the deer, which are not yet extinct. Small game abounds here, and the search of the hunter is rarely without some reward. The east and west branches of Flat Rock Creek flow through the southern part of the township, the two streams uniting at a point on Section 27.

The soil is a rich loam, and produces fine specimens of all varieties of farm produce common in this latitude.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

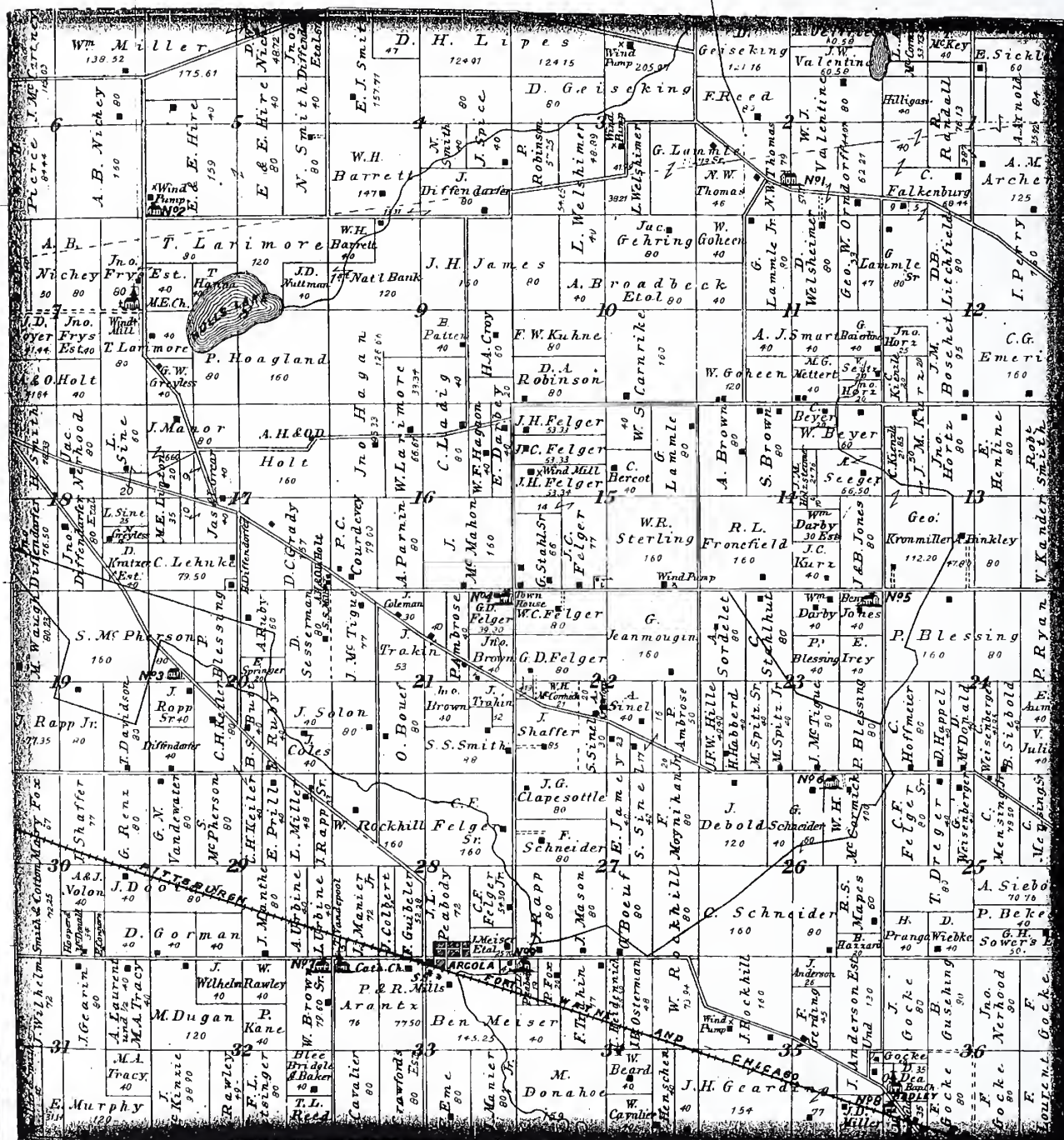
The early settlement of this township is not an interesting topic, and is almost barren of events. It was not an attractive spot to the seeker for a Western

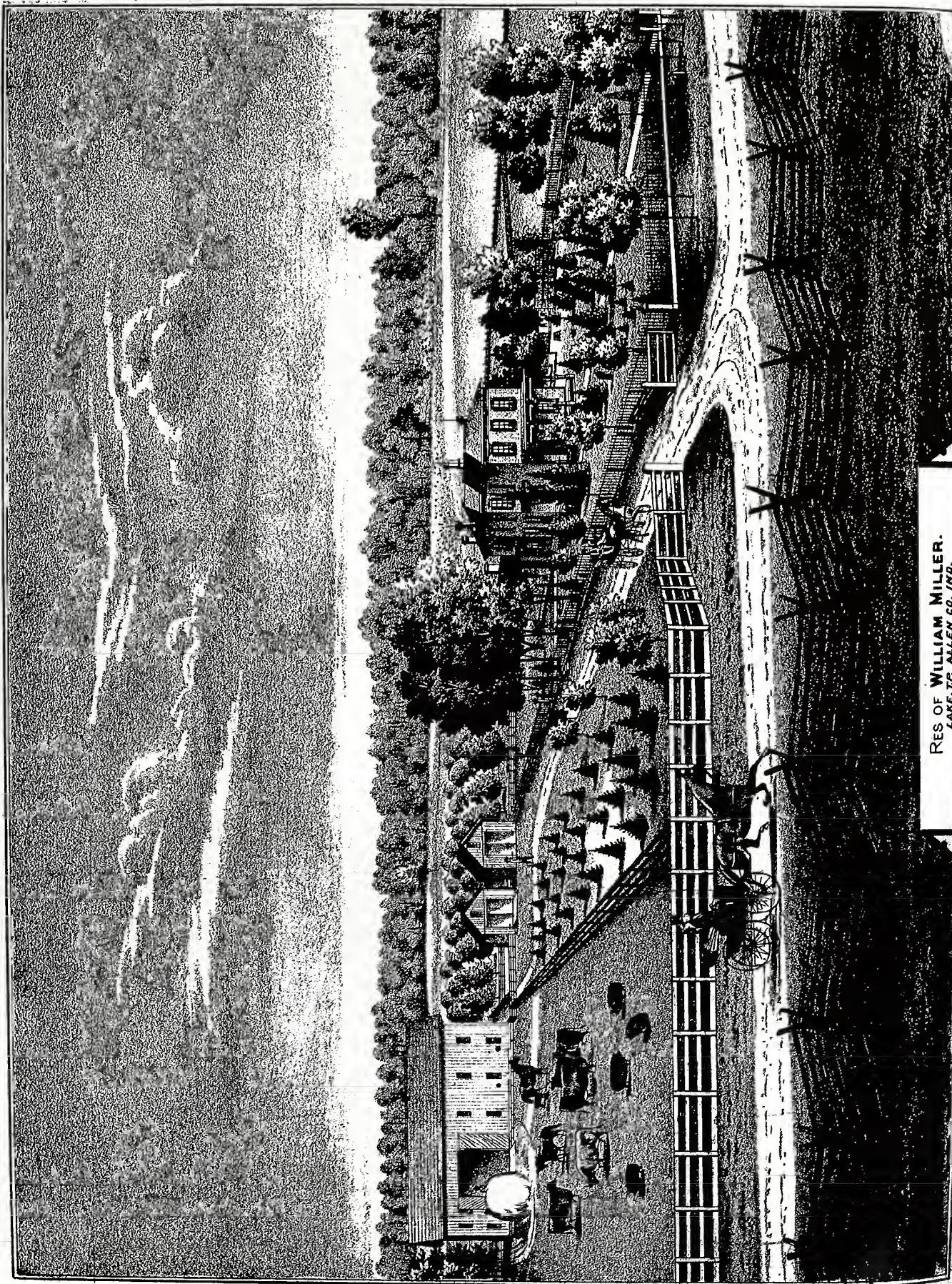
home, and its lands were passed by as worthless. In fact, a large portion of the township was entered on the Government books as "condemned swamp lands." In view of the hopeless appearance of this locality, immigration was discouraged; and, for years after other portions of Allen County had witnessed the establishment of prosperous settlements, Jackson Township remained a howling wilderness. Its first white resident was George Hollinger, who came in 1838, and erected a cabin near the center of the township. He was fond of hunting, and gave a large share of his time to this sport; but he was also a good worker, and cleared and improved the land upon which he had settled.

David, John and Samuel Neff came from Dayton, Ohio, and entered large tracts of land in the southern part of the township, on which they "deadened" the timber, preparatory to clearing. Their object was speculation, and they were never numbered among the residents of the township. Finally, the brothers all died, and Alanson Whitney was appointed as their agent for the sale of the land. Jacob and Robert Mooney settled in the township in 1840, and both cleared farms on Flat Rock Creek. Jacob still resides on his farm, near the center of the township; but Robert subsequently sold out and removed to Jefferson Township.

John Kline, Joshua Dickinson and Douglas Whitaker came in 1848 and began the labor of clearing farms. Messrs. Dickinson and Whitaker subsequently moved away, but Mr. Kline still lives in the township on a good farm cleared by his own hands.

T 31 N, R 11 E.

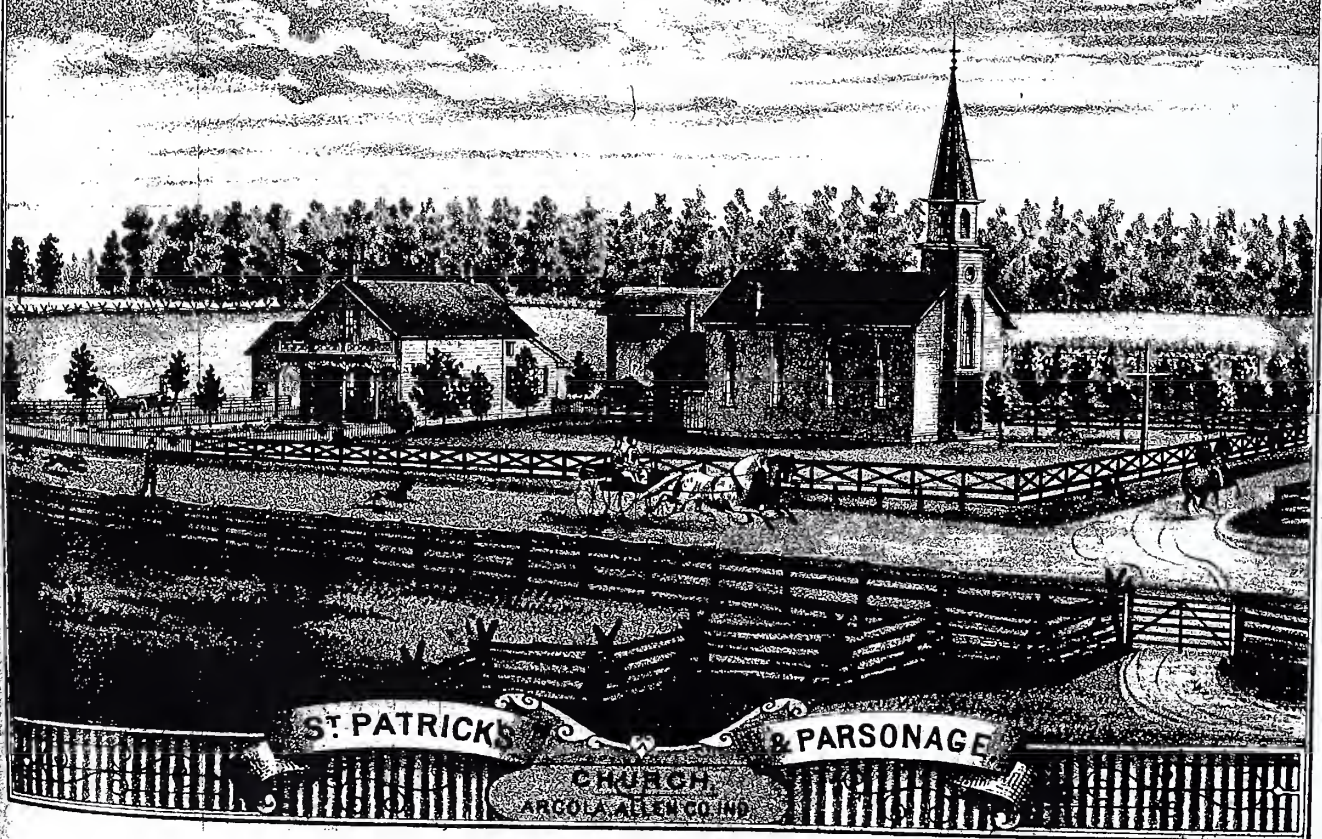




RES OF WILLIAM MILLER.
LAKE, DR. ALLEN CO. IND.



REV. H. THEO. WILKEN.



In 1850, Mr. Meads purchased a part of the Neff land, in the southern part of the township, where he made a good farm. Peter Boody settled on Flat Rock Creek in 1859, and cleared a farm, upon which he now resides.

This is believed to be a full list of settlers up to the time of the great rebellion. The major portion of the township is now owned by private capitalists, and the entire population at the present time will not exceed 300 souls.

THE FIRST ROAD.

The Sugar Ridge or Van Wert road was surveyed prior to the first settlement of the township, but was not opened until several years later. The second was the Paulding road, which was surveyed by S. M. Black, assisted by Alanson Whitney and others.

THE FIRST SCHOOL.

Public education was first inaugurated in Jackson Township, after the passage of the free school law, and its first schoolhouse was erected in 1854, under the provisions of that act. It was a log structure, and stood on the farm of Mr. Moyer, in the southern part of the township.

ORGANIZATION.

At the June session, 1851, a petition praying for the organization of this township was presented to the Board of County Commissioners, by whom it was ordered that Township 30 north, of Range 15 east, be a separate township, and that the same be known and called by the name of Jackson Township. P. Mooney was appointed Inspector; and the first election was held at his house, as soon as possible after organization, and Douglas Whitaker was elected Justice of the Peace.

LAKE TOWNSHIP.

BY L. H. NEWTON.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARY.

Lake Township is situated in the western part of Allen County, and comprises Congressional Township 31 north, of Range 11 east. It has an area of 35.49 square miles, or 22,554.20 acres. It was organized by the Board of County Commissioners, at their May session in 1837. Lake is bounded on the north by Eel River Township; east by Washington Township; south by Aboit Township; west by Whitley County.

NATURAL FEATURES.

Aboit River has its source in the northeastern part of the township, and flows south. This is the only stream in this township. The surface is very level, and an extensive system of underdraining has been rendered necessary in consequence of this fact. The soil is composed chiefly of clay and is very productive.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

James Hinton, John Ross, William Grayless, George Slagle, Samuel Caffrey, James Pringle, Jacob Pearson and Clement Ryan, all came during the year 1834, with their families. James Hinton came from Ohio, and selected a tract of land on the Goshen road. Here he cleared and improved a farm which he sold about one month prior to his decease. John Ross settled in the same neighborhood, and lived on his farm until his death, which occurred but a few years ago. William Grayless and George Slagle settled on Section 5. Samuel Caffrey settled on the Goshen road, where he remained about twenty-five years. He then sold his farm and removed to the State of Iowa, where he now lives. James Pringle settled on Section 3, where he resided until 1839. He removed from here to Whitley County, Ind., and, a few years later, returned to Ohio, where he now lives. Jacob Pearson remained on his farm, on Section 13 until 1845, when he removed to Iowa.

John McClure, a native of South Carolina, came early in 1835 and located on Section 17. He cleared a farm, which he cultivated until 1855; in that year he removed to De Kalb County, Mo., where he died at the age of eighty-seven years.

Later in 1835, Samson Pearson came from Ohio, and settled near Mr. McClure—his father-in-law. He remained in the township a number of years, and finally removed to the State of Iowa, where he still resides.

Francis Sweet is a native of Washington County, Tenn. He moved with his parents to Miami County, Ohio, at the age of two years, and there remained until 1834; in that year he came to Fort Wayne, and about a year later returned to Ohio. In the spring of 1836, he brought his family to Fort Wayne, and, on the 24th day of May, entered a forty-acre tract of land on Section 17. Three months later, he removed to Fort Wayne, where he was engaged as a carpenter until 1844. Returning then to this township, he resumed the work of clearing his farm. He has always been a prominent citizen of the township, and has filled all the local offices. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1846, and served continuously for fifteen years.

John Anderson came in 1836; he was a native of Virginia, but emigrated to Ohio with his parents when a boy. He located in this township in the prime of manhood, and cleared a farm, which he cultivated until 1855, when he died.

James W. Watson came in the fall of 1836; he was also a native of Virginia, but a resident of Ohio from early boyhood. He settled on Section 36, where he developed a fine farm. He remained in the township a number of years, and finally removed to his present residence in Whitley County, Ind.

Joshua Goheene came in the same year (1836), and, several months later, was joined by his family, from Pennsylvania. During their absence, he was engaged in making preparations for their reception; and, when they arrived, he had made a small clearing and erected a cabin. He was a man of great energy, and was prominently associated with the development of his township. He died in 1874. His wife survived him four years, and died in 1878, at the age of eighty-two years. Their son, William, now occupies the old homestead.

John Savage came early in the winter of 1836, and settled on Section 11, where he developed a good farm. He finally sold it, and removed to De Kalb County, Mo.

Joseph Taylor came in the spring of 1837, and settled on Section 17. He resided on his farm until 1855, when he removed to Daviess County, Mo.

William Caster, John F. Gerding and Frederiek Reed were among the early settlers of the township, and bore well their part in its development and improvement.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first religious meeting was held at the house of William Grayless in 1834, by Rev. Black, of the M. E. Church. Meetings were held here at intervals for many years thereafter. The first orchard was set out by William Caster in the fall of 1836. The seeds were bought at the nursery of John Chapman, in Washington Township. The first road was surveyed in 1830, and known as the Goshen road. The Yellow River road—the second in the township—was surveyed by R. J. Dawson in 1836. The first county road was that leading from Racoon Village to Cracow. It was surveyed in October, 1836, by S. M. Black. The first wedding was celebrated at the home of John McClure in the winter of 1837. The contracting parties were his step-daughter, Miss Mary Mangan, and John Savage. The first election was held at the house of John McClure on the last Saturday in May, 1837. Samuel Caffrey and James Pringle were elected Justices of the Peace, and William Caster, Constable. John McClure was Inspector, by appointment, and his son, Eli, was elected Township Clerk and Treasurer. The first post office was established in 1840, at the house of John Crawford, a mile and a half north of Arcola. It was known as Tab-Tah Post Office, in honor of an old Indian chief. Mr. Crawford was appointed Postmaster, and served about two years, when he resigned. Francis Sweet succeeded him. He removed the office to his house, one mile further north; and after the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad was completed, he carried the mail to and from the station until 1863. In that year, he resigned, and the office was removed to Arcola, when Andrew Forsythe was appointed Postmaster. He was succeeded, three years later, by Eli Arnold, who remained in charge one year. John R. Ross was the next Postmaster, and kept the office until succeeded by William Rockhill, the present incumbent. The first mill was the steam saw-mill erected in 1849 by the Plank Road Company, on the site now occupied by the saw and planing-mill of Holt Brothers. In 1850, J. L. Peabody erected a steam saw-mill on the Yellow River Road, half a mile east of Arcola. This mill is still in operation, and is now owned by Jacob Coulter and Philip Smith. The first stock of merchandise was opened for sale by William Thorpe in 1850. He had then recently purchased the steam saw-mill of the Plank Road Company, and kept his store at the mill. J. L. Peabody adopted the same plan in 1866, and opened a stock of goods at his mill.

CHURCHES.

Baptist.—The Baptists effected the first religious organization in the township. They organized in 1835, at the house of Joshua Goheene, under the ministrations of Rev. Gildersleeve. Meetings were held alternately at the houses of Mr. Goheene and John Ross, until 1850, when the Baptists of Eel River Township erected a church. The majority of those constituting the society in this township lived in Eel River, and united with that Church, which soon absorbed the organization in Lake.

Methodist Episcopal.—In 1849, Rev. Palmer organized a class of this denomination with nine members. The meeting was held at the house of William Grayless, and subsequently the class met at the homes of its several members until the following year (1850). They then erected "Lake Chapel," five north of Arcola, where they went to worship until 1871. In the spring of that year, the members of the Arcola class (which was organized four years previously), began the erection of their church at that village, during the pastoral charge of Rev. C. Maelin. The church is a neat frame building, 38x55 feet, and cost \$1,600. It was dedicated in September of the same year, by Rev. A. Marine. The Church then received the accession of some who had formerly been identified with Lake Chapel. The Arcola class had eight original members. The Church has now a membership of forty-nine, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. A. G. McCarter, as is also Lake Chapel.

In 1849, the first Sunday school was organized in an old deserted cabin in the woods, on the land of Azariah Julin. It had twenty-five original scholars, and

was not a denominational school. It was maintained until the various denominations organized schools in connection with their churches, when it ceased to exist.

Free-Will Baptist.—This denomination organized in 1852, under Rev. Forcey. In the same year, Mr. Sellers donated a lot upon which to erect the church, stipulating that it always should be used for that purpose. The church was erected late in 1852, but some of the principal members died soon after, others moved away, and, within a few years, the congregation became disorganized, and sold the building to the Methodist Episcopal denomination, by whom it is now occupied.

Catholic.—St. Patrick's Church, half a mile east of Arcola, was erected in 1862, by Rev. Dr. Mathen. It was attended by Rev. H. Schoeffer, of Columbia City, Ind., until 1867, when it was placed in charge of Rev. Theodore Vandepohl, its first resident Pastor. Rev. Vandepohl remained in charge until 1872, and was then succeeded by Rev. H. Theodore Wilken, the present Pastor. The Church now has a membership of seventy families. A spacious and comfortable parsonage was erected during the pastorate of Rev. Vandepohl, and is now occupied by the Pastor in charge.

ARCOLA.

The village of Arcola was laid out on Section 28, in 1866. The following is a list of its principal business men at present: Dry goods, groceries, etc., William Rockhill; physicians, Dr. H. C. McDowell, Dr. C. V. Gerrell; blacksmiths, Aug. Huguenard, C. W. Shaff; Postmaster, William Rockhill; wagon-maker, Oliver Blystone; painter, Aug. Hare; boat and shoe maker, J. W. Herold; agent P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., J. H. Bonnell.

H. C. McDOWELL, M. D.

Hiram Chester McDowell was born at Light Street, Columbia Co., Penn., on the 7th of December, 1841. In the autumn of 1853, he removed to Pickerington, Columbiana Co., Ohio, where, at the age of twelve years, he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Valentine.

His sojourn at this point, however, was of two years' duration only. Moved again in 1855 to Hancock County, Ohio, where he renewed the study of medicine under the tuition of Dr. D. W. Cap. Continuing his medical studies here till 1861, he enlisted in the Fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Serving but a short time, he was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, and, still holding the same rank, at the battle of Shiloh had command of his company, at the extreme left of his regiment. Gen. A. V. Rice, late Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, was then Lieutenant Colonel, commanding the regiment. In 1863, he settled at Commerce, Scott Co., Mo., where he acted as scout under Capt. James Campbell, of the Missouri State Militia. Here, too, he again pursued the study of medicine with Dr. H. P. Lynch. From here he went to Philadelphia, Penn., where, on the 27th of April, 1866, he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

He then returned to Hancock County, Ohio, there to remain with his old medical preceptor until the following October.

Then entering the Cleveland Medical College, he continued there until the close of the session, in March, 1867. Now followed a tour through the Western States, returning again to Hancock County, Ohio, in 1868.

During the same year, on the 19th of November, at the place last mentioned, he married Miss Annie Stratton, and, on April 1, 1870, they removed to Indiana, taking up their residence at Arcola, of this county, where he has since practiced his chosen profession.

REV. H. THEO. WILKEN

was born October 19, 1844, at the village of Soegel, in the former Kingdom of Hanover, Germany. Coming with his parents to America, in November, 1860, they located their home at Cincinnati, Ohio. The late civil war being well advanced, he engaged for a time as Government carpenter, at Nashville, Tenn. But turning his attention to study, he entered upon a course at St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati, in 1864, completing the same in 1872, at Mount St. Mary's Seminary. He came then to Fort Wayne, where he was assigned as Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, at Arcola, and where he has since resided.

LA FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

SITUATION, SOIL, ETC.

La Fayette is situated in the southwest corner of Allen County, and is bounded as follows: North by Aboit Township, east by Pleasant Township, south by Wells County, west by Huntington County. It has an area of 33.97 square miles, and is of irregular shape, owing to several small Indian reserves in the north. The soil is chiefly clay, and very productive. It is watered by Little River—a tributary of the Wabash—which flows through the northwest corner, where it forms a junction with the Aboit River. Eight Mile Creek flows through the southwest part of the township, thence into Huntington County. The surface was originally covered by a heavy body of timber, embracing, in its variety, oak, beech, poplar, ash, hickory, elm, etc. In the process of clearing lands, much of this timber was destroyed, as there were then no means at hand for realizing the value it represented. Mills were remote from the settlement, and the highways of trade were not yet opened; so that its transportation to market was impracticable. This difficulty is now obviated, and the timber of the township finds a profitable market, and the saw mills form an item in its commercial history.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The fact that this township is remote from the county seat is, perhaps, the reason why it was not settled as early as other townships of the county. In 1839, Samuel Fogwell came from Ohio and purchased land on Section 1. He cleared the timber from this tract and converted it into a fine farm, upon which he passed the residue of his life. His son William now occupies the farm.

Soon after Mr. Fogwell's arrival, Frank Morrison and David Overly settled in the vicinity. In September, 1843, Anthony Krumme moved from Pleasant Township, where he had resided since November, 1840. In the fall of 1844, William Jobs removed from Marion Township, to which place he came with his parents in 1832. He purchased land on Section 17, where he now resides.

During the year 1845, James Wilson, Isaac Alier, Isaac Hatfield, John Akers, Christian Foley and John Foley came to bear part in the settlement of the township. In 1846, Walter Kress settled on Section 10. Henry S. Keady settled on Section 18 in 1847. Here he cleared and improved a large farm, upon which he still resides.

ORGANIZATION.

The township was organized in the spring of 1846, and, in April of that year, the first election was held at the house of William Jobs. Isaac Hatfield was elected Justice of the Peace; William Jobs, Constable; Isaac Alter, Clerk; James E. Wilson, Treasurer, and Samuel Fogwell, James Wilson and John Akers, Trustees.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first road was surveyed in 1842, traversing the township in a south-westerly direction from Fort Wayne to Huntington, Ind. It is known as the

lower Huntington road. Although surveyed and located in the year 1842, it was several years before it was made passable. It became a great thoroughfare, and is still extensively traveled. In later years, road districts were established, and at present nearly every section line in the township has a county road.

The first marriage was solemnized by Isaac Hall, Justice of the Peace. David Overly, of this township, was the groom, and Miss Kimball, of Pleasant Township, the bride.

Daniel Overly died in 1847. This was the first death in the township. His remains were interred on the land now owned by H. S. Kelsey, a portion of which was afterward set apart for a cemetery.

Isaac A., son of James E. and Sarah Wilson, was the first white child born in the township. He was born May 30, 1846.

The first schoolhouse was built in 1848, near the present site of Schoolhouse No. 1. Eli Ward was the first teacher. It was known as Coverdale Schoolhouse.

In the fall of 1850, a schoolhouse was built on the southeast corner of Section 18, and called the "Beech Schoolhouse," as it was composed entirely of beech timber. Miss Eliza Ogden presided as teacher.

CHURCHES.

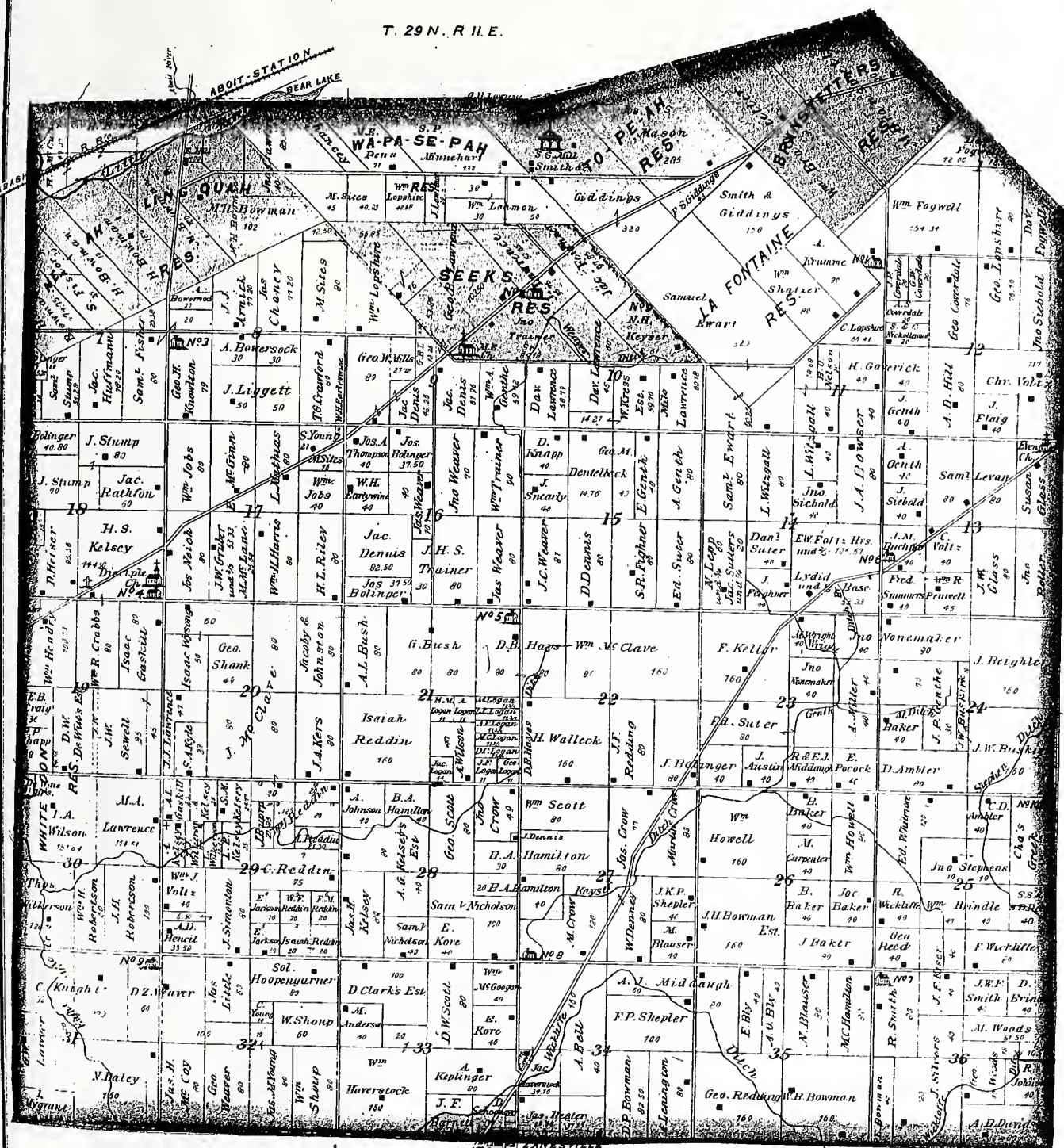
Methodist Episcopal.—In 1852, Rev. Uhlman Greenman organized the first Methodist class in the township, at Beech Schoolhouse, with eighty members. Here they held meetings at irregular intervals for a period of three years, after which the meeting-place was changed to Hoosier Schoolhouse, which was situated near the present site of Munson Chapel. Services were then conducted at intervals of three weeks, for several years. During the late rebellion, political differences sprang up and proved detrimental to the growth of the good seed; and personal animosities reduced the number of members, but in 1869, a re-organization was effected with about twenty members, and Rev. Curtis was placed in charge as Pastor; Walter Kress was appointed Steward, and H. L. Riley, Class Leader.

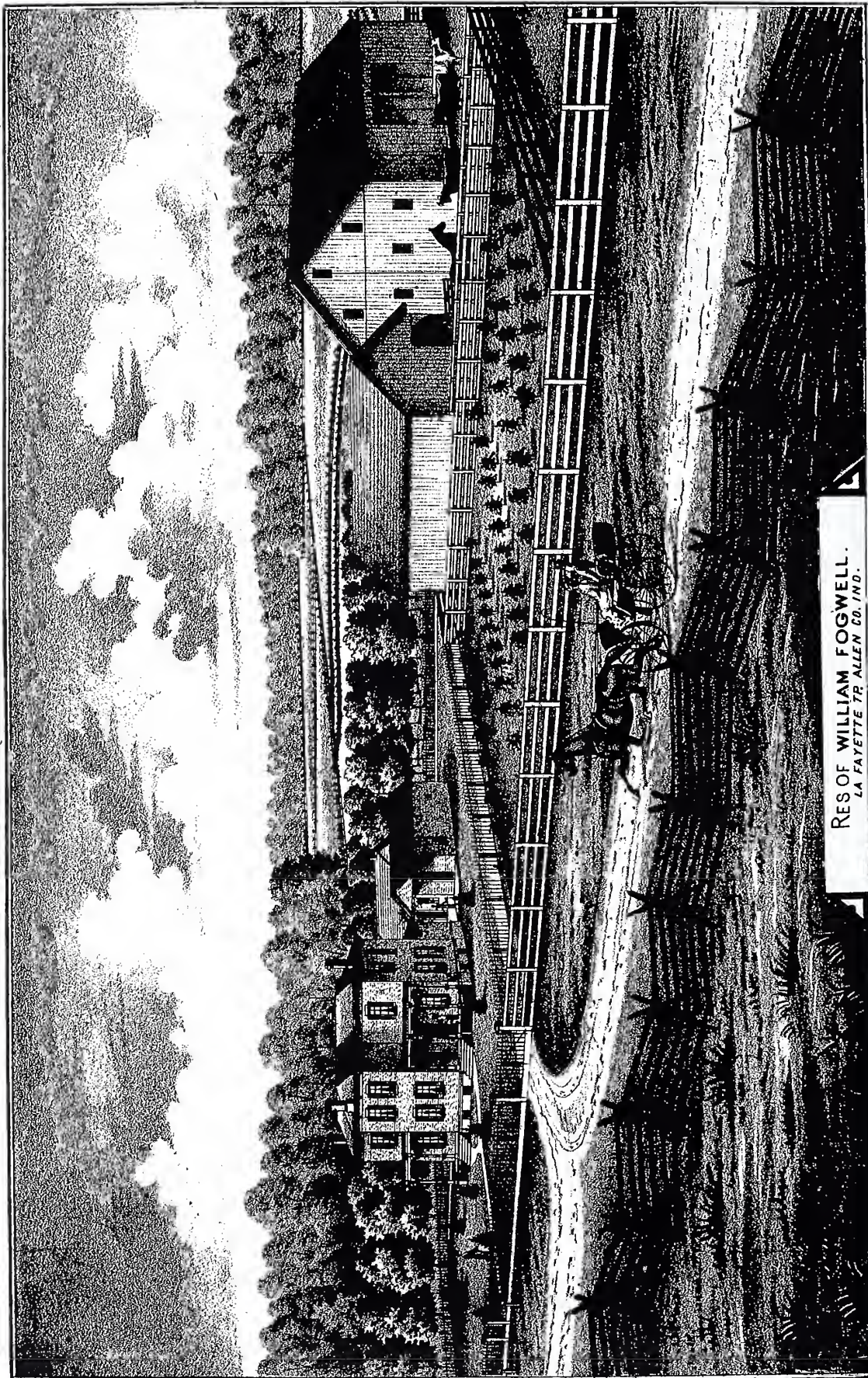
In 1870, they erected a frame house of worship, 36x60 feet, at a cost of \$2,200, and gave it the name of Munson Chapel. The Church is now prosperous, having one hundred and eight members. Rev. Y. B. Merritt is the Pastor in charge; William J. Bowman, J. Belinger and A. Coverdale, Stewards; H. L. Riley, M. Sites and G. H. Knowlton, Class Leaders.

In connection with the Church is a Sunday school, under the superintendency of W. J. Bowman, with seventy-five scholars enrolled.

Baptist.—On the fourth Saturday in October, 1854, ten members of this denomination met at the Beech Schoolhouse, and there organized the "Old School" Baptist Church in this township. Mark S. Gaskill was chosen Deacon and Clerk. Soon after the organization was effected, Rev. Joseph Williams was

T. 29 N. R 11 E.





RES OF WILLIAM FOGWELL.
LA FAYETTE TR. ALLEN CO. IND.

MAP OF

MARION

TOWNSHIP

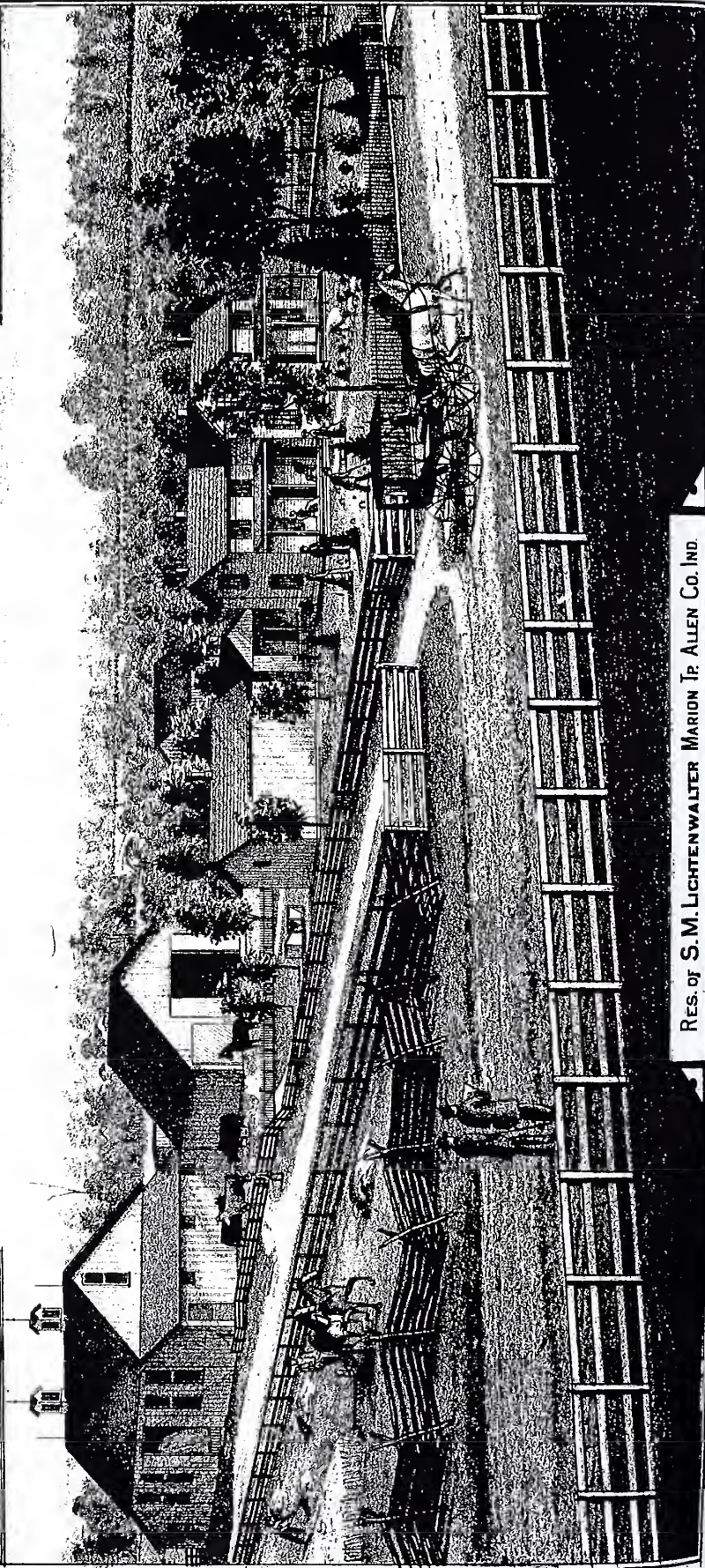
T. 29 N. R. 13. E.





S. M. LICHTENWALLER

MRS. SARAH LICHTENWALLER



Res. of S. M. LICHTENWALLER MARION TP. ALLEN CO. IND.

chosen and installed as Pastor. In 1858, fourteen of the members of this congregation withdrew for the purpose of organizing a Baptist Church in Whitley County, thereby weakening the organization to which they formerly belonged.

The present number of members is thirteen. They have no church, and at present are without a Pastor. M. S. Caskill is Clerk, and William Newhouse, Deacon.

Disciples or Christians.—This denomination organized in the west part of the township in 1865, with eleven members. Rev. E. W. Hammond was the first Pastor; Stephen Wilson and Thomas Wilkerson were chosen Elders, and Isaac B. Dawes and William Jobs, Deacons. In 1872, they built a frame church near Beech Schoolhouse, 36x48 feet, at a cost of \$1,575, which was dedicated in December of the same year, by Elder Smith, of Huntington, Ind. Rev. Thomas Bernaugh is the present Pastor; J. B. Wilson, Elder, J. A. Wilson and William Jobs, Deacons.

In 1875, a Sunday school was organized in connection with the Church, with about fifty scholars. Isaac B. Davis was elected Superintendent. The school has not been in session since the fall of 1878.

Evangelical.—In 1850, twenty members of the Evangelical Association organized a society of that denomination in the northeast part of the township. Soon after organizing, they erected a log church on Section 13, in which they have ever since conducted services at intervals of two or three weeks. J. B. Fisher is the present Pastor. The number of members is twenty-one.

THE FIRST MILL.

In 1849, Henry Link erected a steam saw-mill in the suburbs of Zanesville; and, in 1875, Conrad Knight erected a steam grist-mill in the same vicinity. These were the first mills in the township.

SOCIETIES.

Beech Grove Grange, No. 1,411 P. of H., was organized January 28, 1871, with forty-one charter members. The following were the first officers: William Crabbs, Master; Daniel De Witt, Lecturer; John McClave, Secretary. The present number of members is thirty, and the present officers are as follows: J. M. Crabbs, Master; William Riddin, Overseer; Daniel De Witt, Lecturer; T. P. Jebbs, Secretary.

Zanesville Lodge, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation April 6, 1875, and received its charter May 25 of the same year. The original number of members was eighteen, and the following named persons filled the offices of the Lodge: William Angevine, W. M.; James M. Young, S. W.; E. J. Fetz., J. W.; D. B. Waid, Treasurer; William Bently, Secretary; Cyrus Young, S. D.; B. A. Hamilton, J. D.; Evan Bell, Tiler. The present number of members is thirty-one. Present officers: F. J. Young, W. M.; James Young, S. W.; M. C. Hamilton, J. W.; M. Wickliffe, Secretary; E. J. Fetz., Treasurer; Cyrus Young, S. D.; Evan Bell, J. D.; B. A. Hamilton and John McClave, Stewards; Evan Bell, B. A. Hamilton, Elihu Pocock, Trustees; J. L. F. Thomas, Tiler.

ZANESVILLE.

The village of Zanesville is situated on the line dividing Allen and Wells Counties, and has a population of 400 souls. Henry Link was the first merchant in the village. He sold goods in 1852. The principal business men of the present are as follows: General merchandise, Waid & Adams; drugs, Schoonover & Feltz; grist-mill, Conrad Knight; saw-mill, Carroll, Weaver & Wilkerson; boots and shoes, Jonathan Michaels; blacksmith, William Angevine; physicians, Yuill & Neely.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

BY L. H. NEWTON.

At a session of the Commissioners of Allen County, in September, 1834, a new township was formed, embracing all of Marion Township, as well as a portion of Adams County; and the territory thus organized was known as Root Township. In August, 1835, Marion Township was organized, and made to include Township 29 north, of Range 13 east. It is bounded on the north by Adams Township, east by Madison Township, west by Pleasant Township, south by Adams County.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the township is slightly undulating; the soil, a rich, sandy loam, and very productive. St. Mary's River flows from northwest to southeast. Merrim's Creek has its source in the eastern part of the township, and flows in a northwesterly direction, joining St. Mary's River at a point on Section 6. Among the timber which formerly covered the surface was black walnut and white walnut, oak, ash, beech, maple, etc., only a small proportion of which now remains. The market demand for this class of timber has resulted in its disappearance from the forests of this vicinity, and skillfully tilled farms have taken its place.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In 1825, a Mr. Douglas rented the farm owned by Hugh Barnett, of Fort Wayne, remaining upon it about one year. At the end of that time the farm was taken and occupied by Elisha Harris, a young man who had been reared by Mr. Barnett. He was a shrewd young man, and was familiarly known as "Yaakee Harris." Several years later, he purchased a farm near by, but only resided upon it for a short time. He died at Fort Wayne.

Philo Whitcomb came to the township in the fall of 1830. He was a native of Greene County, N. Y., where he resided until 1819; then, with his wife, and one child, he emigrated to the West, settling in Dearborn County, Ind. In 1827, in company with two friends, he followed an Indian trail to Allen County, to prospect for a new home, finally deciding to purchase near Monmouth, Adams Co., Ind. He purchased land in that locality, to which he soon after removed his family, and upon which he resided one year. In 1830, he purchased forty acres in Marion Township, and located immediately after. He was ambitious and energetic, and, from time to time, he added to his farm, making it one of the finest in the township. He was prominent in all measures adopted for the improvement of the township, and was looked upon as a leader. He was called upon to fill various local offices, notably that of Justice of the Peace. He died in 1842.

Later in the year 1830, Mrs. Mazena Merriam settled with her family on Section 5. She was among the colony who first settled in the northwestern portions of Adams County, where her husband died. With the assistance of her township, she cleared and improved her farm on the Piqua road, remaining in the township until her decease.

Jesse Heaton, Sr., came in 1833. He was born in Connecticut in 1790, but moved to New York at an early age, and worked on his father's farm until twenty-two years of age. In 1812, he enlisted in the American Army, and served three months. He was taken ill at Sackett's Harbor, and discharged from the service. In 1818, he emigrated with his wife and family to Dearborn County, Ind., where

he resided until the date of his removal to this township. He entered land on Section 27, where he now resides. He is the oldest survivor of the pioneers of this township, and, during his younger days, took a prominent part in its development and improvement.

Henry Snyder entered a tract of land on the west side of St. Mary's River in 1833. He was fond of pursuing the game then so abundant, and the title, "Hunting Henry," conferred upon him by his neighbors, has followed him through life. Notwithstanding his devotion to the sport of hunting, he was in all respects the peer of his neighbors for industry and enterprise, and never permitted pleasure to interfere with his work. He still resides on the land he then entered, and has converted it into a fine, productive farm.

Michael Spittler, a native of Preble County, Ohio, settled on Section 35 in 1833. One night in June, 1834, while engaged in hunting deer, he contracted a severe cold, which culminated in his death, after which his family returned to Ohio.

Samuel and Moses Beckner came from Ohio late in 1833. The former was a married man, and had a family at the time of his arrival. He made a small clearing on his land, but only remained a short time—returning to Ohio. His brother, Moses, married and finally settled in Wells County, Ind., where he now resides. George Hopple purchased land on St. Mary's River in the fall of 1833, which he sold to Henry Drage, three years later. He then removed to Adams County, Ind., where he cleared and improved a farm, and where he died several years ago.

Aden Brunsou came to Allen County in 1833, and rented a farm in Wayne Township, where he resided until 1836. He then purchased 132 acres in Marion Township, from which he hewed a fine farm. He died in October, 1842, while visiting friends at Lawrenceville, Ill. The farm is now owned and conducted by his son, Nathan.

Joseph Small came in the fall of 1838. He was a native of Maine, and was reared a farmer; but when a young man, he adopted the life of a sailor, and followed that occupation for a period of fifteen years. In 1817, he removed with his wife and family to Wheeling, W. Va., thence down the Ohio, to a point twenty miles above Cincinnati, where he remained about two years. From there to Cuyahoga County, Ohio, where he conducted a farm and brickyard until the date of his arrival in Allen County. Here he cleared a tract of timber, and converted it into a farm. He was a man of great industry, and, after a hard battle with pioneer life, accumulated a comfortable fortune. He died in 1868, at the age of eighty-eight years.

After 1836, a number of families settled in various parts of the township. Some remained but a short time, and a complete list of names would add length without adding interest to the history. Prominent among those who came prior to 1840 were Thomas Thompson, Christopher Lipea, Jared Morton, Henry Drage, Joseph C. Wells, Isaac Herrod, Joseph Hall, Judge Nelson McLain, William Ward and Daniel Whitaker. Judge McLain was prominently identified with the early history of the township, and was repeatedly called upon to serve in an official capacity. From 1863 until the date of his removal to Wabash, Ind., he was almost constantly associated with the public business of the township and county.

EARLY EVENTS.

The First Death.—In the winter of 1827, William McConaughy, who had been in the employ of parties in Fort Wayne, started on foot for his home in Ohio. He had reached a point on the Piqua road, in Marion Township, when he was overcome by fatigue, or the contents of the flask which was subsequently found in his pocket. On the day following his departure from Fort Wayne, some Indians came to town with the intelligence that a man had been frozen to death during the preceding night. A crowd repaired to the spot, and found the body of McConaughy stiff in death. A grave was made on the farm now owned by John Small, and his remains deposited therein.

The first death after the settlement of Marion Township was that of Mr. Thompson, father of Thomas Thompson, who died in 1833. Several weeks later, his daughter Martha also died, and, within a short time, was followed by her friend Miss Jane Merriam.

The first marriage was solemnized in April, 1843, by Samuel Rugg, Esq., the contracting parties being William Cain and Miss Elizabeth Whitcomb.

The next marriage was that of Absalom Roberts and Miss Elizabeth Everman, in 1837; and, in 1838, Cyrenus Merriam and Miss Jane Thompson were united for life by a similar ceremony.

The first orchard was planted by Elisha Harris in 1830, and the second by Philo Whitcomb in 1833. Jesse Heaton, Sr., started a nursery on his farm in 1833, from which he supplied the neighbors with young trees.

The first stock of merchandise was brought to the township in 1832 by Hiram Moorey, who opened his store in a log building, south of the present site of Hessen Cassel. The country was then too sparsely settled to admit of a good trade, and, after about two years, Mr. Moorey removed to another locality.

Miller & King opened a well-selected stock of merchandise in 1839, at the present site of the Nine Mile House, where they enjoyed a prosperous trade.

The first tavern was established in 1837 by John Karn. It was kept in a log building on the Piqua road, and was conducted by him for two or three years. It was then purchased by Miller and King and conducted as a store and tavern. Subsequently the house was purchased by John Trentman, who rented it to John Holmes. The latter gentlemen built the Nine Mile House in 1850, to accommodate the increasing custom.

The first post office was established in 1831, and was called Root Post Office. Philo Whitcomb was appointed Postmaster, receiving his commission from Gen. Andrew Jackson. Four years later, Mr. Whitcomb resigned and was succeeded by Judge Nelson McLain, when the office was removed to the house of the latter. The mail was first carried on horseback by a Mr. Stoker, who resided in the western part of Ohio. This method of conveyance was superseded by a stage coach in 1851. Judge McLain remained in charge of the office for a number of years, and, upon his resignation, Dr. Hiram Barber was appointed Postmaster and removed the office to Middletown, where it is still kept. Jacob Hess is the present Postmaster.

The first religious meeting was held at the house of Jesse Heaton, Sr., in 1835, by Rev. James Harrison, of the M. E. Church; and Rev. Robert Tisdell, of the Baptist Church, conducted services at the same house, later in the same year.

The first frame house was erected by Philo Whitcomb in 1839, and was then regarded as quite a pretentious edifice. The example set by him was followed by his neighbors, and, within a year, several of the surrounding log houses gave place to frame structures. The old house still stands on the farm of John Small, a connecting link between the past and present.

The first road was cut out by Gen. Wayne's army, on their way to Fort Wayne, and in later years it was improved and widened, and made a public highway. The first regularly surveyed road, however, was the Piqua State road. It was located in 1830, by Benjamin Lytle, assisted by Hugh and William Bays, and Peter Dalman. The trees were permitted to lie near where they fell, in locating the road, and thus formed a dam which prevented the water from running off. The region was marshy at best, and in wet weather the road was almost impassable. It was traveled by heavy teams, and it was often found necessary to leave the road and hunt a passage through the woods; and, until 1850, the lines laid out for the Piqua road were almost entirely disregarded. In that year a stock company was formed, and the road was graded and covered with plank from Fort Wayne to a point near Wiltshire, Ohio. Toll-houses were erected along the road, and a daily line of stage-coaches was put in operation. All was prosperous, and the stockholders derived a good return for their investment, for several years. Finally, however, the road was sold to satisfy a mortgage, and fell into the hands of private parties, who failed to keep it in repair, but at the same time insisted upon collecting toll. The travelers over the road resented this injustice, and one evening the toll-house was fired and burned to the ground. After this, the planks were appropriated by citizens along the line, and the plank road ceased to exist. It is still one of the important highways leading from Fort Wayne, and is extensively traveled.

The first county road was cut out in 1840, by citizens of Marion Township, viz.: Isaac Herrod, Joseph Hall, William Ward, H. Whitaker, John and Robert Small. It was located on the section line running from Muldoon's mill, through Massillon and East Liberty, to the State line.

The first grist-mill was built by John Depler, on St. Mary's River, in 1840. It was subsequently purchased by Charles Muldoon, by whom it was conducted until 1863 or 1869, when it was destroyed by fire. Mr. Muldoon then erected a first-class mill on the opposite side of the river, which he conducted until his decease. The mill is now owned by M. Cody.

SCHOOLS.

In 1837, Mrs. Parker taught the first school in the township, in a log cabin, on the land now occupied by John Small's brickyard. She had enjoyed the

advantages of a fine education in her native State, New York, and opened, in the wilderness, a school far superior to the crude institutions by that name which characterized this county in the earlier years of its history. The advanced pupils of her school enjoyed advantages scarcely excelled by the common schools of today, and the beginners received such careful attention from their teacher, that they could not fail to make rapid progress. Mrs. Parker taught the school during the winter of that year, and in the following summer (1838) she was again engaged, by private subscription, to teach a summer school.

In the winter of 1840, Judge Nelson McLain converted the front room of his house into a schoolroom, and about a dozen scholars came to him for instruction. His school, too, was of a superior order, and was the place where some of the prominent residents of the township to day were first inducted into the mysteries of the three R's—"Readin', Ritiu' and 'Ritibnotic." Like its predecessor, this was a subscription school, and the Judge was dependent upon the liberality of his neighbors for whatever of profit might accrue from his efforts in training the young minds under his care. It might well have been called a labor of love, as the emoluments derived from it would not have kept body and soul together, had he been compelled to buy his daily bread. He gained the respect and confidence of his pupils, who advanced rapidly under his instruction, and he had the pleasure of seeing the majority of their number grow to honorable and useful maturity during his residence in the township.

The first schoolhouse was erected in the fall of 1841, near the present site of Middletown. Nelson Parker was employed as teacher, and the school was kept up by private subscription, during the winter season, and continued four consecutive winters.

In 1845, a hewed-log schoolhouse was erected on the farm of Judge McLain, and was the initiatory step in the system of free schools. For its maintenance, the Trustees appropriated the Congressional funds belonging to the township, and the residents contributed a sufficient amount to make up all deficiencies. W. W. Smith was the first teacher employed in the new school, and taught during that winter and the winter succeeding. It was presided over by various teachers from that time until the present State School Law took effect, and schools began to be established under its provisions. The first district school was erected in 1853, under the supervision of Judge Vaughn, then Trustee of the township; and within a few years thereafter, the township was divided into school districts, in each of which a school building was erected. The period of instruction was lengthened, and the salaries of teachers increased, and only those employed who held a certificate from the County Examiner. There are now nine schoolhouses in the township, having a total of 556 scholars.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal.—In May, 1836, eight members of the M. E. Church met at the house of Jesse Heaton, Sr., and under the ministerial offices of Rev. James Harrison, organized Marion class. For ten years, the class continued to meet at Mr. Heaton's house; then, in view of their increasing membership, the meetings were transferred to the schoolhouse at Middletown. In 1852, they erected their present building, at a cost of \$800, at the village of Middletown, then recently laid out. It has been repaired at various times, and still serves the congregation as a house of worship. Only a partial list of its Pastors, from the date of organization, can be obtained. Prominent among the number who served in that relation, were the following: Rev. Stephen B. Ball, Rev. James Robt., Rev. James Boyd, Rev. Jacob Colelezer, Rev. James Black, Rev. Jesse Sparks, Rev. Isaac Dean, Rev. Jesse Forbes, Rev. Mr. Wynings, Rev. Mr. Smith, Rev. Mr. Miller, Rev. A. Curry, Rev. L. B. McKinley, Rev. Mr. Galbraith, Rev. C. Morrison, Rev. Charles Brown, Rev. Mr. Whorton. The Church is now under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Kistler, and has a membership of twenty-five. At an earlier date in its history it had a larger membership, among whom were many who came from quite a distance; but the subsequent organization of churches more conveniently located, resulted in the withdrawal of the latter. The present membership is composed of people living near the church.

A Sunday school has been maintained in connection with the Church, since 1837. It was organized as a union school, by Jared Wharton, and is still conducted on that basis. Jacob Hess is the present Superintendent.

Williamsport M. E. Church.—The Williamsport class was organized in 1842, by several former members of the Marion class. The meeting for organization was held at the house of John Snyder, and presided over by Rev. Jesse Sparks. As the number of members began to increase, the meeting-place was transferred from Mr. Snyder's to a neighboring schoolhouse. Several years later, the schoolhouse was destroyed by fire, after which Mr. Snyder's house was again adopted as the place for holding meetings, and continued as such until 1864. In that year, they erected their present church at the village of Williamsport. It is a neat frame edifice, 36x40 feet, and cost \$1,200. It was dedicated in the fall of 1864, by Rev. Dr. Robinson. Deaths and removals, and the organization of other churches, have resulted in a reduction of its membership, and the twenty-four who now constitute its congregation are all residents of Williamsport and vicinity.

The Sunday school is in a prosperous condition, having an average attendance of forty scholars. John Founier is the present Superintendent.

Bethel Church (Baptist).—On the 6th day of February, 1838, six members of the Baptist Church formed an organization, under the leadership of Rev. Robert Tisdell, and held meetings at the house of Christopher Lipes until 1841. In that year, they erected a small church near the site of their present edifice, at a cost of \$400. It was dedicated by Rev. J. B. Allen. This structure served as a house of worship for twenty-one years, during which time new members were added to its list, and death claimed many who had been instrumental in its organization and building-up. In 1870, the funds on hand were appropriated for the erection of the present neat house of worship at the village of Williamsport. This church, which is 30x40 feet, was built at a cost of \$1,200, and



CHARLES J. LIPES.
(SON.)



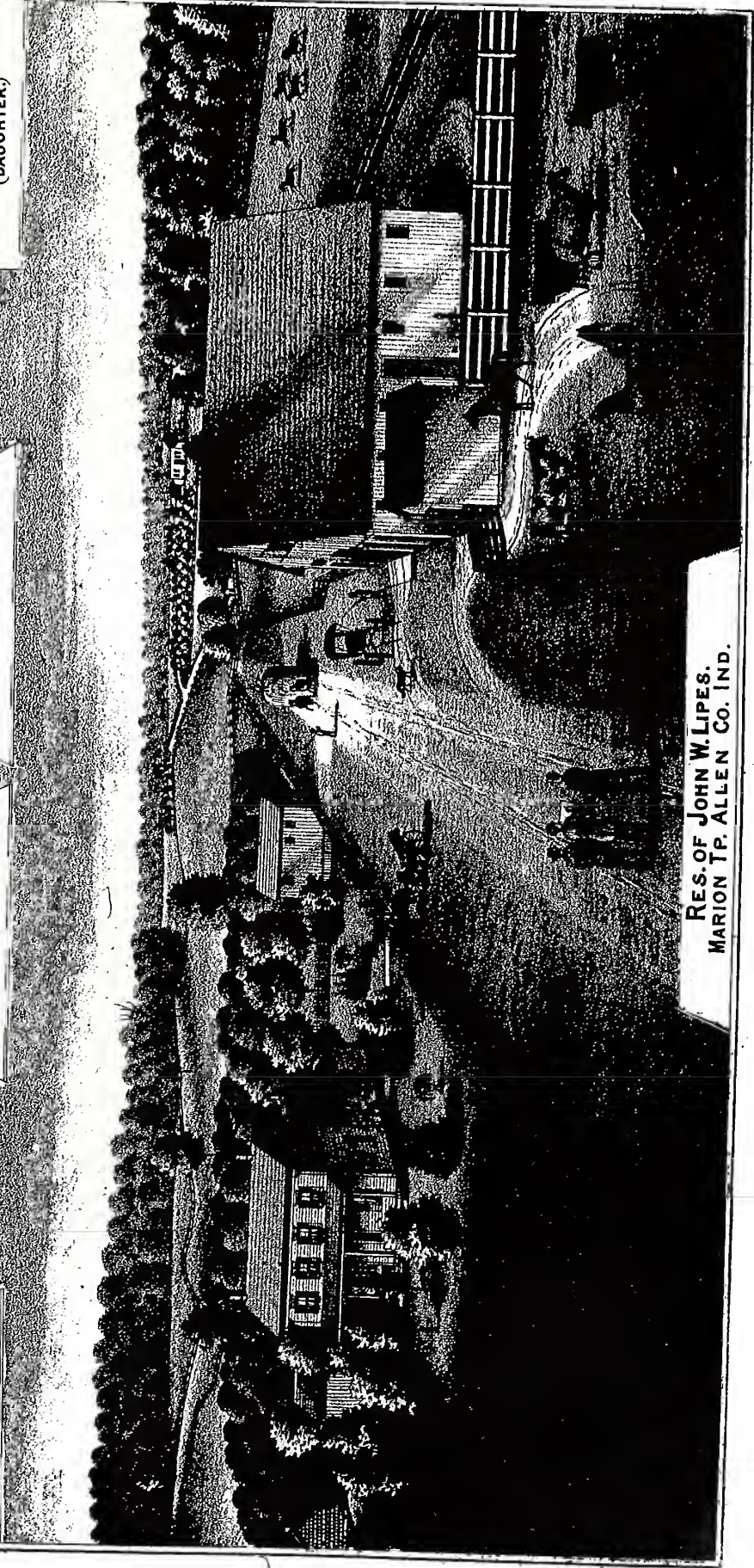
MR. JOHN W. LIPES.



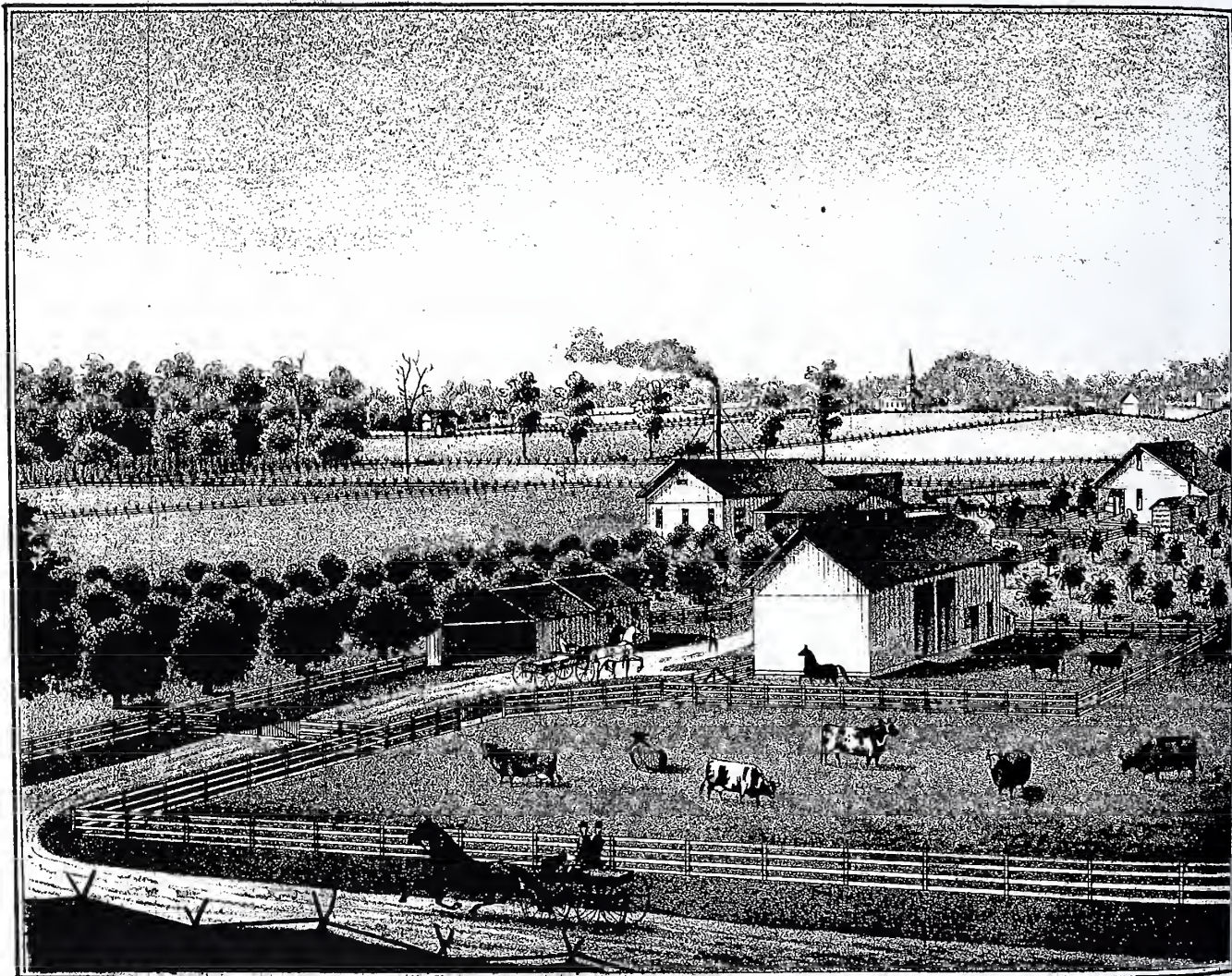
MRS. LUCINDA LIPES.



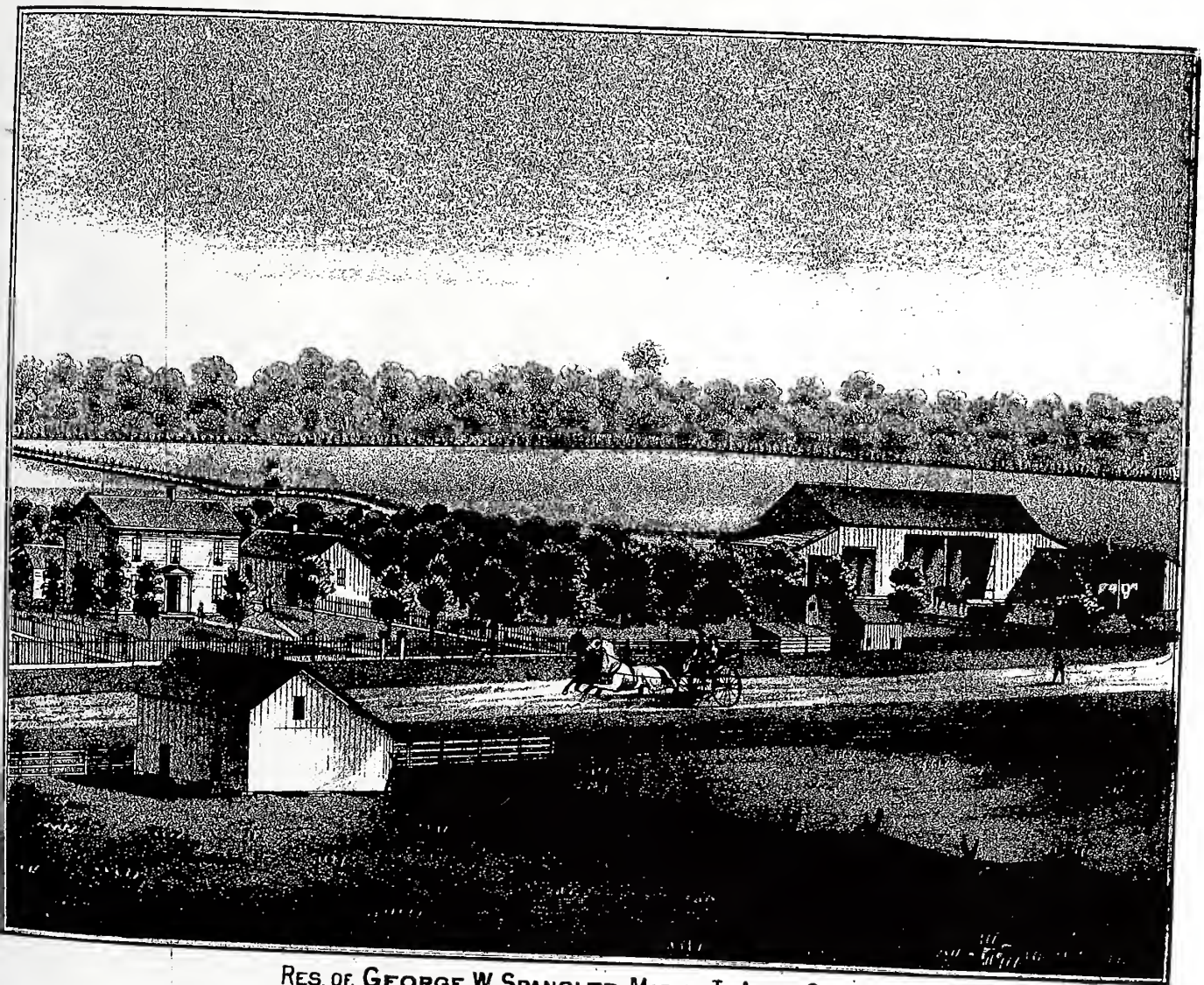
MARY M. LIPES.
(DAUGHTER.)



RES. OF JOHN W. LIPES.
MARION TP. ALLEN CO. IND.



RES. OF FREDERICK ZOLLINGER MARION TR. ALLEN CO. IND.



RES. OF GEORGE W. SPANGLER MARION TP ALLEN CO. IND.



MRS. H. K. TURNER.



MR. H. K. TURNER.

OLD HOMESTEAD OF WM. W. TURNER.
& PRESENT RES. OF HARVEY K. TURNER.
MARION P. ALLEN CO. IND.

dedicated near the close of the year. As a Church, it is prosperous, having now a membership of eighty-one. Rev. J. H. Winans is the present Pastor.

St. Joseph's Church (Catholic).—In 1841, the members of the Catholic Church living near Heesen-Cassel formed an organization to which they gave the name of St. Joseph's Congregation, and immediately erected a frame church on the Piqua road. Rev. Joseph Hamion and Rev. Julius Benoit were the first who conducted services in the church. Later, it was served in a pastoral office by Revs. Rudolf and Munschina. Rev. Joseph Mayor, the first resident priest, took charge of the Church in 1858, and remained until 1863. During his pastoral relation with the Church (in 1860), the present handsome edifice was erected, and the old building removed to the rear of the premises.

Rev. Mayer was succeeded, in 1863, by Rev. Martin Kink, who remained in charge until 1866, and was then succeeded by Rev. Wobste. In 1872, Father Wobste severed his connection with the congregation, and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Nussbaum, who continued as Pastor until 1877, and was then succeeded by Rev. J. H. Hueser, the present Pastor.

The congregation organized with a membership of twenty-nine families, a number of whom subsequently withdrew to organize St. Aloysius' congregation, on the Bluffton road. The present membership is sixty families.

A parochial school has been conducted in connection with the Church since 1859, and now has a daily attendance of fifty scholars.

St. Paul's Church (Evangelical Lutheran).—In 1845, the members of the Lutheran Church organized and erected a small house of worship on Section 3. It was a hewed-log structure, and was occupied until 1864, at which time it was replaced by the handsome frame edifice in which the congregation now conduct religious services. Rev. Hussman was the first Pastor, and remained in charge from 1845 to 1864. He was succeeded by Rev. H. Fleischmann, who remained until 1871. In that year, the Church was placed under the pastoral charge of Rev. Budentahl, who served three years, and was succeeded, in 1874, by Rev. Charles Zehneke, the present Pastor.

The Church now has a membership of ninety-six. Connected with the Church is a parish school, having a daily attendance of 125 scholars.

Antioch Church.—The English Lutherans organized at Middletown in 1855, under the ministration of Rev. Spiker. In the following year, they erected a hewed log church, on Sec. 25, where they continued to hold meetings until 1873. In that year, they replaced the old building with a handsome frame edifice, at a cost of \$1,950. Rev. Wells officiated at the consecration of the log church in 1856, and, seventeen years later, preached the dedicatory sermon in the new building. The Church is now under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Kane, and is in a prosperous condition.

SOCIETIES.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 248, A., F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation, in the fall of 1858, with thirteen charter members, viz.: Dr. L. N. Coverdale, E. G. Coverdale, Henry Eby, Elder Woods, Ezra Maloney, John Herod, M. N. Granstaff, Judge Vaughn, Joel Vaughn, Dr. James Clark, William Long, James Clark and Jesse Heaton, Jr.; of whom Jesse Heaton is the only one who still belongs to the Lodge—the remainder, with two or three exceptions, having since died.

The following were the first officers of the Lodge: Noah Granstaff, W. M.; Judge Vaughn, S. W.; William Long, J. W.; E. G. Coverdale, S. D.; Jesse Heaton, Jr., J. D.; Henry Eby, Tiler; Ezra Maloney, Treasurer; Dr. James Clark, Secretary. In May, 1859, a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of Indiana, by virtue of which the Lodge now works.

The lodge meetings were first held in the office of Dr. James Clark; but, about six months after organization, they erected a building at Middletown, for Lodge purposes, in which their meetings are now held. It is a frame building, 20x32 feet, two stories, and cost \$500.

More than a hundred candidates have, at various times, been Masons within this lodge-room. Many of them lived in surrounding villages, and, in later years, withdrew from the parent Lodge, to organize Lodges nearer home. Some have died; and the combined circumstance have resulted in the diminution of the membership of this Lodge, to thirty-two. It is in a prosperous condition, free from debt, and thoroughly Masonic. The following are the present officers: Jesse Heaton, Jr., W. M.; William Van Horn, S. W.; A. J. Emerick, J. W.; Jacob Fisher, Treasurer; John Scott, Secretary; Uriah Todd, S. D.; Horace Carl, J. D.; Jacob Hess, Tiler; Dr. A. Devilbiss, William Scott, Stewards.

MIDDLETOWN.

The village of Middletown is one of the monuments of the past, which dot the once great thoroughfares throughout the State of Indiana, one of the reminders of the days when a line of stage-coaches was the genius at whose magic touch towns sprang into existence, through whose instrumentality those towns were to grow metropolitan, and, in the minds of their residents, become the very centers of the universe. What hopes a projected railway inspires to-day, were inspired by a stage line at the period when that cumbersome vehicle was the popular method of overland travel, and scarcely any prediction was thought too extravagant when uttered in the interest of an embryo city, which was so fortunate as to be a point on one of these great highways. How the construction of a railway dispelled these proud hopes, and drained the once prosperous towns of their very lives, is a fact attested by a host of ruined hamlets, not only in this county, but elsewhere. Middletown is an example. In 1850, it was decided to make the Piqua road a plank road, and put in operation a line of stages. In that year, a saw-mill was erected at this point for the purpose of sawing the necessary lumber. Louis Lophre, the proprietor of the land upon which the village was laid out, was not slow to improve the opportunity of founding a town. He found a ready sale for

all the lots offered to purchasers, and in April, 1851, the little city was duly platted and placed upon the records of Allen County, under the title of Middletown. In due time, the plank road was completed, and the stages brought in their loads of passengers; merchants located here, and their trade was extensive and flattering. William Moody opened a grocery, and Benoni McLain a dry-goods store. In 1850, blacksmiths, wagon-makers and other tradesmen plied their vocations successfully; and, as the place assumed the appearance of a town, the hopes of its citizens rose, and the price of town-lots rose in proportion. About 1857, a dark cloud threw its shadow over the rising hopes of the citizens—the Fort Wayne, Richmond & Cincinnati Railway was to be constructed, and Middletown was not to be a point on the route. Its death-knell seemed to ring in that mystic word, "railroad;" its merobants took the alarm, and removed their goods to other localities; the stage line lost its customary quota of passengers, in view of the better facilities offered by the railroad, and, in a brief space, Middletown was only the ghost of its former self. It is now a quiet hamlet, without even a hotel or store.

WILLIAMSPORT

was laid out in 1874, on the southwest quarter of Section 29. William Essig was the proprietor of the land upon which it is located, and gave the town its name. It is picturesquely situated, on the bank of St. Mary's River, and is an enterprising little village. The following is a list of its principal business men:

General merchandise, H. T. True, John Brown; drugs, H. T. True & Son; physicians, Dr. T. H. McCormick, Dr. G. N. Worley; boot and shoe maker, Harry Nill; wagon-maker, William Lophre; blacksmiths, Deel & Miller; painter, W. C. Compton; Postmaster, H. T. True; grist-mill, William Hildebrand; saw-mill, Samuel Krieh.

SOLOMON M. LICHTENWALTER

was born October 6, 1822, in Stark County, Ohio. His father, Jacob Lichtenwalter, was a native of Adams County, Penn., and moved to Stark County, Ohio, with his parents when a boy. His life in that county began at a time when its inhabitants were few in number, and the majority of its territory covered with timber. There were no schools, and the meager education he obtained was acquired in the German tongue. He grew to manhood and married Mary Minnich, also a native of Pennsylvania, then residing with her parents in Stark County, Ohio. The fruits of this union was five sons and seven daughters, all of whom now survive, save the eldest son and the eldest daughter. Growing up with the county, and seconding all measures for its improvement, he was looked upon as a public-spirited man and a worthy citizen. He cleared and cultivated a large farm, and at his death bequeathed to his children a comfortable estate.

His son, the subject of this memoir, was engaged, during early life, in the routine of duties incident to farming. During the winter, he attended the district school near his home and acquired a good, practical education. From early childhood he had been instructed in all the details necessary to the pursuit of farming, and realizing his proficiency in that art, he felt a desire to learn one of the mechanical arts, and apprenticed himself to a carpenter with whom he remained two years. He then worked as a journeyman at the trade until 1848. In that year, he decided to locate in Indiana, and in April, 1848, arrived in Allen County. On the 7th day of September following, he was united in marriage with Misa Sarah, daughter of William and Ann M. Essig. She was born September 22, 1832, in Stark County, Ohio, and removed to Allen County, Ind., with her parents, in March, 1848. In the year succeeding the date of his marriage, Mr. Lichtenwalter purchased seventy-two acres of timber-land in Marion Township, and employed men to clear and prepare it for cultivation, he working at his trade in the mean time. He finally located upon his farm and devoted his attention to the pursuit of the occupation in which he had received his early training. It proved more remunerative than the work of the mechanic; his farm increased in value, and as he began to realize a profit from his labor he extended the boundaries of his farm—purchasing two eighty-acre tracts adjoining. In the cultivation of this farm, his time has since been employed, and his assiduous industry has returned him a rich reward. In addition to his farm in this county, he is the possessor of a fine tract of land in the State of Kansas.

While he has been successful in the accumulation of worldly goods, his hand has ever been open to the encouragement and support of public enterprises, and his numerous private charities are best known and appreciated by those upon whom they have been bestowed.

Both himself and wife are members of the United Brethren Church, and are regarded by all who know them as worthy Christians, zealous in the cause, and exemplifying their religion in their daily lives.

To crown the happiness of their wedded life there were eight children, viz.: Mary Catharine, Sarah E., Orren J., Alice M., Curtis C., William M., Wallace A. and Albert L., of whom all are now living save the eldest, Mary C.

HARVEY K. TURNER

was born April 14, 1835, in Willoughby Township, Lake Co., Ohio. His parents, William W. Turner and Wealthy Turner, were natives of Madison County, N. Y., and had emigrated to the place of Harvey's birth at an early day. In April, 1852, he with his father (his mother having died some time previously) came to Allen County and purchased 200 acres of the land he now owns and on which he (Harvey) now lives. He had such opportunities for acquiring an education in his boyhood days as the common schools afforded, and they were well improved.

His time was occupied in the labors of the farm, and on the 29th of January, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Essig, of this county. Five children blessed their union, four of whom—one son and three daughters—are still living. On the 12th of May, 1867, she departed this life, leaving her husband and children and a large circle of acquaintances to mourn her loss. On the 15th of September, 1869, Mr. Turner married a second time, being united to Miss Jane Harris, of Putnam County, Ohio.

He has held the offices of Township Assessor and Justice of the Peace for a number of years; and having, as he always has, the entire confidence of all that know him, he was nominated and elected County Commissioner for the Southern District in 1874, and was re-elected, in 1876, to the same position, which he still holds.

He has been connected with the Northern Indiana Agricultural Association since its organization; was one of the Trustees and Vice President until 1876, when he was elected President of the Association, a position he still holds; and it is owing largely to his untiring efforts that it ranks as high as it does among organizations of like nature. He has added 120 acres to the old homestead, a large portion of which is under a fine state of cultivation. Mr. Turner is a progressive, active, wide-awake farmer, alive to everything that will advance not only his own interests, but those of the community at large.

JOHN W. LIPES

was born in Botetourt County, Va., May 23, 1834. His father, David H. Lipes, emigrated with his family from Virginia to Allen County, Ind., in the month of October, 1850, first settling in Marion Township, and afterward removing to El River Township.

Receiving the advantages of the common school only, John W. continued farming with his parents until the summer of 1856, when he paid a visit of one year to his native State. Returning in October, 1857, to Allen County, he gave his hand in wedlock to Miss Lucinda Essig, also of Allen County. Still pursuing the vocation of his youth, he farmed the old homestead of his father in Marion Township until A. D. 1877. He then purchased the farm on which he now lives, consisting of 155 acres of choice land, under good tillage. Reared a Democrat, he still adheres to that party, although conservative in his political sentiments. In exercising the right of franchise, he seeks to bestow his preference upon the candidate whom he thinks most deserving. Is a man of good morals, an upright, honorable citizen, though not a member of any religious sect. They are the parents of two children—Charles J. and Mary M., and their home is both genial within and pleasant without.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

BY L. H. NEWTON.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARY.

Monroe Township is situated in the southeast corner of Allen County, and is bounded as follows: North, by Jackson Township; east, by the State of Ohio; south, by Adams County; west, by Madison Township. It has an area of 24.62 square miles.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The land is of an undulating surface, composed of a rich sandy loam. It is watered by the east branch of Flint Rock Creek, which has its source in the southern part of the township, flowing north.

The township is noted for its wealth of choice timber, the sale of which is an item in its commercial prosperity. It was organized as a separate township by the County Commissioners, in March, 1841.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

William and James Black and Joseph Rabbit, were the first white men who entered this township with the view of making a permanent settlement within its limits. They came from Carroll County, Ohio, in the fall of 1839, and settled on Section 32. They came endowed with the courage and fortitude characteristic of our first settlers, to endure the bitter trials incident to the settlement of a new country, the absence of social privileges, remoteness from markets, and the severe physical exertions which were necessary to make their home in the wilderness habitable or productive of the means of subsistence. Their axes were the only instruments which could be effectually used, and the necessities of their loved ones added a zest to the energy with which they waged their warfare against the giants of the forests—the future to crown their labors with reward. The Messrs. Black and Mr. Rabbit succeeded in developing farms, upon which they resided for several years, after which they sold out and moved to Adams County, Ind.

A Mr. Kimsey settled in the northwest part of the township in the fall of 1839, where he "staked" a claim. He cleared a small portion of his land, but died within a few years after his arrival. His claim was not regularly entered, and after his decease the stakes were removed and the land appropriated by others.

Lawrence Umbaugh and his son-in-law, Jacob Drake, also settled in the year 1839. They located on Section 32, where both cleared and improved the land which they entered. Mr. Drake remained in the township until his decease. Mr. Umbaugh died in one of the Western States, whither he had removed after selling his farm in this township.

Peter Selemmer, with his family, settled on Section 21, near the close of the year 1839. There he cleared and improved a farm, which he cultivated until his decease.

Noah Clem, a native of Virginia, came to the township in the spring of 1840, and settled on his present farm on Section 33. He is now on the "shady side" of life, and an independent farmer; but, to secure this independence, he endured trials under which some men would have despaired. He was married in Shenandoah County, Va., and moved to Champaign County, Ohio, where he worked as a farm laborer for several years, in the mean time saving his earnings with a view of purchasing, amid the cheap lands of the West, a spot which his industry could transform into a home, and which, in the course of years, would well repay the labor expended in its cultivation. In the fall of 1839, he visited Allen County, when he selected and purchased the site of his present home. Two neighbors assisted him to erect his cabin, which in the following spring received its tenants—his wife and four children. The Indians were the nearest neighbors and his most frequent visitors, and always drove his cattle home for him when they went astray. They were kind and peaceable, and mutual good feeling existed between the invader and the original owners of the soil. His rifle supplied him

with meat, but it was long ere he was able to raise from the soil the other necessities of life. The ground was thickly covered with an undergrowth known as pea-vines, which prevented the use of the plow. Often this was lifted with the hand and corn planted under it, when the vines were replaced to cover the grain. The process was tedious, but the labor was generally rewarded with a good crop. The inconveniences of the situation were endured with as much cheerfulness as possible; and the acres of timber which fell before his well-plied strokes, justified the hopes which sprang up in the heart of this new occupant of the land of a brighter future when the forest would give place to fertile fields. His hopes were well grounded, and the years of industry spent by him have brought him a rich reward.

The next settlers were Moses Ratledge and his sons, William and Moses. They settled on the farm now owned by the grandson of the former, and, by their energy and fortitude, proved themselves worthy members of the community among whom they cast their lot.

Elijah Reddinghouse came in the same summer (1840), and, after a number of years of toil with the usual good results, he sold his property and removed to one of the Western States.

John Friedline came from Carroll County, Ohio, and located on his present farm, in October, 1840. This tract of 160 acres was entered by him in June, 1838. This he cleared and improved, and, with the proceeds of his farm, purchased other land amounting to 400 acres. He is now a man upon whom the effect of age is telling, and has been an interested observer of the rapid advancement made by his township.

His next neighbor was Hugh Anderson, who came from Ohio in January, 1841, and settled on the adjoining tract of land. He was a good farmer and an industrious man, and continued to be identified with the interests of his township until his decease, which occurred a few years ago.

Samuel Clem came in February, 1841, and settled on Section 28. He was an enterprising man, and, during his life, did much for the advancement of the township. John Stephenson came in the spring of 1841, and settled on Section 4, where he still resides. James Savage and Peter Barnhart settled at the present site of Monroeville, in the same year (1841). Mr. Savage subsequently removed to Fort Wayne, where he died. Mr. Barnhart died at his home in this township.

After 1841, immigration increased rapidly, and a great number of families came to join those of the pioneers already established, and whose names have been mentioned. The work of inaugurating civilization in this township had then been accomplished, and its settlement and improvement were established. Those who came later assisted in the accomplishment of these purposes, and the increased number of "clearings" indicated the determination with which each new settler entered upon the work before him.

Time brought rewards, and added to the prosperity of the township, and the younger men have completed the good work begun by their sires.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first road was located in 1841, beginning at a point on Section 33, and running to the north line of the township, where it intersected the Sagar Ridge road.

The first marriage was celebrated in 1842, at the house of Asa Dillon, on which occasion his daughter gave her hand to Eli Bauserman. The ceremony was performed by Noah Clem, Justice of the Peace.

The first death was that of Mrs. Peter Selemmer, who died in 1843. She was buried on the farm of her husband, on Section 21. Several other deceased residents of the township were interred on the same farm in later years, but the land was never actually set apart for cemetery purposes.

The first school was taught in the winter of 1843, in a log building erected for the purpose on the farm of Joseph Rabbit. It was a subscription school, as

4. Dividends

J. R i l e v

[illegible]

VERMONT DRUG ROAD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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GEORGE ST.

11B CH

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13	12	11	10		
14 15	16 17	18 19	20 21		22
Section 11cc					
31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24		23
32	33	34	35		
40	39	38	37		
41	42	43	44		36

WOODBURN

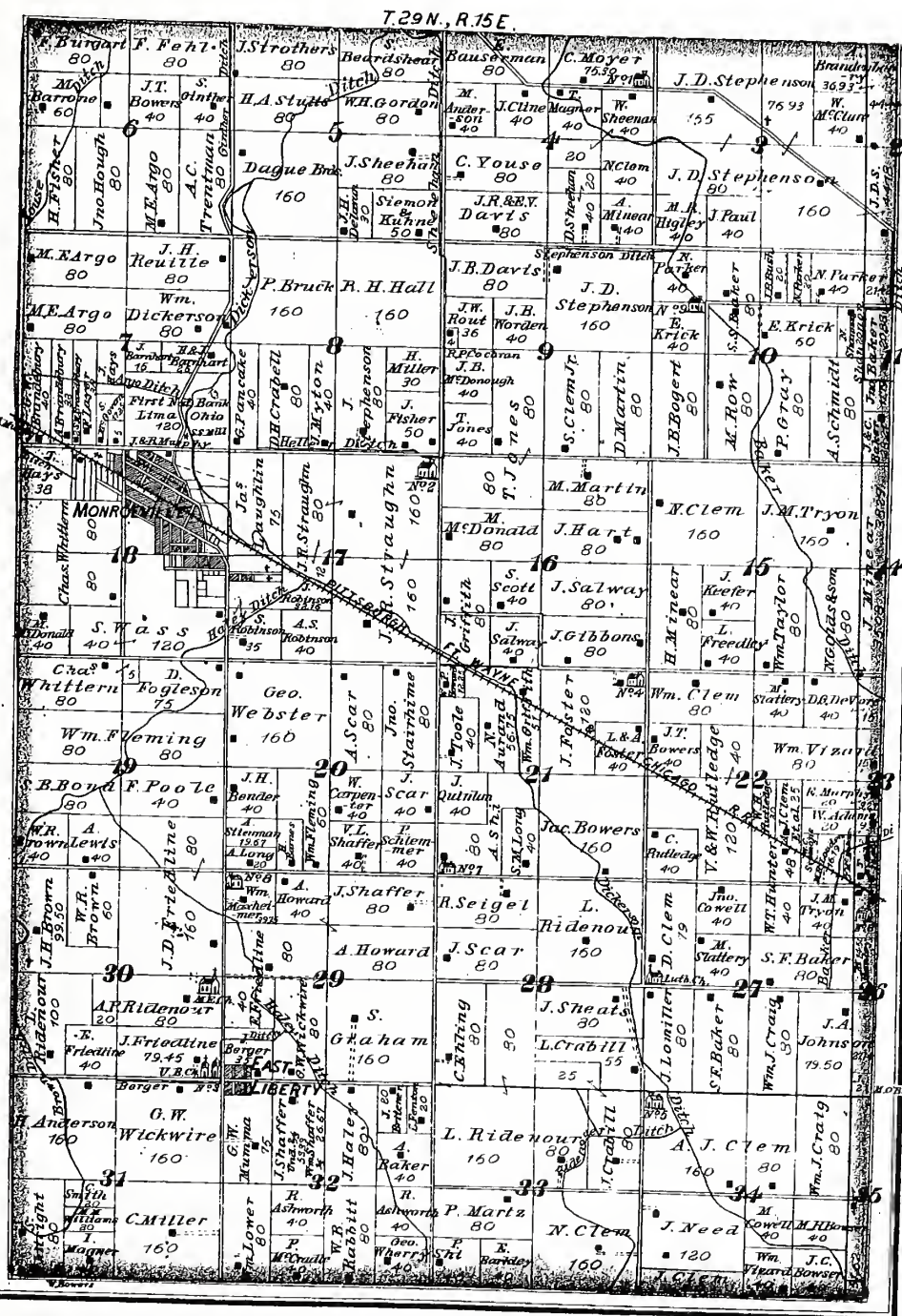
The map shows a grid of streets. The vertical streets from left to right are: LINWOOD ST., ST. (partially visible), UNION ST., and WABASH AVE. The horizontal streets from top to bottom are: ASH ST., ELM ST., OAK ST., and WABASH AVE. The Lincolnwood Branch of the Chicago Public Library is located at the intersection of Union St. and Oak St. Other streets shown include ST. (top right), STAMORE ST., and WABASH AVE. (bottom right). The map also shows the location of the Lincolnwood Branch of the Chicago Public Library at the intersection of Union St. and Oak St.

MAP OF

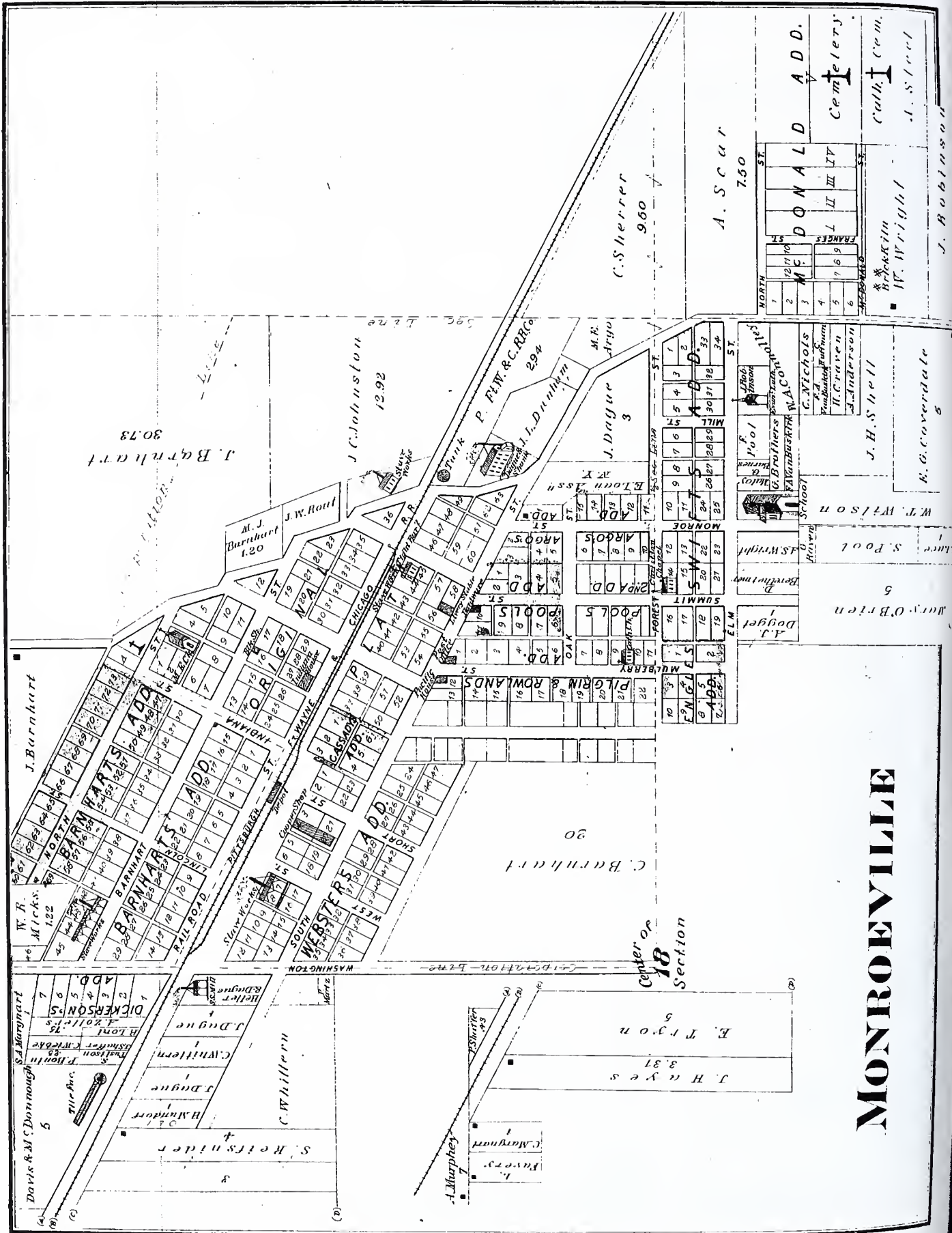
MONROE

TOWNSHIP

T.29 N., R.15 E



MONROEVILLE



were all of its successors until 1864. The free-school system was inaugurated in that year, when the first free-school building was erected. There are now nine district schools in the township, with a total enrollment of 293 scholars.

The first religious meeting was held at the house of John Friedline in 1845, by Rev. Exline, of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Exline was a resident of Van Wert County, Ohio, and, after his first visit, made frequent calls to this neighborhood, conducting services according to the forms of this denomination.

The first mill was put in operation by Hugh Anderson in 1844. It was known as a horse-mill, from the fact that its motive power was furnished by horses attached to its machinery. It ground corn and wheat, and, in a small way, relieved the settlers of some inconvenience, as, prior to this time, they were compelled to take their grain to Wines' mill, on the Maumee, or Rudisill's, on the St. Joseph; these journeys often consuming a period of six or seven days. The horse-mill was appreciated and well patronized until the erection of Muldoon's mill, on St. Mary's River. This mill was complete in all its appointments, and received a liberal patronage.

The first store was kept by Martin Kemp, at East Liberty, soon after the founding of that village. He had a stock of liquors, and a few articles of merchandise; but his store was not a profitable institution, and after a short residence, he removed to another locality. After his removal, Judge Reynolds and James Patterson opened, at East Liberty, a stock of general merchandise, and conducted a successful business for several years. They finally sold to Peter Whippy and David Studebaker, by whom the business was conducted until the decline of the village, consequent upon the trade being diverted from this center to Monroeville.

The first post office was established at East Liberty in 1851, three years after the founding of that village. It was subsequently removed to the house of John Friedline, upon his appointment as Postmaster. Mr. Friedline kept the office at his shop for several years, until failing health caused his resignation. It was then returned to East Liberty, where it was kept until its final abandonment.

The first election was held at the house of William Ratledge, on the first Monday in April, 1841. Noah Clem and William Black were the opposing candidates for the office of Justice of the Peace. There were but thirteen voters, and one of this number, Peter Schlemmer, was challenged on the ground that he was not a naturalized citizen. There was a tie, and, after some dispute, it was decided to accept his vote, after he had declared the legality of the same. By this means Noah Clem was elected Justice of the Peace.

CHURCHES.

Bethlehem United Brethren Church.—In 1845, Rev. John Hill, a circuit preacher of this denomination, held services at the barn of Samuel Clem, and at that meeting the first United Brethren Church in this township was organized, with seven constituent members. After organization, Rev. Hill came at irregular intervals to conduct the services and preach to the class thus formed. Rev. Seiberry was the first circuit preacher who was placed in charge of the class, and for a period of one year he conducted regular services at the homes of its respective members.

Several years later, this denomination joined hands with the Methodists in the erection of a log church, in which meetings were held in common until 1873. In that year the United Brethren erected their present house of worship at East Liberty. The building is 34x46 feet, and cost \$1,600. It was dedicated by Bishop J. J. Grosbrenner.

The following named gentlemen have served the church in a pastoral relation:

Revs. James N. Lea, John Freisinger, James Spray, Michael M. Johnson, Louis Farber, William Kendall, H. S. Thomas, J. L. Luttrell, John Wesley Hill, John Hill, C. B. Whitley, George Holden, D. F. Thomas, John W. Wagner, J. Marker, D. J. Schenck, H. D. Beber, J. L. Luttrell (present Pastor).

The Church membership at one time was more than fifty, but, owing to deaths and removals, it is now reduced to thirty-four.

A Sunday school is conducted during the summer, but discontinued during the winter. At the last session there was an attendance of ninety scholars.

Monroeville Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1847, Rev. John Palmer, with fourteen adherents of this denomination, met at the house of John Barnhart, where the Monroe class was organized. Meetings thereafter were held at the house of Mr. Barnhart, and other members of the class, until the use of the schoolhouse was secured, when that was adopted as the place of meeting. In 1864, they erected their present house of worship at Monroeville, during the pastorate of Rev. A. C. Curry. The building is a frame structure, 32x48 feet, and was erected at a cost of \$1,800. It was dedicated by Rev. John Hill, of Fort Wayne, and now has a membership of eighty-six. Rev. C. H. Brown is the present Pastor.

The Sunday school is in a prosperous condition, with 120 scholars enrolled. M. B. Knouse is the present Superintendent.

Shiloh Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the winter of 1877, Rev. C. H. Brown conducted a series of protracted meetings in the United Brethren Church at East Liberty, which resulted in a large accession to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a class was at once organized with forty members, of whom all but ten were new converts.

From the officers of the United Brethren Church, they obtained permission to hold their meeting in that house. In the spring of 1879, they began the erection of a brick church, 32x40 feet, about a half mile north of East Liberty, which is not yet completed.

Rev. C. H. Brown, the organizer of the congregation, is still the Pastor in charge.

During the summer, a Sunday school is conducted in connection with the Church, but discontinued during the winter. At the last session (summer of 1879), the average attendance was seventy-five scholars.

Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The first Lutheran Society was organized in 1864, and two years later Alpheus Swift donated a lot, upon which (in 1866), they erected their present house of worship. This is a frame building, 35x60 feet, and was erected at a cost of \$2,250. In the interval between the date of organization and the erection of the church, they held their meetings in Samuel Pool's hall. Rev. E. W. Erick was the first Pastor, and remained in charge of the congregation until several years after the church was completed. He was succeeded by Rev. M. H. Morrison, who remained two years. The next Pastor was Rev. John Miller, who remained two and one-half years, and was succeeded by Rev. Andrew Burns. Mr. Burns remained one year, and since his retirement the Church has been without a regular Pastor. Preaching has been continued, however, by supplies, at regular intervals. The present number of members is forty-two.

Christian Church.—For several years prior to 1867, services were occasionally conducted by ministers of this denomination, in the upper story of a building owned by Samuel Poole, but there was no organization. The society was first organized by Rev. E. W. Hammon in 1867, and continued to hold meetings at Pool's Hall until 1877. Early in that year, they began the erection of a neat brick church, which was completed toward the close of the same year, at a cost of \$3,500, and dedicated by Rev. L. L. Carpenter. Rev. T. P. Sutton was the Pastor in charge at the time of its completion, and remained one year after its dedication. He was succeeded by Rev. John Ellis, who remained one year. The Church now has no Pastor, and preaching is had at irregular intervals only. Meetings are conducted every first day, however, by members of the Church.

SOCIETIES.

Monroeville Lodge, No. 283, I. O. O. F., is now working under charter granted by the Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana, bearing date May 22, 1867. Grand Officers: W. T. McKean, D. D. G. M.; G. Carrel, V. G.; P. J. Wise, Secretary; W. H. Brooks, G. M. There were five charter members, viz., G. C. Nill, A. F. Brown, E. W. Erick, J. W. Rout, A. A. Baker. The following is a list of Noble Grands from the date of organization to the present time: G. C. Nill, E. W. Erick, James Weiler, A. C. Crawford, Jacob Dague, William W. McKennon, George Randall, M. B. Knouse, J. F. Meeks, James Weiler, Henry Smith, Morris Strass, J. W. Moeks, David Aliger, Peter Lantz, Hiram Roberts, Adam Steinman, J. F. Meeks, J. R. Parker, M. B. Knouse.

The Lodge is in good working order, and free from debt, with property valued at \$767.29. The present number of members is thirty, of whom eight are Past Grands. The present officers are: Valentine Rausch, N. G.; E. G. Coverdale, V. G.; Henry Deiwert, R. S.; J. H. Delavan, P. S.; D. Bevelbeimer, Treasurer; M. Strass, A. Steinman, V. L. Shaffer, Trustees.

Monroeville Lodge, No. 293, A. F. & A. M., was organized December 30, 1862, with the following Master Masons as charter members: Jabez Shaffer, James Weiler, Peter Eckley, J. G. Marriotte, M. E. Argo, J. W. Miller, William B. Rabbit, S. T. Rice, John Shaffer, A. Englo, J. L. Robinson, Jacob Cassady, and J. L. Younker. On the 6th day of February, 1863, the Lodge received a dispensation, and appointed the following officers: Jabez Shaffer, W. M.; John Shaffer, S. W.; James Weiler, J. W. A charter was received June 3, 1863, and the following officers were elected: Jabez Shaffer, W. M.; John Shaffer, S. W.; James Weiler, J. W.; J. L. Younker, Secretary; John Wilson, Treasurer; M. E. Argo, S. D.; W. P. Lewis, J. D.; Jacob Cassady, Tiler; J. W. Miller, Chaplain; E. G. Coverdale, W. E. Rowland, Stewards.

The Lodge has continued to prosper from its inception, and now has a membership of sixty-three, with property valued at \$500. Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month. The following named gentlemen have served in the capacity of Worshipful Master: 1864, Jabez Shaffer; 1865, Jabez Shaffer; 1866, M. E. Argo; 1867, M. E. Argo; 1868, M. E. Argo; 1869, M. E. Argo; 1870, M. E. Argo; 1871, Jacob Cassady; 1872, George Webster; 1873, M. E. Argo; 1874, Jacob Sweeney; 1875, Jacob Sweeney; 1876, W. T. Wilson; 1877, M. E. Argo; 1878, Henry Smith.

Present officers (1879): William Dickerson, W. M.; J. B. Davis, S. W.; A. S. Robinson, J. W.; C. A. Nill, Secretary; D. A. Row, Treasurer; S. C. Marts, S. D.; William Magner, J. D.; W. T. Wilson, Tiler.

EAST LIBERTY.

In 1848, John Burger laid out the village of East Liberty, on Section 29. It was a prosperous town for several years, but it was remote from the railroad, and could not long hold out against its rival, Monroeville. Business gradually drifted to the latter point, and East Liberty sank into obscurity. It is now a quiet hamlet, and nothing remains to indicate a once prosperous town.

MONROEVILLE.

This is perhaps the most enterprising town in the county, with the exception of Fort Wayne. Its original proprietor, John Barnhart, made what may be termed "a happy hit" when he founded a town so near the center of the township, in 1851. For a number of years, it was only a mail station on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, and seems to have awakened, very suddenly to the business activity by which it is now characterized, and which stamps it as the second important trade center of the county. It was incorporated as a town in July, 1866, in response to a petition presented and signed by a majority of its citizens.

Among the business houses of the town, two are especially worthy of individual notice, from their extensive stock and the systematic manner in which they are conducted. The first is the hardware establishment of J. B. Niezor & Co., in connection with which a large trade is carried on in sash, doors and manufactured lumber. The second is the general merchandise establishment of D. S. Redelsheimer & Co. The front room of this establishment is filled with a stock of dry goods, drugs, etc., and the upper story with hoots and shoes. Other branches of business in the town are represented by the following firms: Thomas S. Heller, W. D. Baker, M. Cary & Co., Samuel Pool, dry goods and groceries; C. W. Rollins, drugs; D. A. Row, Thomas Wilson, hoot and shoe manufacturers and dealers; C. W. Rollins, John L. Dunham, bakeries and restaurants; Strass & Smith, furniture dealers and undertakers; Misses Dague & Donard, Miss Smith, milliners; M. Strauss, Postmaster and dealer in books and stationery; M. B. Knouse, watches, clocks, jewelry, etc.; J. T. Pool, attorney at law; J. W. Jones, E. G. Coverdale, Justices of the Peace; Drs. W. A. Connolly, C. A. Leiter, E. P. Wilder, Jones, E. Selick, W. B. Rockafellow, physicians; J. H. Delavan, agent Singer sewing machine; M. Rundol, agent Howe sewing machine; A. C. Webster, agent American sewing machine; Virgil Coomer, harness maker; T. H. Conroy, barber; H. D. Pool, meat market; Valentine Rausch, tailor; G. L. Bobilya, proprietor of Indians House, and livery and feed stable; A. C. Crawford, proprietor of Pacific House.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Monroeville Flouring-Mill.—This enterprise was inaugurated by C. H. Sohik in 1865. The main building is thirty-six feet square, three stories and basement. The mill has three runs of buhrs, with a manufacturing capacity of one hundred barrels of flour per day. It is a first-class mill, and enjoys an extensive trade, both at home and abroad. Mr. Schick was its proprietor for about one year, at the end of which time he sold it to Alpheus Swift & Bro., by whom it was conducted four years. It was then purchased by J. Dague & Bros., under which firm name it is now operated. Six years later, Daniel Shank, one of the present firm, purchased a half-interest in the establishment, but the firm name was not changed. In addition to the home trade, large quantities of flour from this mill are sold at Pittsburgh and Baltimore. The shipment of grain, from September 22 to October 22, 1879, was 8,000 bushels.

STAVE AND HEADING FACTORIES.

Rout, Webster & Co.—In 1864, John W. Rout embarked in the manufacture of oil-barrel staves and heading, and, early in 1865, associated with him George Webster and James Weiler, under the firm name of Rout, Webster & Co. In that year, they erected a building 40x60 feet, in the west part of Monroeville and south of the railroad, where, in addition to the manufacture of staves, they conducted an extensive trade in dressed lumber. Three years later, J. W. Rout retired from the firm and embarked independently in the same business, in which he continued until 1872. He then removed to Decatur, Ind., and became identified with the Citizens' Bank of that city. After his withdrawal, Messrs. Webster & Weiler increased their manufacturing facilities by adding a large cooper-shop, dry-house and other buildings, and, at the same time, established a branch factory at Benton, Paulding Co., Ohio. They continued to operate both factories until the latter part of 1877, when they closed out and retired from the business.

Hemphill & Ashworth.—In 1864, this firm erected a building at the east end of the side-track, 40x50 feet, for the manufacture of oil and slack barrel staves, heading, etc., and, in connection with this, established a similar factory at Decatur, Ind. The business was continued under this firm name until the early part of 1866, when Mr. Ashworth died. It was then conducted by the surviving member of the firm, Mr. Hemphill, until his decease in February, 1877. He resided at Allegheny City, Penn., and, for eleven years prior to 1878, the business was managed by M. E. Argo, Esq. During this time, there was a flattering increase in the business, and the shipment of staves averaged one car load per day. In one year, the firm paid \$29,600 for freight alone. The average number of men employed was twenty-five. At the time of Mr. Hemphill's decease, the stock invoiced \$48,000. The business was continued by his widow until June, 1879.

Rallya & Robertson erected a stave factory near the establishment of Webster & Weiler in 1865. This building was 40x60 feet, and, in connection with the manufacture of staves and heading, they erected a cooper-shop, 40x250 feet, for the manufacture of oil barrels. They conducted an extensive business, shipping an average of two car loads of goods daily to Cleveland, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Penn. In 1874, the firm dissolved and the property was sold.

A. F. Beugnot & Co.—In 1875, A. F. Beugnot and Daniel Monahan erected a building at the east end of the side track and north of the railroad, in which they began the manufacture of slack barrel staves and heading. They conducted a large business for three years, at the end of which time they sold to J. B. Worden & Co. The latter firm continued until 1878, in which year they sold the establishment to its present proprietors, D. S. Redelsheimer & Co.

The Empire Stave Works.—In 1867, a joint-stock company was formed at Monroeville, under the name of the Empire Stave Company. P. S. O'Rourke was elected President, and Alexander Williamson, Secretary and Treasurer. After the organization of the company, Jacob Sweeney was appointed Superintendent, and directed and supervised the construction of one of the most complete stave factories in Indiana. The building is situated in the northwest part of town; it is 35x80 feet, with an engine-room 36 feet square. It is supplied with two boilers, one eighty-horse-power engine, and a full quota of the machinery necessary for the manufacture of oil and slack barrel staves, circle-heading, etc. The machinery alone cost \$6,000.

Mr. Sweeney continued as Superintendent until his decease in 1877.

In 1875, the building was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about \$5,000. The establishment was then purchased by T. S. Heller & E. D. Dague, by whom it was immediately rebuilt. In twenty-eight days after the conflagration it was again put in operation.

In 1876, Mr. Heller & Dague established at Decatur, Ind., a similar factory, almost as extensive as this. In connection with their business, they established large general merchandise stores at Monroeville and Decatur, in each of which they employed from six to eight clerks; and at Dixon, on the State line, they established a store at which they purchased the supply of timber for their stave factories—shipping from five to six car-loads per day, from that point.

The number of men employed at each factory was from forty-five to fifty.

In July, 1879, the business was purchased by D. S. Redelsheimer & Co., by whom it is now owned and conducted.

Seven thousand cords of timber are used annually, and the staves sold in markets both east and west.

Pump Factory.—T. A. Long began the manufacture of wooden suction pumps at Monroeville in September, 1877. In November of the same year, he associated with him S. M. Williams, who, six months later, retired from the business, and was succeeded by W. A. Waterman. Since that date, the business has been conducted by Long & Waterman. They manufacture an average of 120 pumps annually, and sell them in the home market.

Carriage and Wagon Works.—Scar & Scherer began the manufacture of wagons and carriages in 1878. Christian Scherer sold his interest to Adam Scar, before the close of that year, and Christian Hoffman succeeded him in the firm, since which time the business has been conducted by Scar & Hoffman.

The painting and wood-work is done in the frame building at the corner of Ohio and South streets, and the blacksmith work at the building on Main street. They employ four men, and manufacture an average of fifty wagons and carriages per annum.

OFFICERS OF THE TOWN OF MONROEVILLE, FROM ITS INCORPORATION IN 1865 TO THE PRESENT TIME, 1879.

DATE.	PRESIDENT.	CLERK.	TREASURER.
1865.....	J. W. Rout.....	L. S. Nail..... John Lehart.....
1866.....	A. A. Baker.....	E. C. Coverdale.....	E. C. Coverdale.
1867.....	".....	".....	".....
1868.....	C. H. Schick.....	J. H. Eggy.....	".....
1869.....	George Webster.....	O. V. Brown.....	".....
1870.....	E. D. Dague.....	J. T. Pool.....	W. T. Wilson.
1871.....	".....	".....	".....
1872.....	T. Sweeney.....	W. A. Connolly.....	".....
1873.....	".....	J. M. Steele.....	J. B. Worden.
1874.....	".....	".....	".....
1875.....	".....	H. B. Knouse.....	".....
1876.....	W. D. Baker.....	J. J. Brantaer.....	D. A. Row.
1877.....	".....	C. A. Leiter.....	".....
1878.....	".....	C. C. Myers.....	".....
1879.....	".....	C. A. Leiter.....	".....

DATE.	TRUSTEES.
1865.....	George Webster..... E. G. Coverdale..... M. E. Argo..... J. Cassady.....
1866.....	L. Walker..... J. Rice..... J. G. Marriott..... A. Swift.....
1867.....	"..... Wm. Magaer..... J. Cassady..... J. Sweeney.....
1868.....	A. Schaffer..... "..... M. L. Baker.....
1869.....	"..... M. E. Argo..... E. D. Dague.....
1870.....	J. L. Dunham..... J. Elder..... S. Pool..... J. B. Niezer.....
1871.....	"..... D. A. Row..... Geo. Webster.....
1872.....	J. B. Worden..... A. Young..... O. V. Brown..... W. D. Baker.....
1873.....	J. B. Engle..... J. Dague..... ".....
1874.....	James Mlaer..... "..... D. O. Thorp.....
1875.....	"..... "..... A. Steinaa.....
1876.....	"..... E. Finna..... "..... C. W. Rollins.....
1877.....	W. A. Waterman..... "..... "..... J. B. Davis.....
1878.....	"..... "..... "..... ".....
1879.....	"..... W. T. Wilson..... A. Scar.....

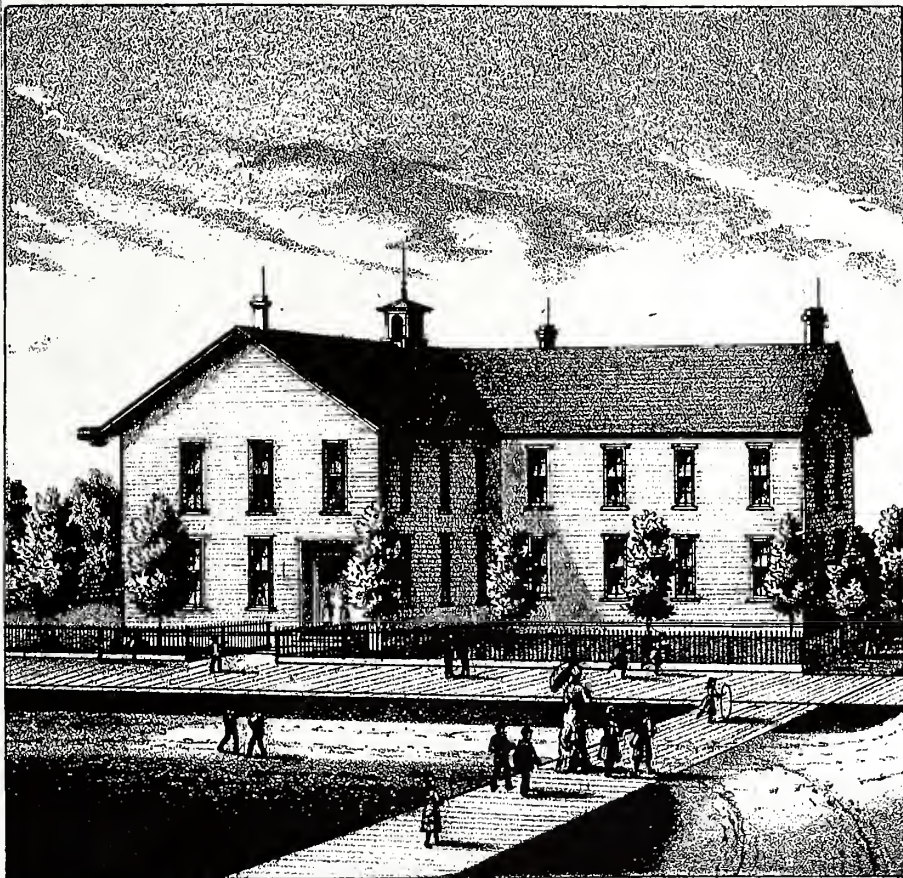
ANDREW J. CLEM.

Andrew J. Clem was born July 18, 1827, in Shenandoah County, Va. This was also the native county of his father, Samuel Clem, of whom a few words may here be said.

Samuel Clem was one of those sturdy farmers who, in a region not remarkable for fertility, yet managed to earn from the soil a fair support for a large family, until the reports from the North induced him to change his base, and seek a more profitable location, where the exercise of his labor would return a reward more commensurate with his energy. In 1826, he married Miss Susanna Ridenour, which union was blessed with eight children, viz., Andrew J., Sarah A., William, David, Henry, Malinda, Samuel and Adam, all of whom now survive.

In 1834, he removed with his family to Champaign County, Ohio, and there conducted a farm until 1841, when he entered a tract of land in Monroe Township, Allen Co., Ind., to which he brought his family in the same year. He was among the first white invaders of the forests of that township, and his name is associated forever with its earliest history. He was an upright man, and ever enjoyed the esteem of his neighbors. He was also a man of enterprise, and did much for the advancement of his township.

His son, Andrew J., was associated, during his boyhood, with scenes of pioneer life, and like many in the same position, had but meager opportunities



PUBLIC SCHOOL
CORNER MONROE & ELM STS. MONROEVILLE IND.

THE history of public education in Monroeville is similar to that of other towns in the county. In the earlier years of its existence it had its share of wandering pedagogues, with the customary fluctuating standard of ability. During the supremacy of the subscription-school system the important question was not "Is the man able to conduct a good school?" but "Can the town raise the necessary funds to maintain a school during the winter?" This class of schools, however, was not long in vogue after the founding of the town. The provisions for free schools, made by the Constitution of 1851, were adopted, as soon as practicable, by the Trustees of this township, and more uniformity was apparent in their educational standard. Monroeville, which was not yet an incorporated town, had no graded school. It had its town-school building, but this was conducted like all the schools throughout the township—all the classes reciting in one room. In 1865, after the incorporation of the town, grades were established, but the building was inadequate for the demand, and the various departments of the school were taught in as many different localities of the town, wherever a suitable room could be procured.

In the fall of 1871, A. Engle, James Weller and T. S. Heller, School Trustees, purchased a lot at the corner of Monroe and Elm streets, 125 by 260 feet, upon which they erected the present handsome school building. This edifice is 81 by 71 feet, two stories, containing four schoolrooms, one waiting-room, one room for the Trustees, and an office for the Principal.

In 1875, the Township Trustees, in connection with the School Trustees of the town, erected an addition to the building, 25 by 86 feet, to be used as a joint high school—its privileges to be enjoyed by scholars throughout the township, as well as those in the town.

The following is an exhibit of the cost of the building and its appurtenances:

Building and grounds.....	\$4,500 00
Fencing and appliances.....	1,000 00
Addition to building (High School).....	1,200 00
Swat, etc., for High School.....	475 00

Total.....\$7,175 00

The first term in the new building began January 8, 1872, and closed March 29, of the same year. The following were the teachers for that term: W. A. Dickey, Principal; M. S. Lahew, A Grammar; O. C. Wolf, B Grammar; Miss Mollie E. Knouse, Intermediate; Miss Hattie M. Simpson, Primary.

The second term began on the 1st day of April, 1872, and closed on the 4th day of July following. The teachers for that term were as follows: W. A. Dickey, Principal; M. S. Morrison, A Grammar; O. C. Wolf, B Grammar; Miss Mollie E. Knouse, Intermediate; Miss Hattie M. Simpson, Primary.

At that time a change was made in the Board of School Trustees, when the Board stood: A. Engle, President; George Webster, Secretary; Jacob Cassidy, Treasurer.

The next term began in October, 1872, and closed in January, 1873, during which term the various departments of the school were conducted by the following teachers: W. A. Dickey, Principal; M. S. Lahew, A Grammar; O. C. Wolf, B Grammar; Miss Mollie E. Knouse, Intermediate; Miss Hattie M. Simpson, Primary.

At the close of this term the above-named teachers were again engaged to teach

until February 28, 1873. The School Trustees for that year were: M. E. Argo, President; A. Engle, Secretary; A. Williamson, Treasurer.

The next term began in September, 1873, and closed in February, 1874, with the following teachers: M. E. Crawford, Principal and Teacher of A Grammar grade; S. R. Robinson, B Grammar; Mrs. E. A. Robinson, Intermediate; Miss Hattie M. Simpson, Primary.

The school year began in the following October and closed in June, 1874—continuing for a period of nine months. This was permanently adopted as the length of the term, and the following are the teachers and Trustees who have been identified with the school from that time to the present:

1874—School Trustees—M. E. Argo, President; J. L. Dunham, Secretary; T. S. Heller, Treasurer. Teachers—L. M. Dillman, Principal; Miss Mattie C. Whitestone, A Grammar; Miss Lon D. McLain, B Grammar; Miss M. Ida Mahurin, Intermediate; Miss Reta L. Sheeley, Primary.

1875—School Trustees—M. E. Argo, President; J. L. Dunham, Secretary; J. B. Nieser, Treasurer. Teachers—L. M. Dillman, Principal; Miss Mattie C. Whitestone, A Grammar; Miss Millie E. Whitestone, B Grammar; Miss Anna M. Carson, First Intermediate; Miss Aline Barnett, Second Intermediate; Miss Reta L. Sheeley, Primary.

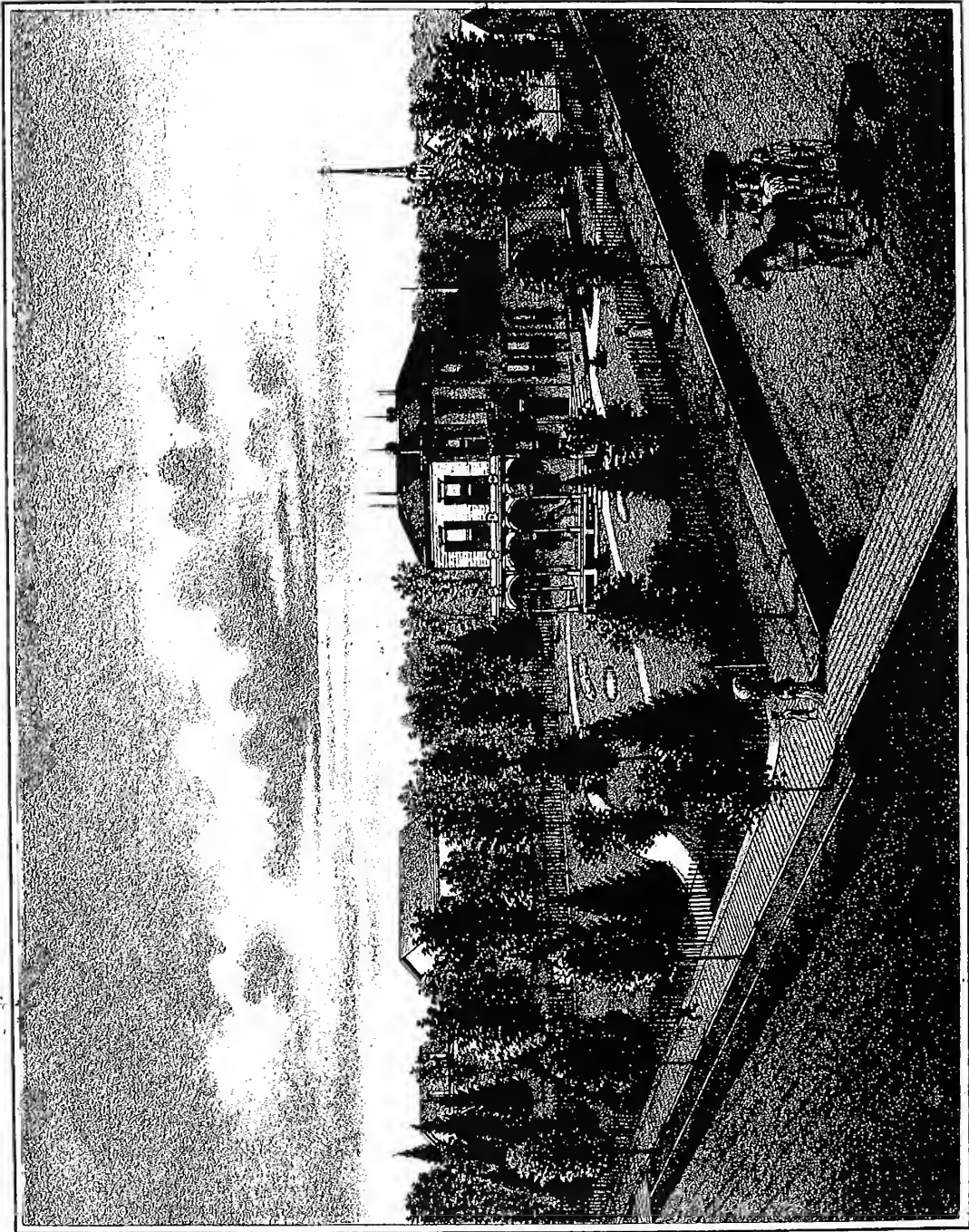
1876—School Trustees—M. E. Argo, President; J. L. Dunham, Secretary; J. B. Nieser, Treasurer. Teachers—L. M. Dillman, Principal; Miss Victoria A. Harper, A Grammar; Miss Harriet M. Wheeler, Intermediate; Miss Anna M. Carson, Primary. Miss Harper resigned after teaching two months, and was succeeded by Miss Eva Thompson.

1877—School Trustees—J. L. Dunham, President; W. A. Connolly, Secretary; J. B. Nieser, Treasurer. Teachers—L. O. Jones, Principal; Miss E. Murphy, A Grammar; Miss Anna M. Carson, B Grammar; Miss H. L. Lovelace, Intermediate; Miss Addie E. Wright, Primary.

1878—School Trustees—Levi Brantner, President; W. A. Connolly, Secretary; J. B. Nieser, Treasurer. Teachers—L. O. Jones, Principal; Miss E. Murphy, A Grammar; Miss Maggie Connolly, B Grammar; Miss H. L. Lovelace, Intermediate; Miss Addie E. Wright, Primary.

1879—School Trustees—Levi Brantner, President; W. A. Connolly, Secretary; J. B. Nieser, Treasurer. Teachers—O. Z. Hubbell, Principal and Teacher of A Grammar; Miss Maggie Connolly, B Grammar; Mrs. Julia Heller, Intermediate; Miss Addie E. Wright, Primary.

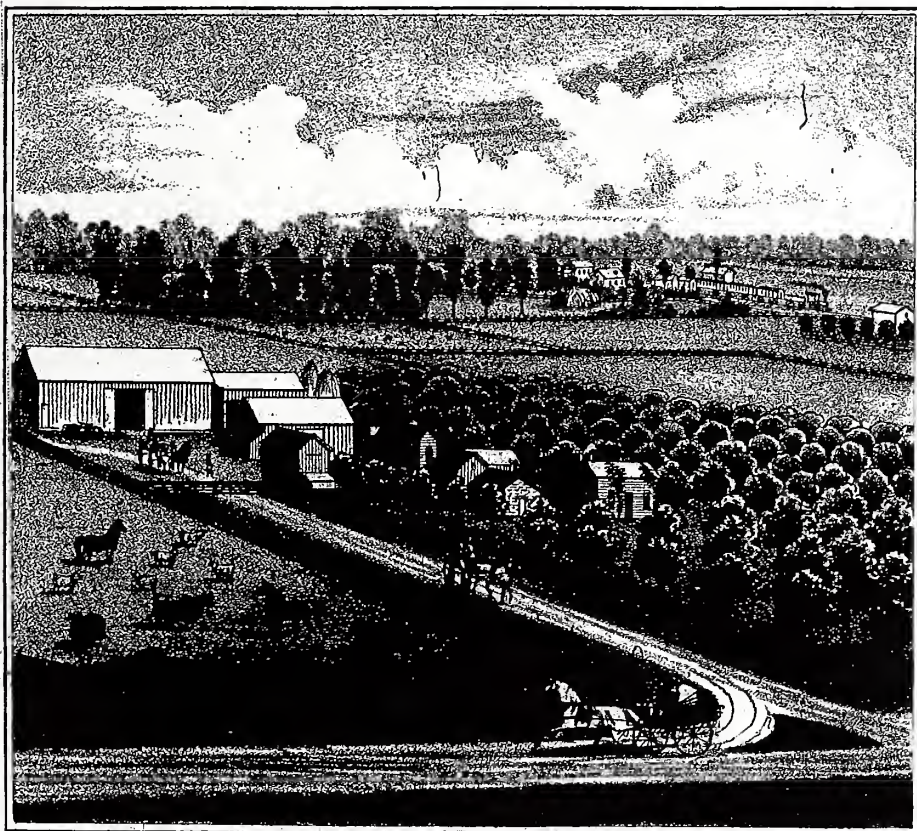
Great credit is due to the Trustees for their assiduous attention to the interests of the school, and the care exercised in the employment of good teachers. By this means the Monroeville School has reached a standard inferior to no similar institution in the county. It is well appreciated by the public, and its good effects upon the community are marked. All the school furniture is of the latest and most approved styles, and, instead of a prison, scholars here find the cheerfulness of a home. The course of instruction is as follows: Primary Department—Alphabet, First Reader, Language, Primary Geography, Mental Arithmetic, etc. Intermediate Department—Second and Third Reader, Orthography, Arithmetic, Geography, Penmanship, Grammar, etc. Grammar Department—Fifth Reader, Higher Arithmetic, Physiology, History, Physical Geography, Philosophy, Latin, etc. The number of scholars now enrolled is 362.



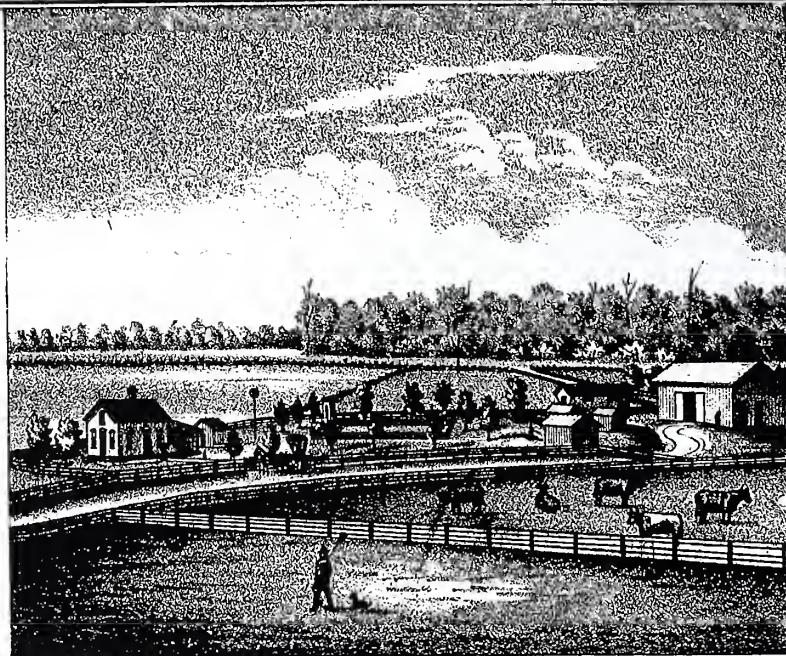
RES. OF J. B. NIEZER.
COR. OF SOUTH & MONROE STS. MONROEVILLE, IND.



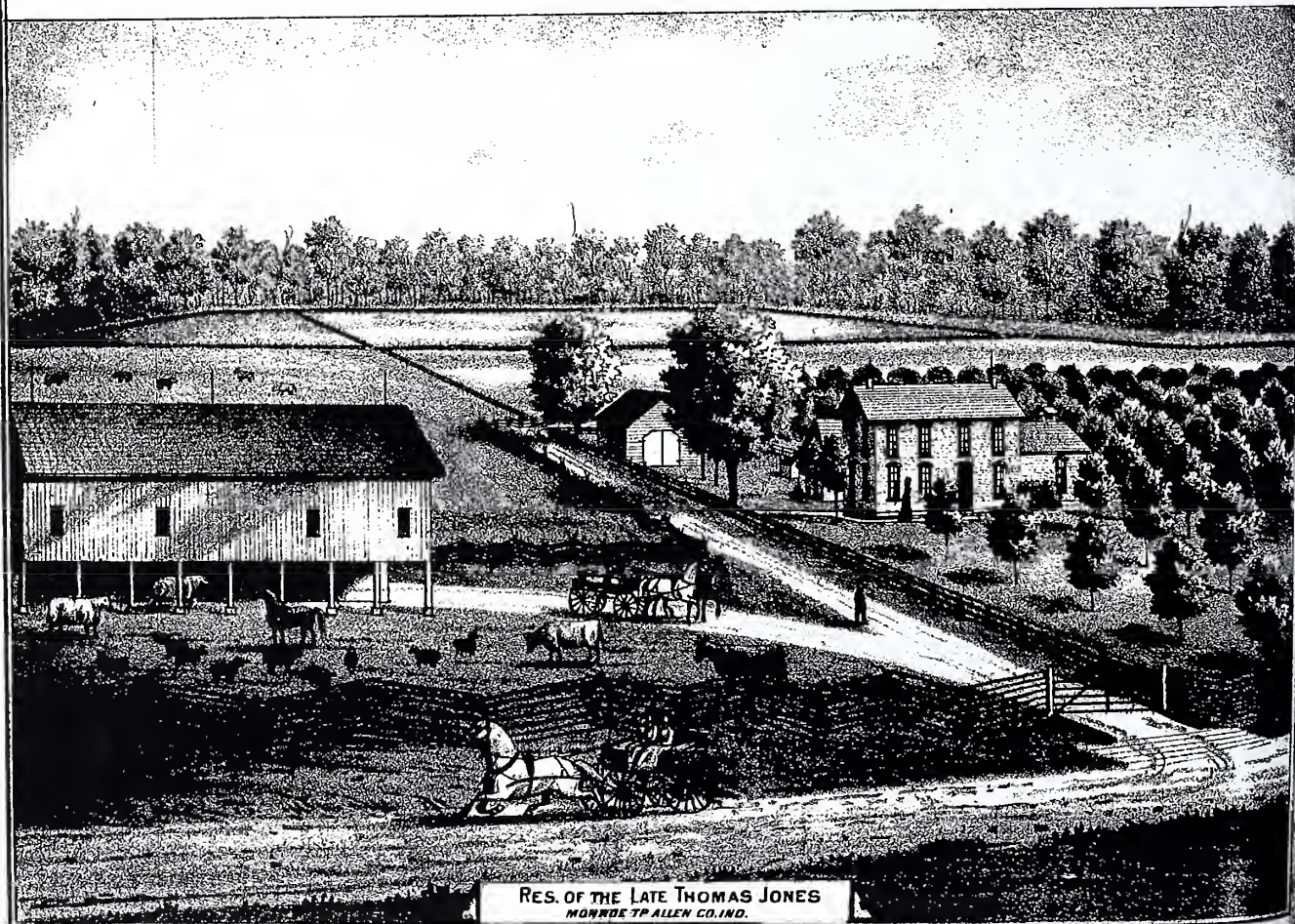
RES. OF CHRISTIAN DRACE.
MARION TP. ALLEN CO. IND.



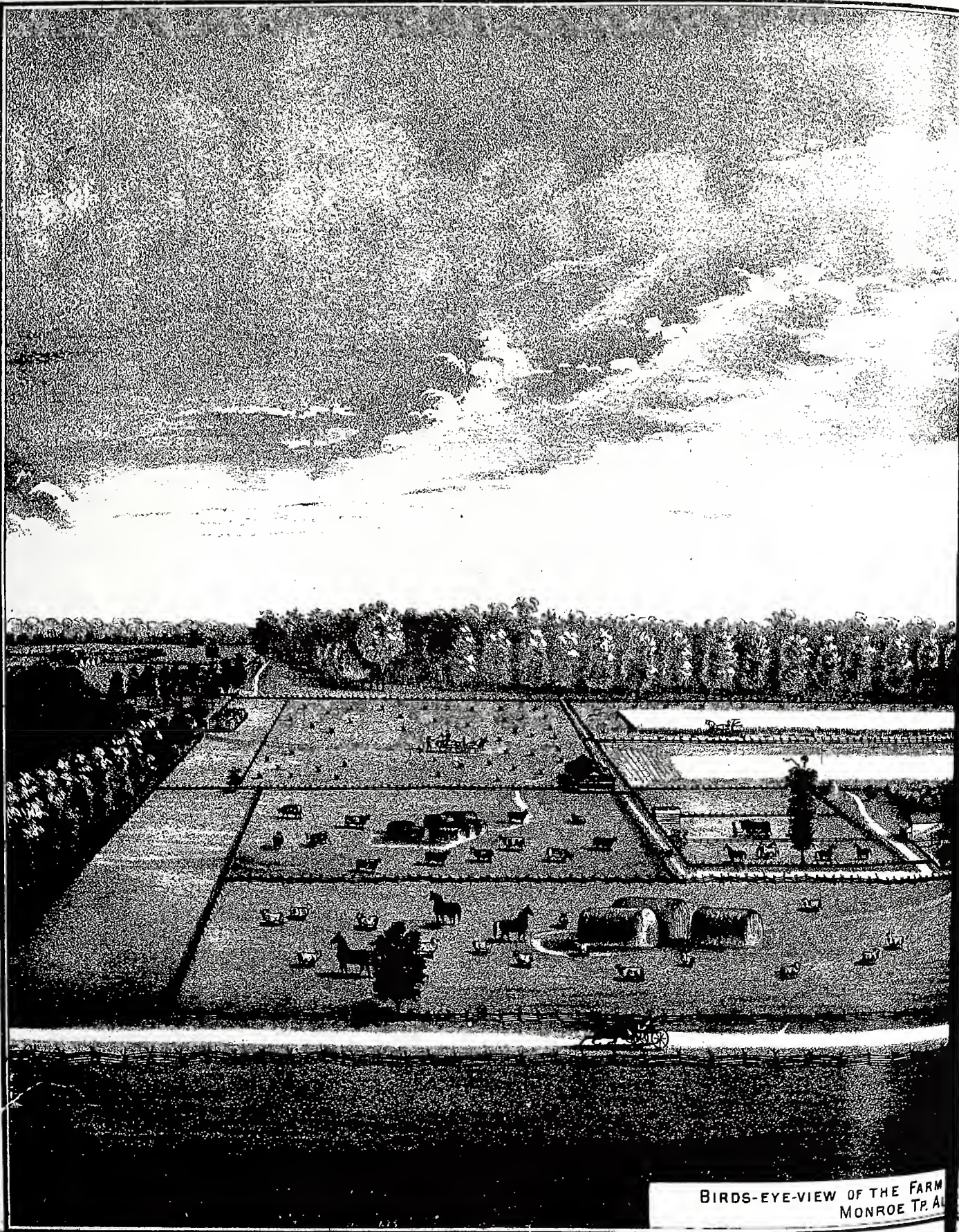
RES. OF CHARLES WHITTEN
MONROE TP. ALLEN CO. IND.



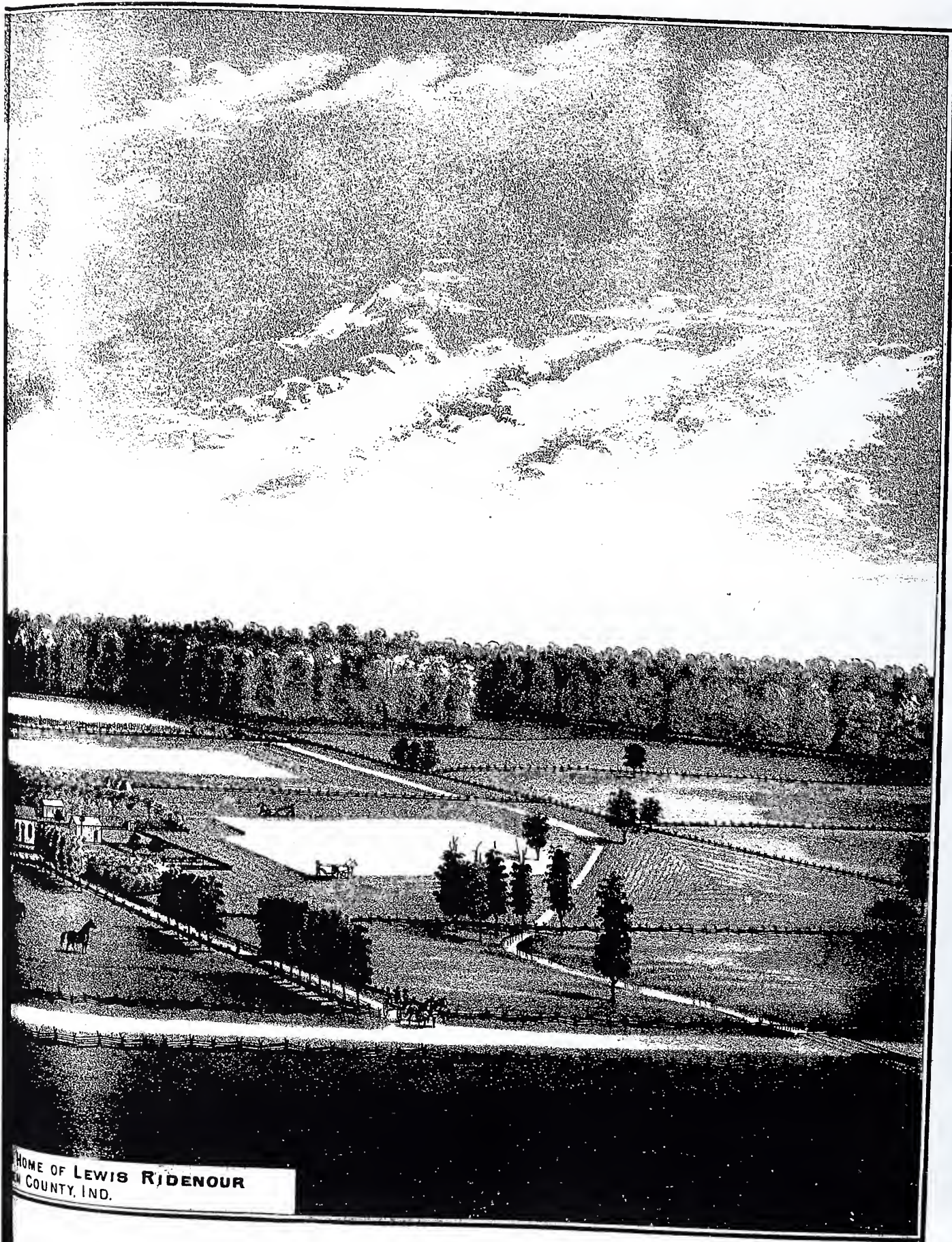
RES. OF SAMUEL W. BOLTARD, JACKSON TP. ALLEN CO. IND.



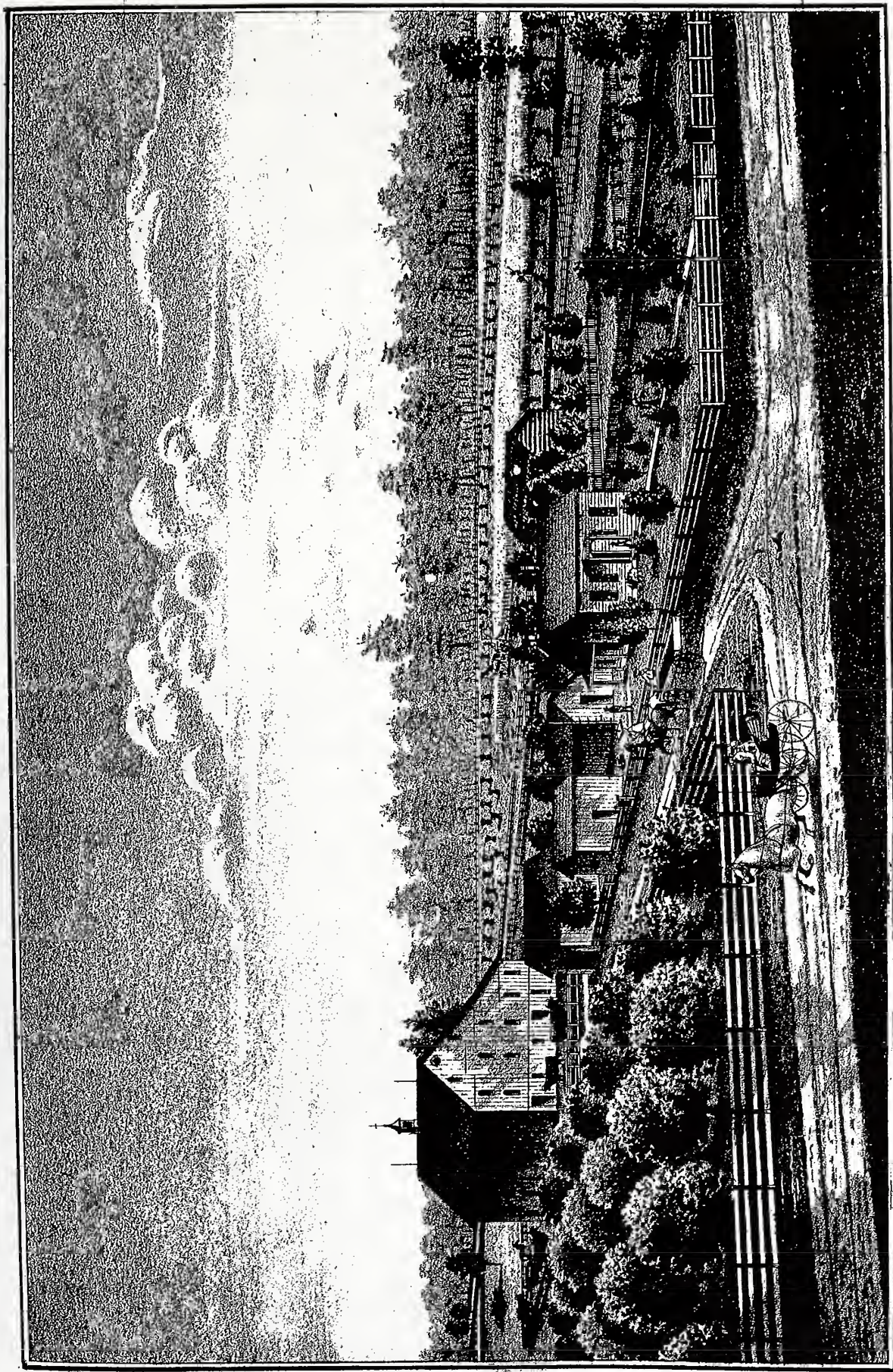
RES. OF THE LATE THOMAS JONES
MONROE TP. ALLEN CO. IND.



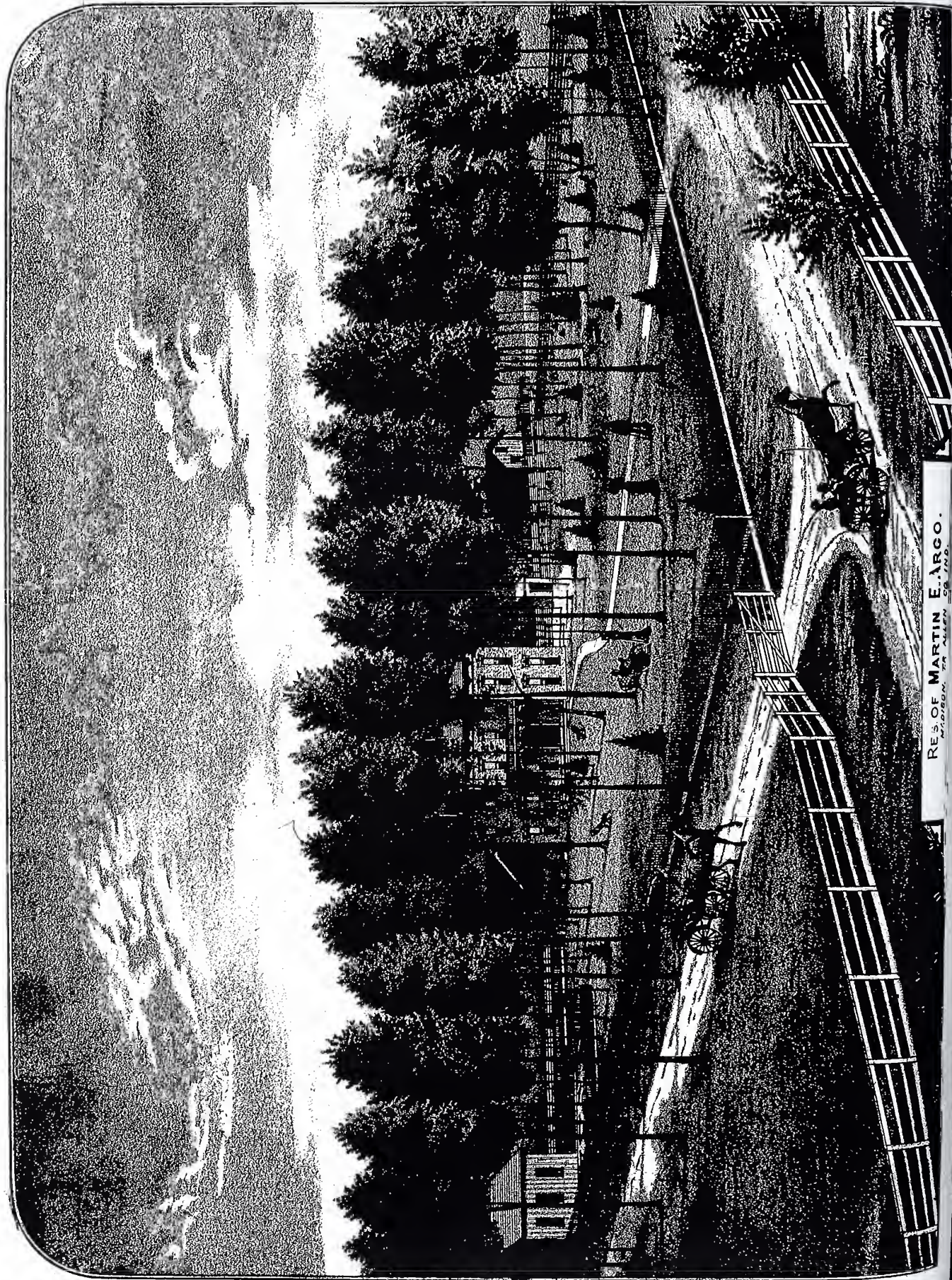
BIRDS-EYE-VIEW OF THE FARM
MONROE TP. AL



HOME OF LEWIS RIDENOUR
IN COUNTY, IND.



RES. OF ANDREW J. CLEM MONROE TP, ALLEN CO. IND.



RES. OF MARTIN E. ARGO.
MADISON, WIS. 1880.

for acquiring that for which he longed—an education. No public school then opened its doors to him to gratify a desire so laudable, and only at rare intervals a schoolmaster came to the settlement to teach. When such was the case, however, young Clem was a devoted pupil, and having acquired the rudiments of an education, he eagerly devoured the contents of the few books which he was able to obtain. What he read was instructive, and added little by little to his store of knowledge. In the mean time, he was acquiring a knowledge of the occupation which, subsequently, he chose for his field of action if life, namely, that of farming. He saw that for an education he would be compelled to rely upon a course of self-instruction, and all leisure time was employed to that end. Scientific studies were disregarded, and only those branches best calculated to benefit him in every-day life taken up. Thus he gained a good general and practical fund of information.

Boyhood's years rolled into eternity, and he merged into man's estate. He was confident then of his ability to take up the burden of life and battle the world for himself; yet, for nearly two years after attaining his majority, he continued to give his assistance in the economy and management of the home farm. In June, 1850, he gave his hand in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Bower, a resident of Van Wert County, Ohio, the first love of his life ultimating in a happy union, which death has forborne to sever.

A small piece of land, presented by his father, constituted the home where he entered upon an independent life. But he was not content with a farm of such narrow dimensions, and the industry with which he tilled his little fields, together with the frugal care of his good wife, soon resulted in an accumulation of cash in their treasury. This he invested in other land, and year by year his estate grew, until it reached a total of 240 acres. From the products of this estate came the means to provide for and educate the children, who in the mean time had come to bless his home, namely—Lucinda, Jeremiah, Mory E., Almira, Jackson A. and Samuel.

The instructions received in youth now came to his assistance in the management of so large a farm; and its general appearance testifies as to how well he has profited by those lessons—the well-tilled fields and systematic arrangement of his house and barn, all bespeak the thorough farmer.

Successful in the accumulation of wealth, he has been liberal in bestowing it where it would relieve distress, or advance any project inaugurated for the interest of the township or county at large. He has never figured in politics, and has never permitted his name to be used as a candidate for a public office. He has few enemies, and many friends; and his many qualities and honest dealing have gained for him the respect and confidence of all who know him.

LEWIS RIDENOUR

is a native Virginian. He was born in Shenandoah County July 22, 1822. His parents were Adam and Magdalene (Munch) Ridenour.

His father had been a soldier in the war of 1812, yet, cultured in tilling the soil, he finally located himself upon a farm in "Powell's Fort,"—a tributary valley to the Shenandoah. Here he reared his own family, training them as he had been trained—to habits of industry and to earnest toil.

When Lewis was a lad of about six years, his father fell from a horse, crushing his left shoulder. This caused permanent disability in the use of his left arm. Situated, too, quite unfavorably, as regarded fertility of soil, convenience to market, etc., labor was expended to a disadvantage. These circumstances, certainly, were not calculated to promote other than a moderate prosperity.

As regards school privileges, but few were afforded the subject of our sketch during boyhood. His attainments and his successes have been secured through self-application, and the severe, but practical school of experience. These, too, have been coupled with native genius, and an indomitable purpose.

Remaining at home, assisting about the labors of the farm, until twenty-one years of age, he then stepped forth to fight for himself the battle of life. Embarking thus, his capital consisted in two suits of clothes and \$9.25, cash.

Securing employment with a farmer, he continued his service with the same little more than four years. Following his retirement, on October 10, 1848, he wedded Miss Esther Brannaman, daughter of Christian Brannaman, Esq., a wealthy farmer of Rockingham County, his native State. Refusing assistance from her parents on terms proffered, he renewed laboring for others up to the spring of 1851.

Having in the mean time carefully husbanded his earnings, he then sought to emigrate, with his little family, to the State of Indiana.

He arrived in Allen County during the month of May, 1851. Soon thereafter, he purchased (of the land on which he yet lives in Monroe Township) 240 acres, paying for the same \$3.25 per acre. Adding to this he now owns in one body (100 acres excepted), 580 acres.

Procrastinate he could not. After his arrival and purchase of land, the next consideration was to erect a dwelling. For one day, a man with team of oxen to haul logs was hired for \$1.12½. For the same length of time, another man with an ax to chop was hired for 50 cents. This day sufficed to secure the necessary timber for the dwelling. By the help of neighbors, within a circuit of two miles, a second day sufficed to raise and inclose the same, while the third day he and family occupied. Fast time, indeed, making a home in the woods!

But no sooner was he sheltered within his cabin, than other improvements were begun. On the 8th day of June, 1851, he commenced to clear some ground and prepare it for crops. He succeeded that season in growing a full supply of corn for his own use, and eighteen bushels of potatoes. And, continuously, from

that modest beginning, as a man of agriculture he has been successful. His prosperity has been marked, his advancement rapid. In fact, to behold his home and present estate is to admire. His broad, fertile fields, well-kept fences, splendid herd of cattle, beautiful horses and complete equipage, are all indicative of industry, taste and strength of character, and eminently distinguish him as a model farmer.

Mr. Ridenour's wedded life has been blessed with six children (four of them still living—two sons and two daughters), viz., Anna E. (deceased), Adam P. (married), Margaret (deceased), Ephraim B., Catherine and Sarah. As an index of his reflective mind, religiously, we give the following incident: Being in quest of Sheriff Munson one day in the month of February, 1879, he was invited, for the first time, through the Allen County Jail. Once within, and observing the security of the prison, he conceived this impressive contrast—that while the transgressors in this world were locked in, those of the next world would be locked out. He is yet hearty and vigorous, bidding fair to see many future years in which to enjoy the rewards of a toilsome, well-directed life.

OBITUARY.

Since the above was prepared—and, lo! how adverse to the hope of its closing sentence—this once hardy pioneer has been suddenly called from the theater of time.

On the morning of November 5, 1879, while sitting as a juror on the Swayne murder trial, in the Criminal Court at Fort Wayne, and after but slight complaint of illness, he was seized by a stroke of apoplexy. Soon as admissible, he was removed to his home near Monroeville, this county. Continuing in a deranged state of mind when consciousness returned, on November 12 an examination was held, which resulted in his being pronounced *non compos mentis*. Thereupon he was taken to the State Lunatic Asylum at Indianapolis, whither, on November 20, 1879, the thread of life was severed. Brought back to bereaved family and friends, in sadness they laid him away to rest.

WILLIAM D. BAKER

was born in Stark County, Ohio, April 10, 1836. His father was a carpenter, and worked at his trade until 1840, when he removed to Allen County, and purchased a tract of land in Monroe Township, which he went to work to improve and convert into a farm.

William remained at home, working on the farm in the summer, and attending school in the winter, during his boyhood. He continued to work on the farm until 1869, when he went to Monroeville, and commenced the grocery and provision business, in partnership with his brother and a Mr. Schell, under the firm name of Schell, Baker & Co.

On the 10th of April, 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Kate M. Engle. Their union has been blessed with two children, both sons.

In 1871, Mr. Baker purchased the interest of Mr. Schell in their business, and he and his brother continued in partnership until 1874, when he purchased the interest of his brother, and has since continued it, with success, by himself.

Mr. Baker was elected one of the Board of Trustees of the village of Monroeville in 1873, and has held that position to the present time. For the last four years, he has been President of the Board.

He is an active, energetic, pleasant business man, and the position given him by his fellow-citizens and neighbors for so long a period is sufficient proof of the high esteem in which he is held, as a man and citizen, by those who know him best.

CHARLES WHITTEN

is a native of Awling, Gloucestershire, England, where he was born April 4, 1814. His father was a gardener and nurseryman, and Charles was early educated to the same, working thus with his father until eighteen years of age; he then started out for himself, soon procuring a situation. In January, 1835, he was united in marriage with Miss Isabella L. Beauchamp, also of Gloucestershire; in September, 1848, she departed this life, leaving her husband and seven children—five sons and two daughters, in bereavement. Two of the sons, in the fierce battle of Stone River, were killed, one a member of Company E, Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and the other of the Forty-Second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

By careful economy, he had been enabled to provide the requisite means to secure a passage to this country for himself and little family. He sailed for New York from Liverpool, in the fall of 1839. Unfortunately, the vessel on which they sailed was wrecked on the coast of Long Island, but, fortunately (one sailor excepted), all were saved. Fortunately, too, for Mr. W., he soon secured a situation upon the island and went to work. There he remained until September, 1841; then, removing to the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio, he resumed his old occupation of gardening. On July 20, 1850, he married a second time, taking as his bride Miss Malvina Nelson McBride, of Cuyahoga County, Ohio; six children have been the fruits of this marriage. Two sons of this family only survive to comfort them in their declining years.

Mr. Whitten is the owner of 335 acres of excellent land, most of it in the vicinity of Monroeville; it is largely improved and in a fine state of cultivation. From early boyhood, he has been an earnest member of the Episcopal Church. Although of age well advanced, he is still hearty and vigorous, giving promise, still, of many years in which to enjoy the blessings and comforts which surround him.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

BY L. H. NEWTON.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARY.

Madison is located in the southeastern part of Allen County, and is bounded as follows: North by Jefferson Township, east by Monroe Township, south by Wells County, west by Marion Township, and includes Congressional Township 29 north, of Range 14 east. It was organized by the Commissioners of Allen County at their March session, 1840.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface is flat and heavily timbered, oak, ash and poplar being prominent in the latter feature. There are no streams of any importance in the township. The west branch of Flat Rock Creek, which flows through the central part, is but a diminutive rivulet, and at certain seasons of the year runs almost dry. The soil is rich and fertile, and produces an abundance of all the fruits and cereals common in this latitude.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

About the year 1836, a Mr. Browning erected a cabin on Section 30, where he resided for a brief period, during which time he was engaged chiefly in hunting. He made but little improvement, and left his claim almost as wild as when he first located upon it.

In the fall of 1836, John Edwards and Andrew Meek came to the township and entered forty acres each, returning shortly after to their home in Carroll County, Ohio. Edwards located his claim on the southeast quarter of Section 26, and Meek chose the northeast portion of Section 36 for his home. After entering his land, Mr. Meek employed George Eagy to clear it for him. Eagy had then recently settled in Indiana, having located in Adams County in the fall of 1836. In the spring of 1837, he began the labor of clearing, and in the fall of that year Mr. Meek came with his family to live on the land. John Edwards came at the same time with his family to occupy the premises which he had previously entered. Mr. Eagy then returned to Monmouth, Adams Co., Ind., where he had a small field in cultivation, and where his wife and little ones remained while he was clearing the land for Mr. Meek. He remained at Monmouth a year, then, in 1838, removed to a forty-acre tract in Madison Township, which he had entered in the fall of 1836, and began the work of clearing. He cleared and cultivated the entire tract, with the exception of four acres, and subsequently sold it at a fair advance, and purchased another tract containing eighty acres. This he also cleared, and it is now his home.

Until 1839, the three families above mentioned were the only white residents within the boundaries of Madison Township. In the fall of that year, they were joined by Charles Peckham and family, who came from Carroll County, Ohio, and settled on the northeast quarter of Section 26; John Myers, from the same county, who settled on the southwest quarter of Section 33, and Jesse Todd, from Knox County, Ohio, who settled on the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 24. Later in 1839, Adam Robinson came and cleared a farm, on which he resided until his decease, and in the same year David Patrick, William Hill, M. Holmes, William Runnolds and Messrs. Dawson, Tate & Clear, settled in the northern part of the township. In 1841, Jabez Schaffer, from Carroll County, Ohio, settled, with his family, on the southwest quarter of Section 23. About the same time, Jacob Marguardt, Philip Neff, Charles Jones and Messrs. Fry & Hobbs, located at various points in the township. Samuel Davis, John Gault and Samuel Stopher, were also prominent among the early settlers of the township, and joined hands with their neighbors in all efforts tending toward its improvement.

EARLY EVENTS.

George Eagy erected the first hewed-log house in 1839, on the tract which he began to clear the preceding year. The first shelter erected on this ground was a "rail-pen," hastily constructed from the trees, as they were felled in clearing; and the new log house, with its crevices well daubed with mud, was a very palace, as compared with the old abode.

In 1840, the first social event in the settlement took place—the occasion being the union of Jesse Myers with Miss Polly Meek. The ceremony was performed by Adam Robinson, Esq., Justice of the Peace, at the residence of the bride's parents.

Within a year thereafter, the same house was the scene of a similar ceremony. On this occasion Martin W. Kemp bestowed his hand and fortune upon Miss Martha, second daughter of Andrew Meek.

The first election was held at the house of David Patrick on the first Monday in April, 1840. The officers chosen were as follows: Trustees, Andrew Meek, Milton Holmes, Jesse Myers; Clerk, Martin W. Kemp; Treasurer, John Myers; Justice of the Peace, Adam Robinson; Constable, Elias Hobbs.

The first road was located in answer to a petition presented to the County Commissioners in 1841. Up to that date, there was no road through the township, and, for the purpose of going to mill or market, the settlers were compelled to take a circuitous route through the woods to Monmouth, Adams Co., Ind., thence to Fort Wayne, and sometimes as far as Piqua, Ohio. When the road

was laid out, every one along the line acted as his own surveyor, and, as a natural consequence, it deviated considerably from the section line. In 1846, A. B. Todd was elected Road Supervisor, and made application to have the road surveyed and properly located. This was done by Mr. Black, then County Surveyor. It is known as the Van Wert road. Other roads were located in later years, as the township became more thickly settled, and it is now supplied with all the necessary highways for access to market.

The first school was taught in 1840, in a hewed-log house erected for the purpose, and was maintained by private subscription. The school term covered a period in the winter, when the farmer lads could be spared from their labors at home. The course of study varied according to the ability of the teacher. Sometimes a finely educated man took charge of the school, and, perhaps, the next term it fell into the hands of one who knew no more than the older scholars under his care. Thus, for thirteen or fourteen years, the system of education in this township was at the mercy of any one who might offer his services as teacher, with no other recommendation than his own declaration of ability. About 1854 or 1855, the first district school was established, under the terms of the present school law of this State, and, since that time the schools of this township have experienced a radical change for the better in their management and educational standard. The present number of free schools is ten, with a total enrollment of 514 scholars.

The first mill in the township was erected in 1849, by Samuel Davis, proprietor of the town of Massillon. It was a steam saw-mill, but, shortly after its completion, its proprietor added a run of buhrs for grinding corn and wheat. This proved a great convenience to the residents of the township, by whom it was well patronized.

The first post office was established in 1849, at the house of John Shaffer, who was appointed Postmaster. Mr. Shaffer kept the office two or three years, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Joseph Snider. In 1854, A. B. Todd succeeded Mr. Snider, and kept the office two years. After his resignation, it was removed to East Liberty, in Monroe Township. The mail was carried weekly from Van Wert, Ohio, to Middletown (Root Post Office), from which place it was forwarded to its destination by the same conveyance. It was known as Massillon Post Office until it ceased to exist.

The first store in the township was opened in 1851, by Wilson & Brown, at the village of Massillon. They remained but a short time, finally selling their stock to a Mr. Patterson, by whom it was removed to Monroe Township.

INCIDENTS.

In a conversation with one of the early settlers of the township, a few incidents were mentioned, which, in years to come, may be of interest, as giving an insight into the pioneer mode of life. He said:

"In the erection of our dwellings, we used neither lumber, shingles nor nails. The shell was made of round logs, covered with clapboards and weighted with poles. The floors were made of puncheons, and the doors of the same material, fastened together with pins, and hung on wooden hinges, with a wooden latch on the inside, to which was attached a buckskin thong, to open it from without. For window-glass, we used paper, well oiled with tallow or lard; and, in lieu of stoves, we cut out a part of one end of the house, and built a 'crib,' within which we erected back walls and jambs of clay, well packed by pounding. Our chimneys were built of mud and sticks, and our houses generally contained but one room, which served the purpose of parlor, bedroom and kitchen.

"Contrary to the usual custom, we used no liquors at our log-rollings or house-raising. When there was a building to raise or logs to roll, all the neighbors within a radius of five or six miles assembled to assist in its construction. The force was divided by two of their number, who acted as captains, and each side worked with friendly rivalry and hearty good will; and it was a rare thing to hear an angry word uttered on such an occasion.

"I have attended wedding-feasts where, instead of pound-cake, we ate corn-bread, and instead of turkey, we regaled our appetites with venison; but the vows then uttered were just as earnest, and the unions then formed just as dear and as permanent as those performed amid the pomp which characterizes such ceremonies to-day.

"We had but little money, and but little need of it. Our rifles supplied us with meat in abundance, and we raised our corn, potatoes and wheat. Deer skins, mink and coon skins were the only articles that would, at all times, command money. They almost constituted our currency.

"In the thirteen years during which I served as Justice of the Peace, but two offenders were ever brought before me for assault and battery, and one of them was a resident of another township.

"We were obliged to work hard, but we enjoyed good health, and were as sociable as brothers and sisters. There were no doctors, and no attorneys; and, in fact, we had but little employment for the talent of either profession. Our first physician was Dr. A. Engle, who located in the township about 1856."

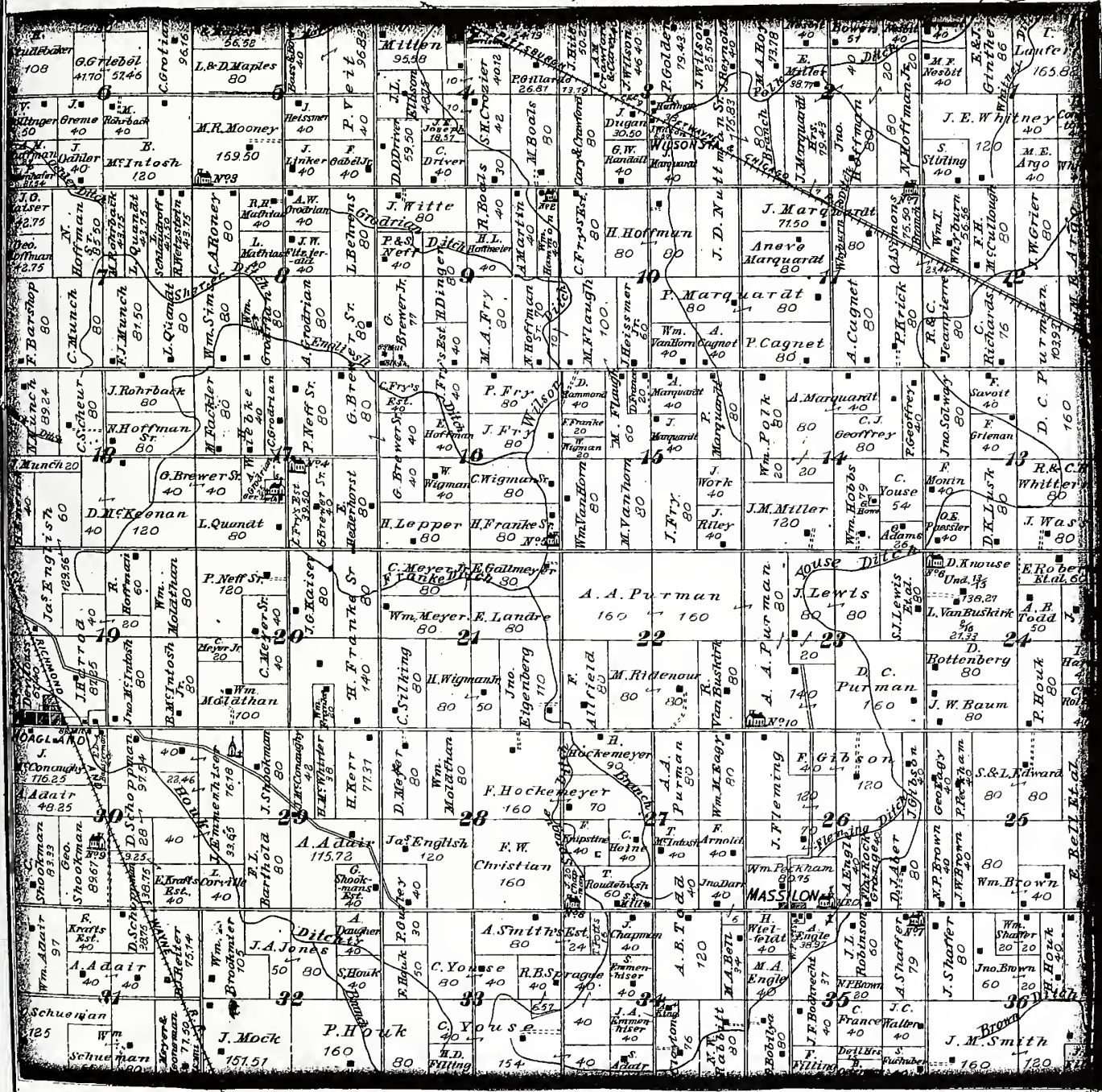
The years have wrought changes, and, in the march of improvement, Madison has kept her place with other townships of the county.

MAP OF

MADISON

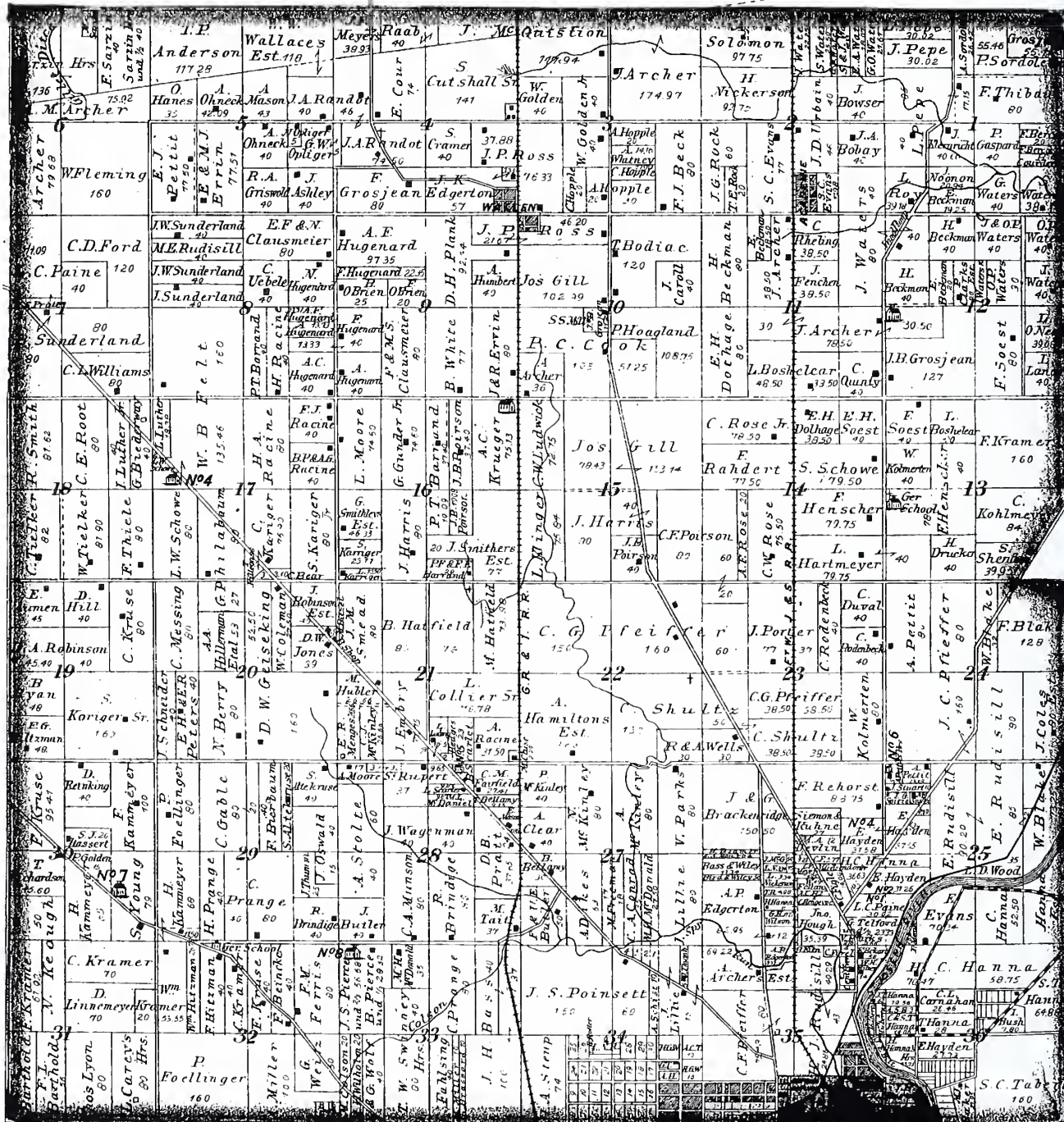
TOWNSHIP

T. 29 N., R. 14 E.

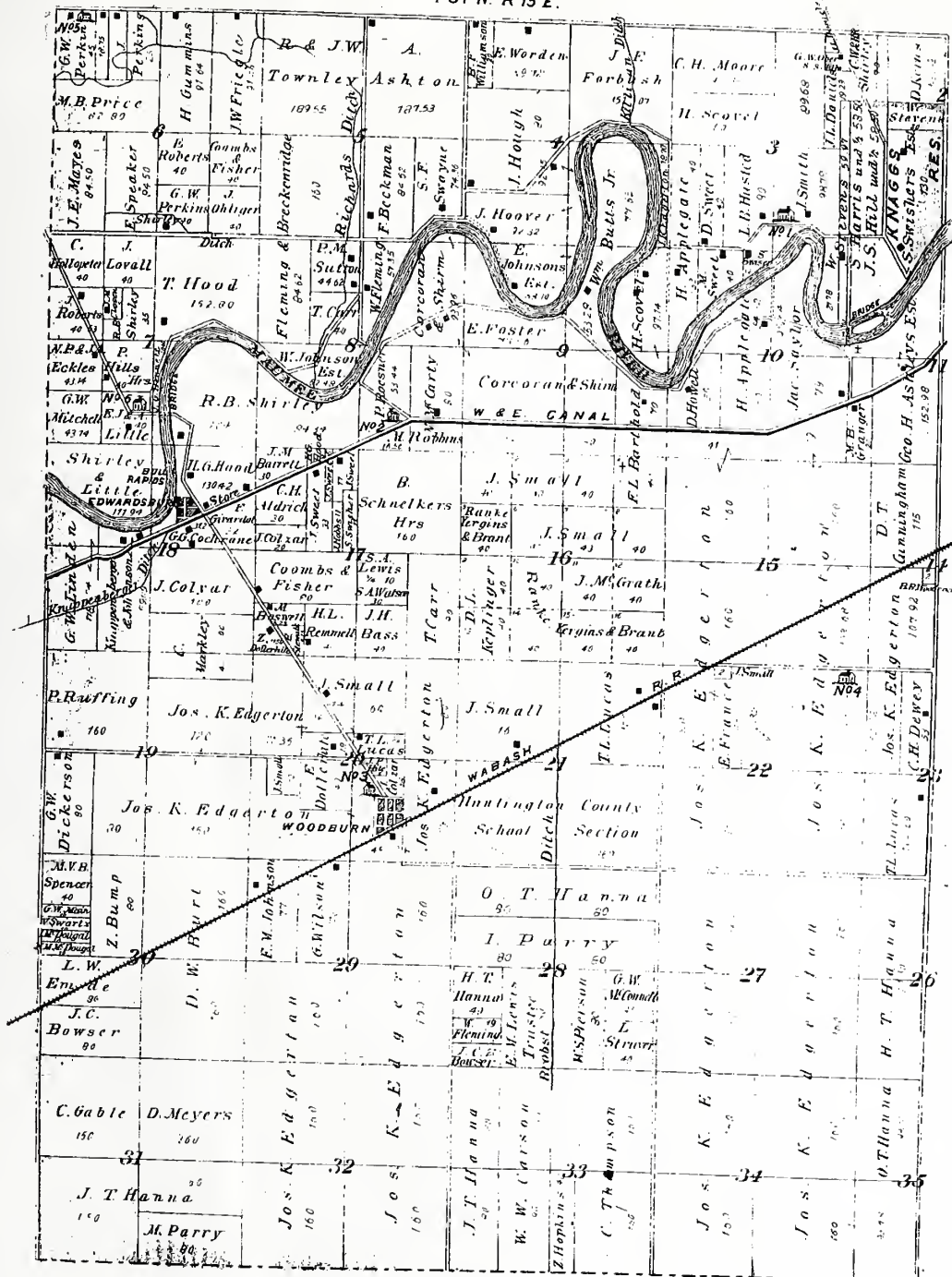


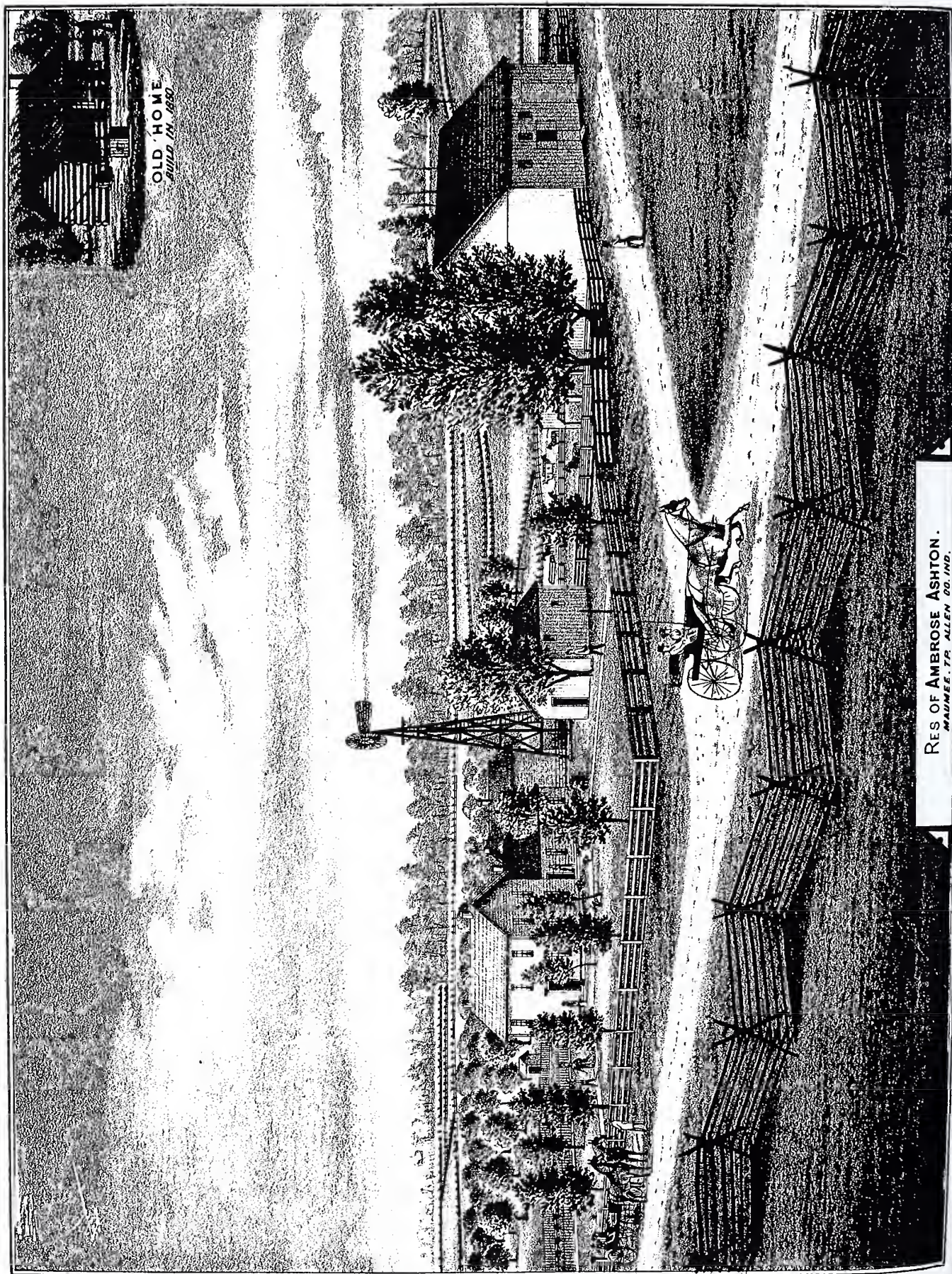
MAP OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

T 31 N. R. 12 E.



T 31 N. R 15 E.





CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal.—In 1841, Rev. Jesse Sparks organized the Massillon class at the house of Charles Peckham. The class then had twenty members and continued to meet at Mr. Peckham's house until 1842. In that year, John Edwards generously donated a lot upon which to erect a church, and during the same year it was completed. It was a common hewed-log structure, and served the purposes of schoolhouse and church during the winter of that year. Jabez Shaffer, Charles Peckham, John Edwards and Adam Robinson hewed the logs and reared the building, so that it was free from cost. In this building they worshiped until 1856, when the present frame church was erected, at a cost of \$800. The membership at one time was seventy-five, but, from the usual causes, viz., deaths, removals and the organization of other churches, it is now but twenty-four. The Church is now under the pastoral care of Rev. Charles H. Brown.

A union Sunday school is conducted in connection with the Church, and is attended by scholars from the Methodist and Lutheran Churches. It is kept up during the summer only. At its last session (summer of 1879) it had an attendance of seventy-five scholars.

Evangelical Lutheran.—The Massillon Church was organized in the fall of 1850, with seven members. The meeting for organization was held at the house of V. P. Smith, and conducted by Rev. Solomon Ritz (now deceased). Subsequently, they held their meetings at the schoolhouse near Massillon until 1864. In that year, they secured the use of Massillon Methodist Episcopal Church, where they still continue to meet every alternate Sunday. The Church now has eighteen members, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. D. F. Kane. Church officers: J. M. Smith and Leonidas Scott, Elders; Daniel Bottenberg, Deacon.

SOCIETIES.

Maumee Township Agricultural and Horticultural Society elected its first officers in the summer of 1878, and holds its first fair in September of the same year. The officers were as follows: N. P. Brown, President; John Shaffer, Secretary; John H. Brown, Treasurer. By an inadvertence they neglected to file the necessary articles of incorporation in the first year, and in the summer of 1879, the Society was re-organized, with the following officers: Christian Yonce, President; N. P. Brown, Secretary; Adam Marquardt, Treasurer. In 1878, they purchased forty acres of ground near the village of Massillon, where it is proposed to hold a meeting every fall. The Society was inaugurated to encourage and stimulate good farming, and liberal premiums are awarded for the best specimens of farm products, as well as live stock.

Its success is more manifest each year, and its managers feel much encouraged by the interest manifested by neighboring farmers. In 1878, after paying all premiums, the society had on hand a cash balance of \$50. In 1879, this balance, after discharging all obligations, was \$150. The society is yet in its infancy, but is destined to become an important institution, as its liberal awards have already induced the entry of exhibitions from surrounding counties.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Centennial Flouring-Mills.—This enterprise was inaugurated in 1876, by D. Shupman, who, at that time, erected the present building. The main building is forty feet square, two stories, with an engine-room 16x40 feet. The motive-power is furnished by a forty-horse-power engine, and the capacity of the mill is from forty to fifty barrels of flour daily. Mr. Shupman does not extend his trade beyond the home market, but the demand from this quarter keeps the mills in constant operation.

Saw-mill and Bending Factory.—Charles and Joseph Houser entered upon this business at Hoagland in the spring of 1877. The quota of machinery is complete, and lumber is sawed from logs into strips, after which it is bent for carriage bows, shafts, tongues, wagon-tops, etc. The main building is 30x40 feet, and the bending-room twenty feet square. The goods here manufactured find a ready market at Fort Wayne.

MASSILLON

was laid out in 1851, by Adam Robinson. A store was soon after opened in the village, and blacksmiths and other tradesmen came to add to its growth, and receive their proportion of the emoluments to be derived from their labor. But its prosperity was short-lived, and it finally met the fate of so many towns which were platted and located without regard to commercial situation. It gradually retrograded, and now occupies the position of a quiet hamlet.

HOAGLAND

is one of those flourishing little villages which spring up along the railroads. It was established, first, as a station on the Fort Wayne, Richmond & Cincinnati Railroad, shortly after the completion of that road. The advantages offered by its location were speedily improved by business men, and soon it began to wear a commercial air. The following is a list of its business men: Boots and shoes, C. A. Neircitor. General merchandise, L. D. Miller. Drugs and notions, W. F. Devilbiss & Bro. Physicians, Devilbiss & Smith. Postmaster, John Phipps. Blacksmith, J. Mahordor.

MAUMEE TOWNSHIP.

BY L. H. NEWTON.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARY.

Maumee is situated in the eastern part of Allen County, and is bounded on the north by Springfield and Scipio Townships, on the east by Paulding County, Ohio, on the south by Jackson Township, and on the west by Milan Township.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface is flat, and in many places swampy; but such of the land as has been improved is very fine.

The Maumee River flows through the northern part of the township, and Black Creek, from the north, joins the Maumee at a point on Section 8.

Among the timber which originally covered its surface was oak, ash, poplar, lina, beech, walnut, etc., some of which still remains, although the market demand for valuable timber is rapidly depleting these varieties.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In 1833, Gregory Jackson erected a large log house near Bull Rapids, where he opened a tavern for the accommodation of parties who came to examine and enter land in this vicinity, preparatory to settlement. The Maumee River was then navigated by keel-boats and pirogues, which brought a number of land seekers to this county, and Bull Rapids was a very convenient landing. From this fact, Mr. Jackson enjoyed an extensive custom, and derived a fair revenue. He paid but little attention to clearing his land, and moved to another locality a few years later.

The next settler was a Mr. Barnes, who came in the year 1834 and settled near the State line; and later in the same year Wm. Johnson and Lloyd Lemart settled near the center of the township. Mr. Lemart subsequently removed to another locality. Mr. Johnson remained in the township until his decease.

In the fall of 1835, Ulrich Saylor, Sr., with his family, settled on Knagg's Reserve, and in June, 1836, removed to a tract of land on the State line. There he erected a house, a part of which was in Ohio, and a part in this township. In 1841, he removed to the northeastern part of the township, and settled near the lock on the canal, which was ever after known as "Saylor's Lock." Here he remained until his decease, which occurred in 1860.

Ulrich Saylor, Jr., came with his father in 1835, and purchased a large tract of land on the same reserve, from which he developed a fine farm. Subsequently, he removed to Noble County, Ind., where he resided until death.

Solomon Swisher, a son-in-law of Ulrich Saylor, Sr., came in the fall of 1835, and purchased 320 acres in Knagg's Reserve, which he cleared and improved, making it his home until his decease.

John Ashley and his son George came in 1836, and cleared a tract of land, upon which they resided for a number of years. The father began the erection of a mill, but abandoned it in view of the difficulties which confronted him in constructing the dam across the river. He finally returned to Catskill, N. Y., his former home. Prominent among other early settlers of the township were the following: Jabez Phillips, James Johnson, Charles Harding, Benjamin Johnson, Flint, Craypo, Washington Corpse, J. N. Sweet, George Platter, James Shirley.

EARLY EVENTS.

Ulrich Saylor, Sr., planted the first orchard on his farm in 1836. In this step he was followed by his son and Solomon Swisher, who planted orchards on their respective farms in the same year. The first marriage was celebrated in 1837, at the home of Ulrich Saylor, Sr. On this occasion his son, Matthias, was united in marriage with Miss Ann Maneary. The second marriage took place in 1841, the contracting parties being Charles Harding and Miss Betsy E. Saylor.

The first death was that of John D. Saylor, son of Ulrich Saylor, Sr. He died in 1836, and was buried near the State line, on land set apart by Solomon Swisher for cemetery purposes.

The first road was surveyed through this township in 1835 or 1836, from Fort Wayne to Defiance, Ohio. It was known as the river road. About 1843 or 1844, a line of stages was put in operation on this road, and coaches run regularly between Fort Wayne and Defiance. The United States mail was also carried over this route.

The first school was taught in 1842, in a log house built for the purpose, on Section 10. Miss Eliza J. Curtis was the first teacher. The school was sustained by subscriptions from those whose children were among its pupils, and was thus conducted during the winter of each year until 1853. In that year, it was converted into a free school, and under the provisions of the school law of 1851, six similar schools were established within the next ten years. There are now seven in the township, with a total enrollment of 181 scholars.

The first store was opened in 1853, by Ulrich Saylor, Sr., at his farm. His stock comprised a full line of the staple articles then in demand, and he carried on a successful trade. His house was also the place where the first post office was established. This was known as Saylor's Post Office, but only existed for a

few years. The receipts did not compensate the Postmaster for his trouble, consequently he resigned, and, as no one else had a disposition to accept the responsibility without a commensurate reward, the office was abandoned after two or three years.

ORGANIZATION.

In response to a petition presented by Ulrich Saylor, Sr., George Platter, Solomon Swisher and Ulrich Saylor, Jr., it was ordered by the Board of Commissioners, at the March session, 1836, that Township 31 north, of Range 15 east, comprise a separate township, to be known as Maumee Township.

George Platter was appointed Inspector, and his house designated as the place for holding elections.

The first election was held at this house in April, 1836, and resulted in the choice of Lloyd Lemart for Justice of the Peace, and Jabez Phillips for Constable.

BULL RAPIDS.

This is the name which was given to a collection of houses on the east bank of the Maumee. Its chief attraction was a groggery, which called together a bad element from all the country within a radius of many miles. A detailed and faithful history would involve the narration of a great deal of lawlessness; and for the sake of the future good of the township, it is deemed best to omit this. James Shirley owned a large tract of land adjoining this hamlet, and in 1836, divided it into town lots, and gave the place the name of Indiana City, hoping that in time, even the name of "Bull Rapids" might be lost in the more refined title of "Indiana City;" but the latter name now exists only as a thing of the past, while "Bull Rapids" is the name by which this particular spot is known to-day. Its name commemorates a feat said to have been achieved by one of the early settlers in that locality, viz., the slaying of a large buffalo bull.

Edwardsburg, a small hamlet on Sec. 18, contains one store and post office; and Woodburn, a station on the Wabash Railway, also has a post office.

MILAN TOWNSHIP.

BY L. H. NEWTON.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARY.

Milan is located east of the center of Allen County, and is bounded as follows: North by Springfield and Cedar Creek, east by Maumee, south by Jefferson, west by St. Joseph, and contains 37.54 square miles.

NATURAL FEATURES.

Maumee River flows through the township in a northeast course, and Twelve Mile and Ten Mile Creeks flow through the central part, joining the Maumee. Six Mile Creek waters the southwestern part of the township. In the northwestern portion of the township the land is very fine, but the balance is low and swampy, and a thorough system of artificial drainage alone makes it fit for farming.

ORGANIZATION.

Milan was first organized by the County Commissioners in March, 1838, and the name was given it by Stephen Heath in honor of Milan Township, Huron Co., Ohio, his former home. He was a resident of this township, and presented the petition for its organization. The boundaries, as first described, were as follows: Commencing on the east line of Section 30, Town 31 north, of Range 14 east, where the same strikes the Maumee River, thence due north to the line of Township 31, thence west to the line between Ranges 13 and 14, thence south to the southeast corner of Section 13, Town 31, Range 13, thence east to the Maumee River, thence east along Maumee River to the place of beginning.

At the September session in the same year, it was ordered that the following be the boundaries of Milan Township in lieu of those previously established: Commencing at the section line between Sections 31 and 32 where the same crosses Maumee River, on the north side thereof, thence north with said line to the township line between Townships 31 and 32, thence west along said line one mile, thence south to the northeast corner of Section 20, thence south to Maumee River, thence with said river to the place of beginning.

In September, 1840, it was reduced to its present limits by an order of the Board of Commissioners to the effect that Milan Township should be composed of Congressional Township 31 north, of Range 14 east.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Charles Shriner, a native of New Jersey, came with his family in 1836. He purchased about one-half of Section 4, a large portion of which he cleared and improved. He is now an aged man, and lives a retired life.

Naithan Lake settled near Mr. Shriner later in the same year, and purchased and cleared the farm upon which his son, Curtis, now resides.

Wilkes Gillet and John Heath came in the same year, and settled on Section 18, where each cleared and improved a farm. Mr. Gillet subsequently removed to St. Joseph Township, where he now resides. Mr. Heath died at his farm on Section 18.

George Foxtater settled at Fairport in 1837. He cleared a small piece of land and converted his cabin into a tavern for passengers on the canal. His trade, however, was limited. He remained in the township until his decease.

John Nettle came from Huron County, Ohio, and settled on Section 31, in 1837. He remained in the township until his decease.

Andrew Wakefield came in 1837, and settled on Section 30, where he cleared a farm. He died at Fort Wayne about twenty years ago.

Alvin Hall came to the township and purchased a tract of land on Section 18, returning soon after to his home in Erie County, Ohio. In December, 1840, he came with his family to the new home, and began the work of clearing it for cultivation. He has taken an active part in the development of the township, and still lives on the farm where he first settled.

Among the settlers who came after 1840, and prior to 1850, were William Fitzgerald, Sr., Edward Nugent, Daniel B. Strong, Joseph Donner, William Tillbury, William R. Herriek, Richard Bebee and Samuel Archer.

EARLY EVENTS.

Charles Sbriner erected the first frame house in 1838. It was attached to the log building which he first erected, and with it has gone to decay.

Alvin Hall erected the second frame house in 1841. This is well preserved, and is his residence at present. William R. Herriek erected the first frame barn in the spring of 1850. It is still used by the present owner of the premises—Mrs. Benninghoff.

The first road was surveyed in 1840 by Horace Taylor, assisted by Martin Weeks, Platt Squier and Henry Tillbury, viewers. It was called the Ridge road, and extended from Fort Wayne to Hicksville, Ohio.

The first religious meeting was held at the schoolhouse, on the Ridge road, in 1845. Services were conducted by Rev. Trew Pattee, of the M. E. Church, who held meetings at irregular intervals thereafter, but no organization was formed. The various religious denominations have organized in comparatively recent years, and have, as yet, erected no churches. All religious meetings are now held in the district schoolhouses.

The first school was taught in the winter of 1845 by Miss Catharine Shell. In the preceding fall, a log building was erected for that purpose near the farm of Alvin Hall, and the school was sustained by subscription. In 1857, the first free school was erected on the same lot, and near the site formerly occupied by the log building. The new schoolhouse was a frame building, and was erected by Alvin Hall, who was the first carpenter in the township. At present, there are twelve schools in the township, with 539 scholars enrolled.

The first election was held at the house of George Foxtater, in April, 1842. Andrew Wakefield was elected Justice of the Peace, and John Nettle, Constable. In those days, the officers received no pay for their services, and it was difficult to find men who would consent to fill them.

The first post office was established at Fairport in 1843. John Irvin was appointed Postmaster, and kept the office until it was finally abolished. In 1856, Alvin Hall presented a petition praying for the establishment of a post office in the western part of the township, and designating its name as Chamberlain Post Office. The petition met with a favorable response, and Lorenzo D. George was appointed Postmaster. He kept the office about four years, then resigned, and was succeeded by Enoch Bacon. Four years later, he, too, resigned, and Solomon Benninghoff was appointed his successor. About 1870, the office was removed to St. Joseph Township.

The first store was kept by Stephen Heath, at his house on the Ridge road. His stock was small, but consisted of the articles most necessary at that time, and his store was regarded as a great convenience by his neighbors, who were thereby spared the necessity of making tedious trips to Fort Wayne for provisions.

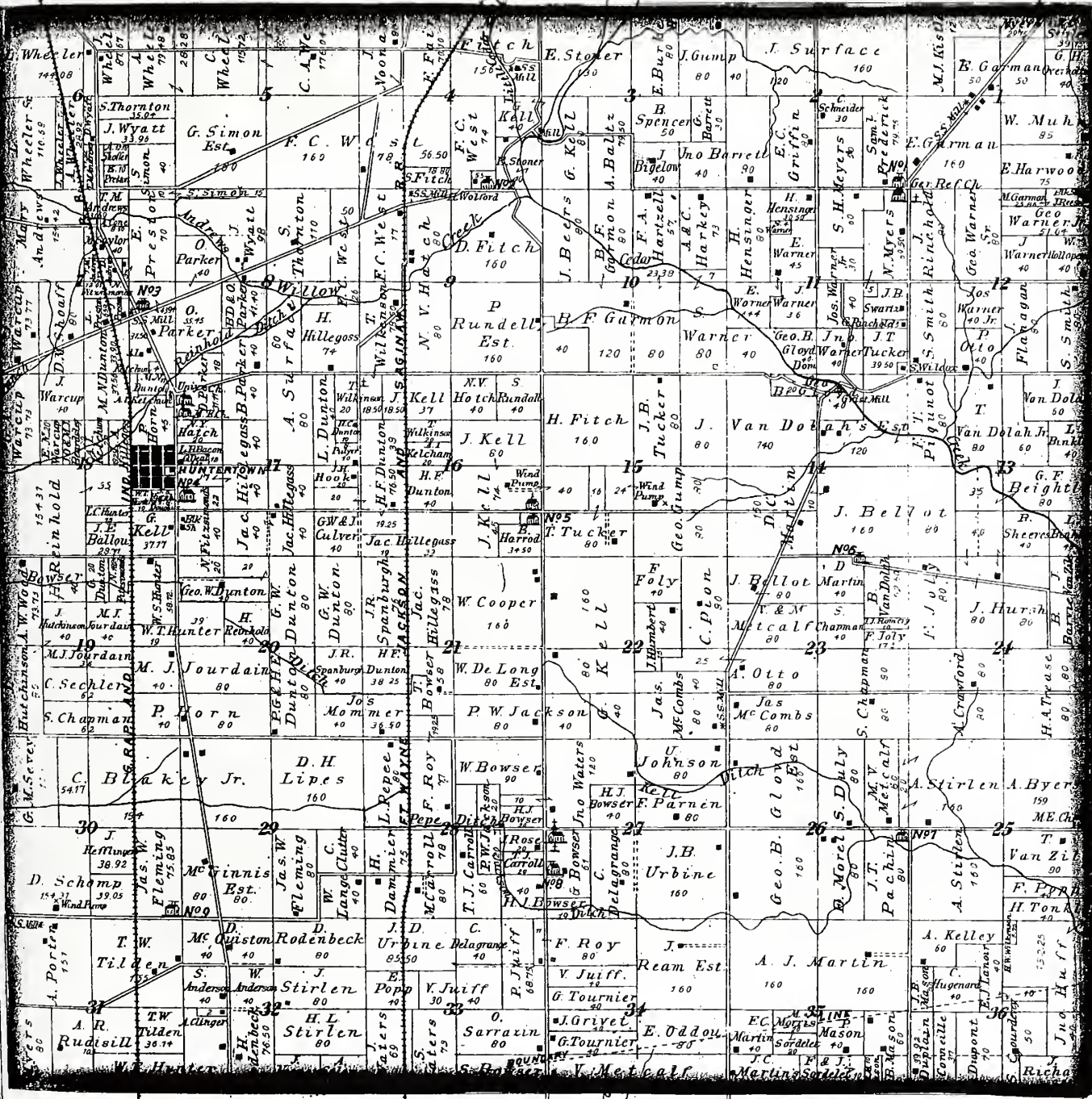
Lorenzo D. George opened a small stock of merchandise about the same time, and continued in business three or four years.

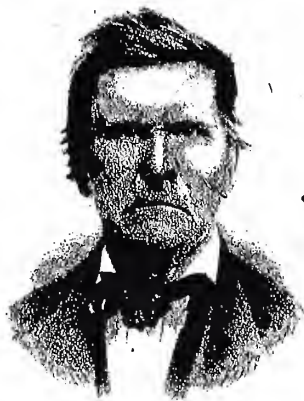
George Foxtater and John Irvin were the first tavern keepers. They opened their houses for public accommodation at Fairport, and enjoyed a large patronage from travelers on the canal. The houses of Alvin Hall and Wilkes Gillet were favorite resting-places for travelers on the Ridge road.

THE VILLAGE OF FAIRPORT

was one of the numerous towns which came into existence during canal times. The land upon which it was situated was purchased by Eastern capitalists, during the construction of the Wabash & Erie Canal. It never prospered, in spite of the efforts of its founders to make it a town. It suffered by the introduction of railroads, and the few merchants who had located within its borders, sought more favorable localities. Finally, the land reverted to the State, and farms are now cultivated on a part of the original town plat.

T 32 N, R 12 E



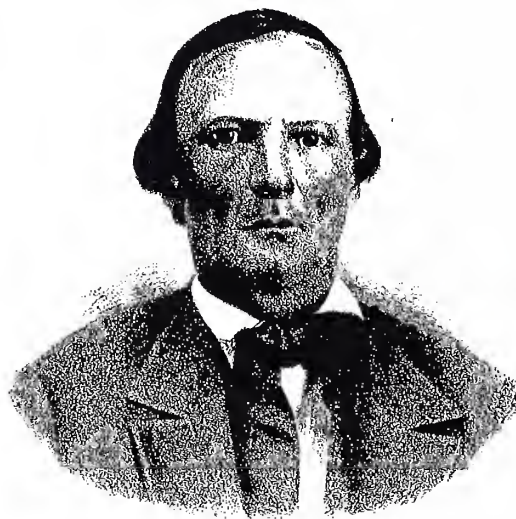


GEORGE GREENWELL.
(DECEASED.)

REPRESENTATIVE
GROUP
OF



A. B. Griffin



GEORGE B. CLOYD.
(DECEASED.)



T. M. ANDREWS.

OLD SETTLERS
PERRY, TP.



VACHEL C. METCALF.

ALVIN HALL.

Alvin Hall was born in New London, Conn., May 11, 1810. His parents gave him all the opportunities for an education that were afforded by the common schools, and they were well improved up to the time he was sixteen years of age, when he became possessed of the passion that appears to be implanted in every American's bosom—to "go West;" and he went as far as Ontario County in Western New York, where he remained about one year and a half, when he again moved on further West, this time to Huron County, Ohio. Here he settled down and learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner. On the 27th of November, 1832, he was united in marriage to Miss Betsey Miller, of Huron County.

He continued to work at his trade until December, 1840, when he and his wife took their little family and their household goods, and in two wagons started for Allen County, Ind. After a journey such as but few would care to make, through an almost trackless forest a part of the way, he reached Fort Wayne about Christmas. He owned a tract of land in Milan Township, in this county, and wanted to get to it. The water was so high in the Maumee at the ford, that his horses were compelled to swim in crossing the river. His family he had left on the south bank of the river, and he got them across in a canoe. Going a short distance north, he found an old acquaintance, and stayed with him all night. The next day, with the settlers on the north side of the Maumee to help him, he went to his land, and they cut down timber into logs and poles, with which they put up a cabin, and the second day after, he with his family

moved into it. Here, with only one or two families within miles of him, without a road to go anywhere, surrounded by a dense forest, he commenced to carve a home out in the wilderness; and well he has succeeded. He lives to-day upon the same land he wrested from the forest. He had the misfortune to lose the partner of his toils, who was claimed by death September 14, 1847, leaving her husband and a family of small children to mourn her sad departure. This good couple were the parents of six children—Francis D., born December 12, 1833; Amherst S., born June 17, 1835; and Andrew J., born November 28, 1843 (all of whom are now deceased); those surviving are Mary Ann, born September 11, 1838; George, born February 25, 1840; and Melissa M., born December 3, 1841.

Mr. Hall married again on the 7th of January, 1848, this time selecting for his partner Miss Sylvia Heath, of this county. Their union has been blessed with five children—Margaret Roseltha, born August 22, 1850, since deceased; Franklin R., born November 13, 1854; Dora Boll, born March 31, 1858; Orpha, born March 26, 1866; and William T., born June 22, 1869.

Mr. Hall owns 100 acres of splendid land, nearly eighty of which is in an excellent state of cultivation. Politically, all his life he has acted with the Democratic party. Although not a politician, he has, nevertheless, filled a number of different offices in his township, and was elected Land Appraiser by the people of this county in 1876. He belongs to no church, but contributes freely to the support of all religious denominations that call upon him. Neither is he backward in promoting and sustaining beneficial public enterprises, as he sets a high estimate on everything that is truly reliable and surely honorable.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

BY L. H. NEWTON.

The history of this township begins with the year 1830, prior to which time no one had made any attempt to improve upon the natural condition of its territory, or clear away from its surface the veil which hid a vast store of natural wealth. Its forests remained untouched by the pioneer's ax, and the wild animals trod its labyrinths almost unmolested.

THE FIRST SETTLERS

who came to reside within its limits were Charles Weeks and William Caswell, who came in the year above named. Weeks was fond of the chase, and, although he cleared a farm and proved himself a man of great industry, his gun was his most acceptable companion, and his cabin was well supplied with trophies of his successful pursuit of the game then so abundant. William Caswell was a native of Canada, and was of a brawny nature, great strength and endurance, and, although uneducated, was a man of some natural ability. He went to work with energy in his forest home, and, during the first winter of his residence in the county, cleared a tract of land from which he was enabled, during the following season, to raise a crop sufficient for his subsistence during the ensuing winter. Like his associate, Mr. Weeks, he took delight in hunting, and was often absent from home for several consecutive days in pursuit of deer and other game, to supply him with meat for the winter. He remained a number of years in the township, and was a man of some prominence in its early history. He subsequently removed to another locality, and nothing is now known of him. After the advent of Weeks and Caswell in the township, there were no further arrivals until the fall of 1833.

In that year, Thomas Dunten and his nephew, Horace F. Dunten, started from Jefferson County, N. Y., to find a Western home. There was little in this locality to prepossess them in its favor. They were confronted by dense forests, and severe labor and trials stared them in the face; but, beyond this, their acute foresight discerned a rich reward for such labor, and their decision was made. They purchased land, and began at once the erection of a cabin for shelter. Soon they began the work of clearing the land, and, in due time, were enabled to raise sufficient for the satisfaction of their immediate necessities. Thomas Dunten remained in the township until his decease, and, during that time, was largely interested in its growth and development. Horace F. Dunten was, at the time of his arrival, a young man of twenty years, and gave to his work the zest and enthusiasm of early manhood. His subsequent life has been passed in the township, and now, at a ripe old age, he enjoys the fruits of his labors and a competence well earned. He still resides on Section 17, on the farm cleared by his own hand. Late in the fall of 1833, Ephraim H. Dunten, Sr., joined his son, Horace F., and settled on the same section. He also cleared a farm, and remained in the township until death ended his labors. He was accompanied by his son George, who assisted him to "make" his farm, and is now a prosperous farmer himself. Albert Wood came with Mr. Dunten, in the fall of 1833, and continued to reside upon his farm until his decease, in 1878. Nathaniel Fitch, an unmarried man, came from Pennsylvania in the same year, and, after clearing a farm, married Miss Sarah De Long and reared a large family, several of whom are now living in the township. He was a man of great natural ability, and was highly esteemed by his neighbors. He was a blacksmith, and conducted that trade in connection with farming. A long life of labor and industry brought him a rich return, and made him the possessor of a fine fortune. He remained in the township until his death, which occurred in January, 1878.

Benjamin and Amasa Parker came from Jefferson County, N. Y., in the spring of 1834, and were prominent movers in many of the public improvements

subsequently inaugurated in the township. In the same season, Ephraim H. Dunten, Jr., located near the present site of Huntertown, where he erected a building in which he kept the first tavern in the township. Subsequently, he removed to Fort Wayne, where he was engaged in business for a short time. Returning to Perry Township, he made it his home until 1854, when he fell a victim to cholera, and died.

Jason Hatch came from Pennsylvania in 1834, and settled on Cedar Creek, where he erected a saw-mill. He settled on the farm now owned by Thomas Wilkinson, and cleared a large tract of land, besides superintending the mill. He was a man who speedily won his way to the hearts of his fellow-citizens, and was repeatedly called upon to fill local offices. He remained in the township until death.

Philemon Rundels came in 1834, and cleared a farm near the Coldwater road, where he resided until death. His life was marked by industry, and he accumulated a fine estate. He was a man of ability, and served as Justice of the Peace in the township.

George Simon came from Columbiana County, Ohio, in October, 1836, and settled on the farm now occupied by his son, Solomon Simon. He remained in the township until death.

William T. Hunter came in 1837, and purchased the tract of land upon which the village of Huntertown is now located. He has done much toward the improvement of the township, and is universally respected by his neighbors. He now resides at Huntertown.

Rapion Andrews came in 1837, and cleared a farm, which he cultivated until called from his labors by death. Schuyler Wheeler came from the State of New York in the same year. He was well educated, and soon rose to a position of prominence among his neighbors. In 1858, he was elected by the Democrats of the district to represent them in the State Legislature. He gained many friends, and was always held in high esteem.

Jacob and George Kell came in 1837, and still reside in the township. Their labors have been crowned with success, and they are among the substantial farmers of the township.

George, Samuel, Henry and John Bowser came in 1837. After that date, new arrivals were so frequent that it is impossible to give a complete list of names. Among the number, however, may be mentioned Thomas Tucker, James Thompson, James Van Dolah, Jacob Hillegass, Vachel Metcalf, George Gloyd, L. Gloyd, Jas. Tucker, Dr. E. G. Wheelock, August Martin and Saml. Stryock.

At the September session of the Board of County Commissioners, in 1835, the township was organized, in response to a petition presented by its residents. Its boundaries comprised "all of Town 32 north, Range 12 east, and the east half of Town 32 north, Range 11 east, together with the territory north of said township, within Allen County." The Sheriff was then ordered to advertise an election for two Justices of the Peace and two Constables.

THE FIRST ELECTION.

Pursuant to the order, the qualified voters of the township met at the house of William Caswell, on the second Saturday in October, 1835. William Caswell was appointed Inspector by the Board of County Commissioners. The election resulted in the choice of Jason Hatch and William Caswell, Justices of the Peace, and Lewis Hammon, Constable.

THE FIRST HOUSES.

All the earlier settlers of the township lived in cabins, hastily constructed from the round timber, as it was felled from the forest, and only used as

temporary abodes until logs could be hewed to make more comfortable dwellings. The first hewed-log house was erected by Horace F. Dunten in 1834, and was speedily followed by others of a similar character. Shortly after its erection (perhaps in the same year), Ephraim H. Dunten, Jr., erected a frame storeroom on the lot now owned by N. V. Hatch, at Huntertown, in which he kept the first store in the township. In this building, he continued to sell goods during his life, and, after his decease, the store was conducted by his sons, until quite recently. His goods were purchased at Toledo, Ohio, and brought to Fort Wayne, via the W. & E. Canal. From this point they were conveyed to their destination in wagons.

The First Tavern was kept by Ephraim H. Dunten, in a building at the north end of Huntertown, on the Lima road. It was on the great highway between Fort Wayne and English Prairie, and was well patronized by emigrants en route for that region, as well as by numerous teamsters engaged in conveying goods from Fort Wayne to the prairies. He was a genial host, and made his house popular with the traveling community, and was rarely without as many guests as he could accommodate. Several years later, he erected a more commodious building at the south end of Huntertown.

The First Mill.—In 1834, Blair & Wines built a saw-mill on Cedar Creek, to which they subsequently added a "corn-cracker." The stones used for this purpose were about eighteen inches in diameter, and worked in an upright position. It ground very coarsely, merely cracking the kernels. It was a very primitive affair, and of little good to its proprietors or the settlement. The saw-mill, however, was a good investment, and yielded its proprietors a fair revenue. Samuel Shryock purchased the mill in 1836, and sent to Dayton, Ohio, for a run of buhrs. He made it a merchant mill, and established a good trade. In 1851 or 1852, Mr. Shryock sold it to John Stoner, by whom it was operated a number of years, and was then sold to George Kell, its present proprietor.

The First Blacksmiths.—In 1837, Nathaniel Fitch started the fires of his forge, and, later in the same year, James Vandergrift opened a shop in another part of the township. Both were engaged in the manufacture of plow-points and steel traps.

The First Physician.—Dr. E. G. Wheelock came from New York in 1837, and for many years was a practicing physician in the township. He now resides at Leo, in this county.

The First Orchards.—In 1834, Thomas Dunten set out the first orchard in the township, and in the following season, Horace F. Dunten set out the second, on the farm now owned by N. V. Hatch, at Huntertown. Both orchards are now in fine condition and bear fruit.

The First Road was surveyed through the township in 1835, from Fort Wayne to Union Mill on English Prairie. In 1848 or 1849, it was made a plank road, and a large amount of toll was collected annually by its projectors. A line of stage-coaches was established and traversed its length at regular intervals, and through this road a large timber trade found access to the markets. After the construction of railroads through the county it was no longer a thoroughfare of importance, and the planks were suffered to go to decay, and finally removed. Other roads were constructed later in various portions of the township, which is now well supplied with all the necessary channels of transportation for its products.

The First White Child.—Mary J. Wood was the first white child born in the township. After reaching maturity, she married James O. Beardsley, Esq., now deceased, and at present resides at Huntertown.

The First Marriage.—In 1836, Nathaniel Fitch and Miss Sarah De Long were married at the residence of the bride's parents. This was the first marriage solemnized in the township. In the same year, Horace F. Dunten was united in marriage with Miss Almira Timmerman, in Swan Township, Noble County, Ind., and at the same time, Hiram L. Parker, a resident of Perry Township, married Miss Sarah Riekard, in the same township and county. Robert Blair and Miss Lucy Dunten, residents of Perry Township, were married in the same year.

The First Cemetery was purchased from a Mr. Blair by residents of the township, in 1834, and is still used as a place of interment. Its first occupant was a Mr. Valentine, who was drowned in Cedar Creek in 1834. In the same year, E. R. Burk died, and his remains were consigned to rest in the same place. The cemetery is located one mile east of Huntertown, on Section 16.

The First Brick Kiln was burned in 1837, by Ephraim H. Dunten, Sr., but it was not a lucrative business, and he did not continue it long.

The First Post Office was established in 1836, at the house of Charles Wicks. Mr. Wicks was appointed Postmaster, and held the position two or three years. He then resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Jones, who had formerly served as his assistant, and the office continued to be kept at the house of Mr. Wicks until 1840. In that year, William T. Hunter was appointed Postmaster, and the office was removed to his house.

The First School was taught by Eliza Parker, in 1835, a log cabin, on Section 6. The tuition fund was contributed by residents of the township, whose children attended the school, and it was the place where some of the best farmers of the township received their education. It was greatly in advance of the subscription schools of that period; its teacher was a lady who had acquired a good education in the East, and its scholars were led beyond the ordinary routine of reading, writing and elementary arithmetic. Among its surviving pupils are Danford, Omri, Suel Parker, Lucinda Dunten and Malinda Hunter. Lucinda Dunten subsequently became a teacher, and in this capacity was identified with the schools of the township for a number of years.

In 1837, the second school was taught by Matthew Montgomery, in a cabin on Section 8. Its teacher was a man of great natural ability, and had received a fine education. He won golden opinions as a school teacher, and became a prominent man in the township. In 1846, he was the Whig candidate for State

Representative, but was defeated by Hon. Peter Kiser. He died while yet a young man. An improvement was made in the system of education, with the introduction of public schools, of which there are now nine in the township, having a total enrollment of 446 scholars.

PERRY CENTER SEMINARY.

In 1856, Nathaniel Fitch, Jacob Kell and George Gloyd, incorporated the seminary known by this name. They were moved by a laudable desire to establish in this township a first-class institution of learning, and, with that end in view erected near the center of the township a large frame building; and, in the winter of that year, secured the services of Prof. T. W. Tilden, as teacher. In 1860, it was divided into three departments or grades, and Prof. Tilden retained as Principal, with two able assistants in the other grades. Its pupils came from Noble, De Kalb, Allen, La Grange and other counties in this State. The course was academic, including the languages, higher mathematics, philosophy, astronomy, etc., etc.

It was a prosperous institution until 1862 or 1863. Then a number of its pupils enlisted in the army, and its Principal, Prof. Tilden, resigned his position. It never rallied or regained its reputation, and the building is now a ruin. Many of its pupils now occupy prominent mercantile and professional positions in Allen and other counties. Among this number may be mentioned John Stahl, attorney at law (now deceased); Josiah Hillegass, attorney at law, also deceased (both occupied high positions at the bar of this county); Jerry Hillegass, Superintendent of Schools of Allen County; Dr. S. C. Metcalf, a prominent physician of Fort Wayne, and Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Fort Wayne College of Medicine; Dr. E. G. Wheelock, Jr., now practicing medicine at Leo, Ind., was elected Professor of Materia Medica in the Fort Wayne College, in which capacity he now acts; John Deal, now a resident of Iowa, has served one of the counties of that State in the capacity of County Clerk; Charles Fitch, a resident of the same State, is a Deputy Sheriff; Jerome D. Gloyd, now Trustee of Perry Township; William and Albert Gloyd, now merchants at Effingham, Ill.; William McQuiston, merchant at Auburn, Ind.; Wilson McQuiston, now editor of the Fort Wayne *Enterprise*; George W. Hush, Superintendent of Public Schools in one of the counties of California; Dr. Dills, now a practicing physician in the city of Fort Wayne; Hiram Myers, now Superintendent of Schools in one of the Eastern States; and Miss Jennie Fitch, Professor of Latin and Greek, at Logansport, Ind.

CHURCHES.

The first religious meeting was held at the house of Horace F. Dunten in 1834, by Mr. Nickerson, an exhorter of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Several weeks later, a meeting was held in a cabin near the present site of Huntertown, at which time services were conducted by Rev. Rankin, a Presbyterian minister from Fort Wayne. There were no religious organizations in the township at that time. Services were held at irregular intervals by ministers of various denominations, and were attended by all.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was the first church organized in the township. Its members, six in number, met at the house of James Thompson in 1836, and, under the ministration of Rev. Ball, of Fort Wayne, organized a class, from which grew the Methodist Episcopal Church at Huntertown. Meetings were held at James Thompson's house for two years, after which the Caswell School-house became the place of meeting. The society was always supplied with a minister from Fort Wayne.

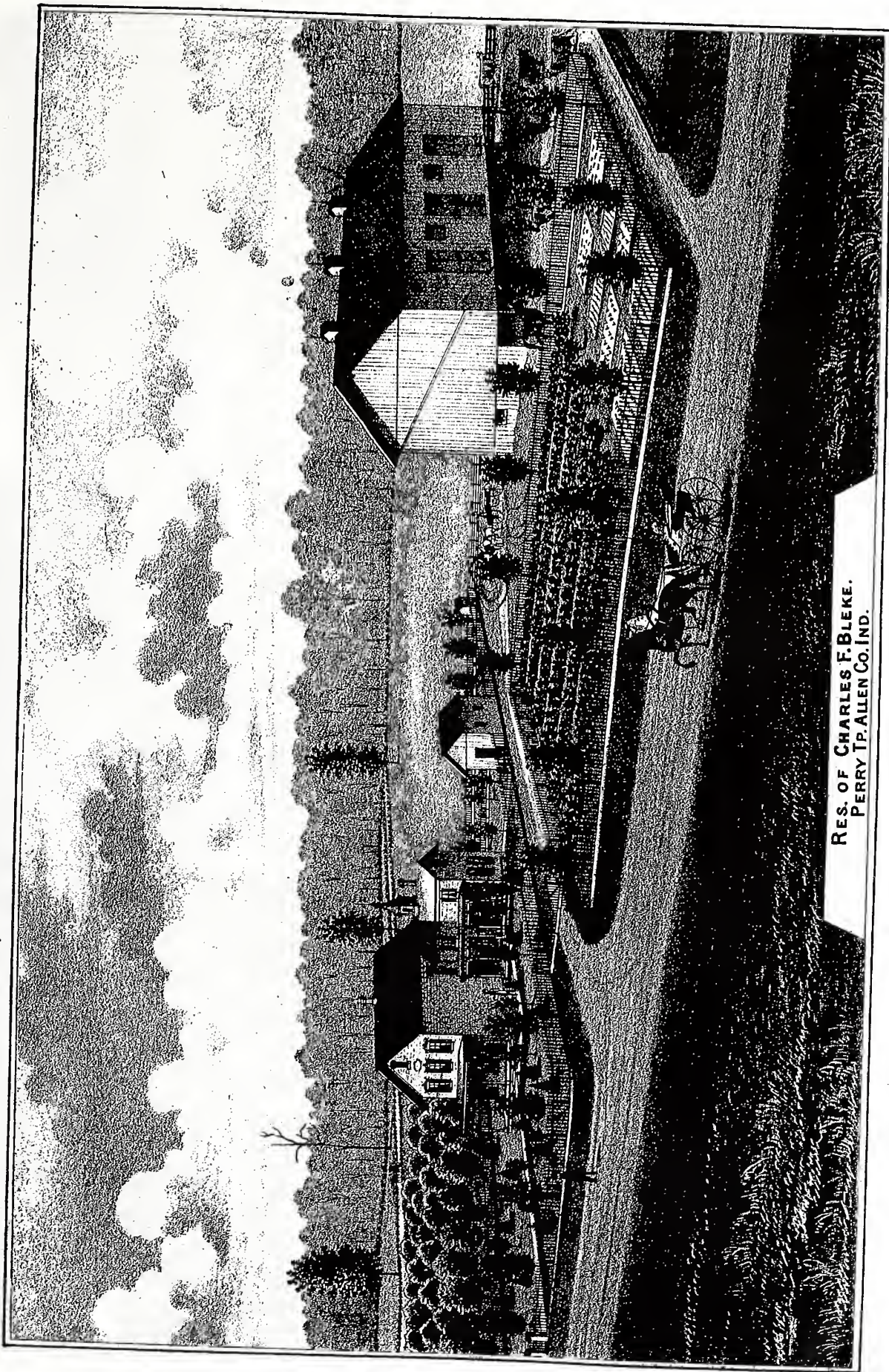
In 1846, they erected their present house of worship at Huntertown. It is a frame building, 30x40 feet, and cost \$1,500. After its completion, Rev. Jesse Sparks was chosen and installed as Pastor, and served in that capacity until transferred to another charge by Conference. The labors of their Pastors have been attended with successful results, and the Church is now in a prosperous condition. Rev. D. P. Hartman is the present Pastor.

Robinson Chapel.—In 1851, Andrew Byers donated a tract of land to the Methodist Episcopal denomination to be used as a cemetery, and also as the site for a church of that denomination. The society was organized in the preceding year, and held meetings at the schoolhouse until 1852. In that year, they erected a frame church on the land donated by Mr. Byers. It was dedicated by Prof. Robinson for whom it was named. Rev. Ira M. Wolverton is the present Pastor.

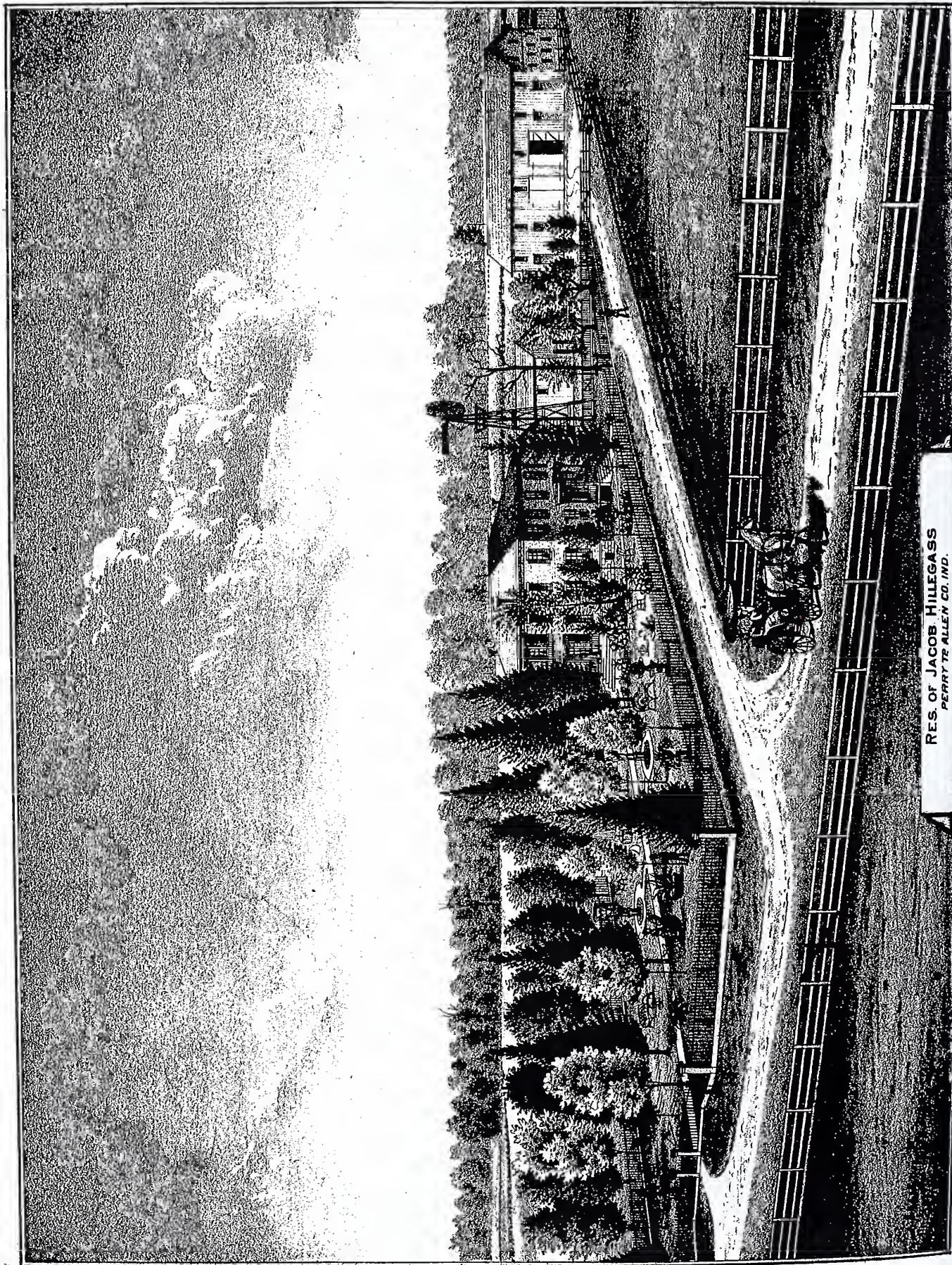
The Universalist Church at Huntertown was organized at the house of Dr. D. Vanderhyden in 1850, with seventeen constituent members. William Chaplin, of Kosciusko County, Ind., was the officiating Pastor on this occasion, and visited the congregation at irregular intervals for several years succeeding that date.

In 1851, they erected their present house of worship at Huntertown, at a cost of \$1,500. It was dedicated by Mr. Chaplin, who, in 1855, was engaged as Pastor. He served as such for a term of one year, and was succeeded by J. Merrifield; and in the interim between that time and the present, the following pastors have had charge of the Church: Rev. Raybouser, Rev. Spooner, Rev. S. F. Gibb, William Stewart and John P. Chaplin. Since the close of Mr. Chaplin's pastorate, the Church has been served by Rev. M. Croley, of Fort Wayne. It now has a membership of sixty-three.

The Sunday school was organized in 1863, with fully one hundred scholars. Of this number many were the children of parents belonging to other denominations, and it was conducted as a union school. Several years later, the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school was organized, and the withdrawal from the union school of the Methodist children lessened its numbers fully fifty per cent. It was continued under the superintendence of Benjamin Morris, and has since been maintained as a school of the church. It is now in a prosperous condition, having sixty scholars enrolled. John Malcolm is the present Superintendent.



RES. OF CHARLES F. BLEKE.
PERRY T. ALLEN CO. IND.



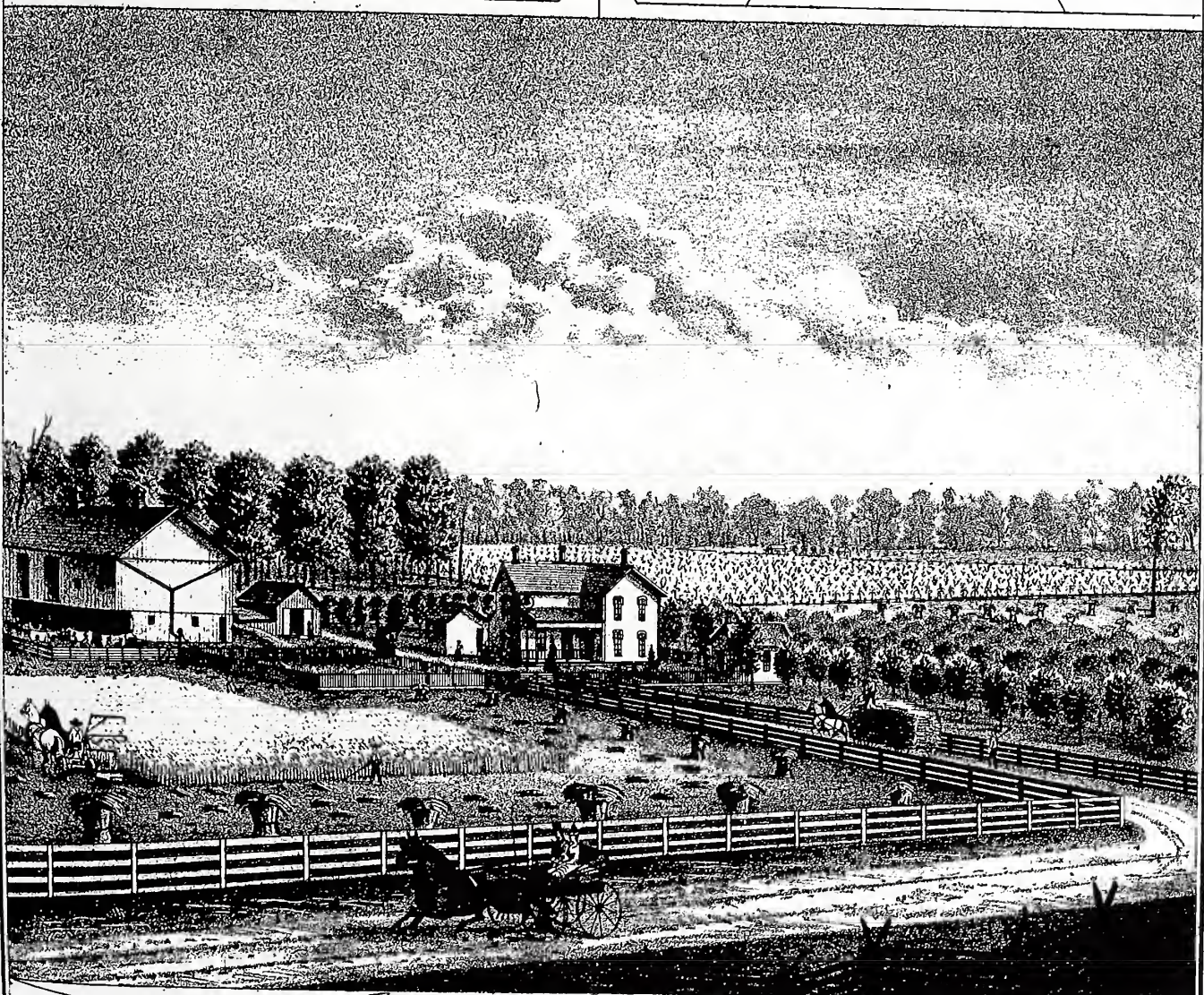
RES. OF JACOB HILLEGASS
PERRY TR ALLEN CO. IND.



ADAM HAMM



MRS. REBECCA HAMM



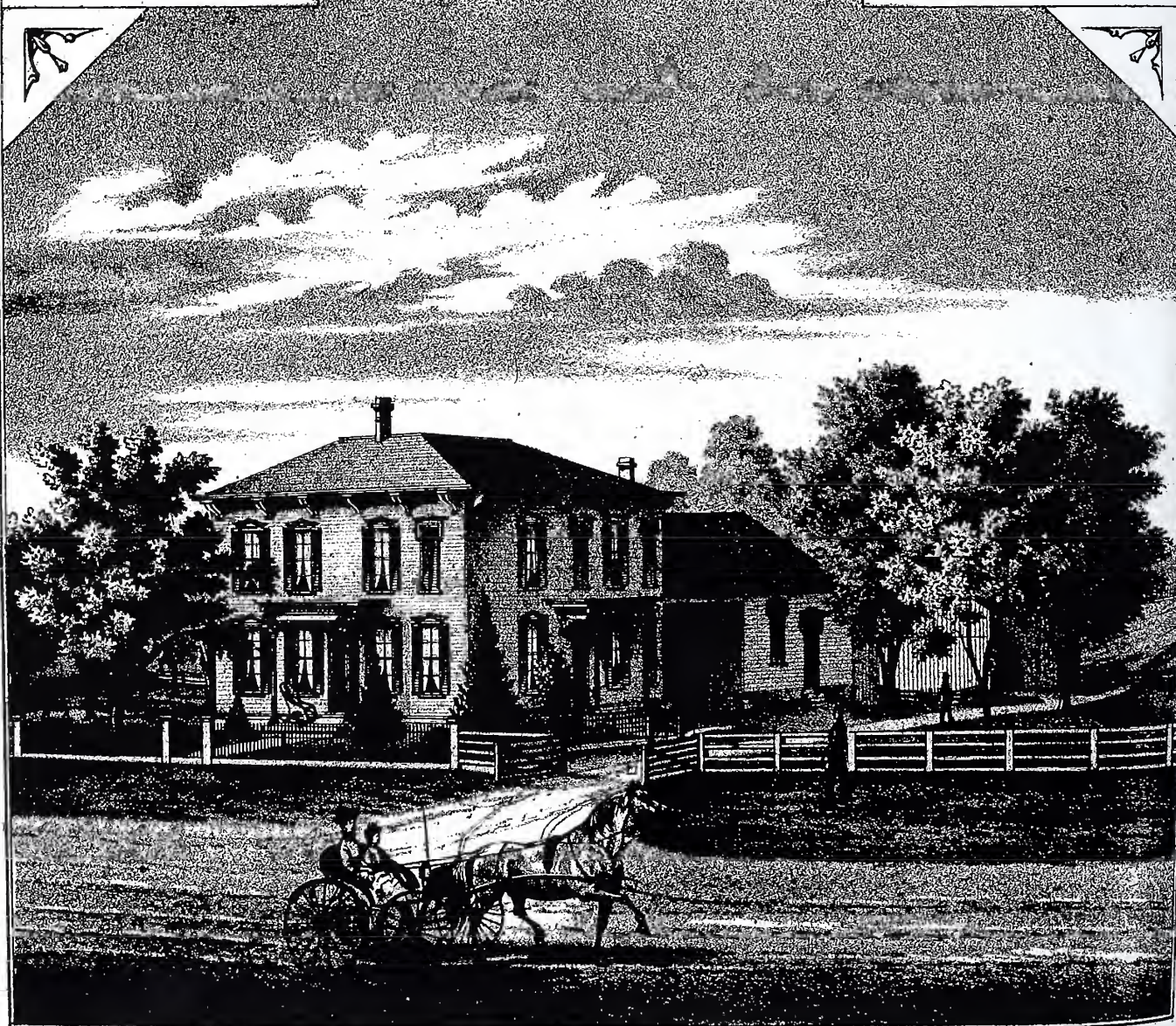
RES. OF ADAM HAMM.
CEDAR CREEK TP ALLEN CO. INDIANA.



W. T. HUNTER.



JANE HUNTER.



RES. OF Wth T. HUNTER. HUNTERTOWN, ALLEN CO. IND.

THE VILLAGE OF HUNTERTOWN.

After the completion of the Coldwater road, from Fort Wayne to English Prairie, a number of settlers built their houses near what was regarded as the great highway, and William Hunter purchased a tract of land adjacent thereto; and although no town plat existed, and no lots had been sold, it received the name of Huntertown, which it has since borne. The first sale of town lots was effected in 1872, after the completion of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. The following are business men of the village: J. C. Hunter, dry goods, groceries and general merchandise; J. E. Billou, grocery and saloon; F. B. Bacon, drugs; J. D. Sechler, grocery; R. S. Ferrand, Postmaster. Physicians: Dr. Charles Orvis and Dr. Frank Greenwell.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Henry King Lodge, No. 382, A., F. & A. M.—On the 29th day of February, 1868, a petition was signed by T. M. Andrews, S. A. Thornton, J. O. Beardsley, Ira A. Wert, F. C. Wert, H. F. Boynton, Thomas Vandolah, Henry King, James W. Fleming, Corwin Phelps, David McQuiston, F. C. Bacon, John Anderson, William Ross, and William Anderson. The petition was sent to Harvey G. Hardrig, G. M., of Indiana, and on the 28th day of March following, the petitioners received a dispensation to organize a lodge, to be known as Henry King Lodge, 382, naming T. M. Andrews, W. M.; S. A. Thornton, S. W., and J. O. Beardsley, J. W. The remaining officers were appointed by the W. M., and were as follows: Henry King, Treasurer; F. C. Bacon, Secretary; F. C. Wert, S. D.; C. Phelps, J. D.; D. McQuiston, Tiler.

June 18, 1869, the Lodge received a charter (dated May 25, 1869), and was duly constituted by Solomon D. Bayless, P. G. M., and proxy for M. H. Rice, G. M. June 14, 1869, the Lodge held its first election, which resulted in the choice of the following officers: T. M. Andrews, W. M.; G. W. Hand, S. W.; W. W. Sheaff, J. W.; J. O. Beardsley, Treasurer; F. C. Bacon, Secretary; J. Shryock, S. D.; B. Morris, J. D.; William S. Fleming and N. Fittsimon, Stewards; M. N. Danton, Tiler. These officers were publicly installed June 24, 1869, by P. G. M. Solomon D. Bayless, and an address delivered by J. Stoner. The lodge meetings were held in the upper story of F. C. Bacon's dwelling, at Huntertown, until November 13, 1869, when they were removed to a new and commodious hall on the opposite side of the street, which was dedicated to Masonry on the evening of that day, by P. G. M. Solomon D. Bayless, assisted by members of neighboring Lodges. On that occasion the wives and sisters of the members presented the Lodge with a beautiful chandelier, and a very fine Bible was presented by P. G. M. Solomon D. Bayless, in behalf of the brethren at Fort Wayne. The Lodge and its visitors then adjourned to the banquet prepared for them at the hotel.

It is now in good working order, and financially prosperous. The officers for 1879 are as follows: S. A. Thornton, W. M.; J. Sickler, S. W.; W. W. Sheaff, Treasurer; J. Shryock, Secretary; E. Sickler, S. D.; W. I. Werk, J. D.; A. Watters and D. Baird, Stewards; W. Carey, Tiler. (Data furnished by T. M. Andrews.)

WILLIAM T. HUNTER, Esq.,

is of English parentage. England, too, is his own native land. He was born April 9, 1802, in the shire of Cumberland. Emigrating to America in 1828, he landed in the city of Boston on August 12. Not yet content, the following summer he passed on to the city of New York, where, after remaining until the autumn of 1832, he returned to England.

A few pleasant months rolled quickly by, and he was ready to re-embark for American shores. He reached New York during the spring of 1833, accompanied, this time, by a number of his fellow-countrymen. After a sojourn of about one more year, he removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., then quite a tiny village. Here residing about two years, he married Mrs. Jane Buckingham, and then removed to St. Joseph County, of the same State; this was in 1836. He here purchased land and began to clear and improve; but his stay, in a measure, was only temporary. For in 1837, he removed to Allen County, Ind., settling in Perry Township, near the present village of Huntertown. Another purchase of wild land was made, and again, for a short time, he began the task of subduing the forest.

A little time, however, and he changed his vocation to that of hotel-keeping. At this, too, he was successful, and yet his attention and interests were not exclusively given to private affairs. Being a resolute man, and one deprecating villainy and wrong, he became an active member of the association termed the "Regulators"—during the days of that organization—whose purpose it was to rid Allen and adjoining counties of a troublesome band of horse-thieves and counterfeiters. In this work he was very earnest, and did his full share in helping to bring to punishment these enemies of law and good society.

During the gold excitement of 1852, he went to California, where, for three years, he was engaged in mining and other pursuits. On his return, he renewed the pursuit of agriculture, with which, up to the present, he has been more or less connected. He has, likewise, been identified with many enterprises conducive to building up and improving the village of which he is a resident.

Mrs. Hunter was the daughter of Robert and Margaret Ranney, of Sheffield, Berkshire Co., Mass., and was born November 24, 1815. She emigrated with her parents to Monroe County, N. Y., in 1830. She was here married in 1833, to John Buckingham, by whom she had one child; being left a widow by his death, in 1835. Since becoming the consort of Mr. Hunter, they have been blessed with seven children, six of them still survive, and are engaged at various pursuits. Mrs. Hunter, ever a sympathizing neighbor, is always ready to assist those in trouble or distress, even to the extent of much inconvenience and injustice to herself. She has ever proven a most exemplary wife and affectionate mother, whose ceaseless devotion and care seems never to weigh as a burthen.

Mr. Hunter, over conscientious and upright, is always willing to grant to others what he claims for himself—honesty of motive, in disagreements or differences of opinion.

An obliging neighbor, a fond parent, and doting husband; with his venerable companion, they are greatly esteemed among their extended circle of friends and acquaintances.

HILLEGASS FAMILY.

Among the noble families—that are noble in the sense of industry, integrity and intelligence, and also as one of the pioneer families of the county—the Hillegasses rank high. Michael Hillegass, the ancestor, was a farmer and a native of Pennsylvania. He married Miss Anna Yeakel, of the same State, and the result of this union was thirteen children, eight of whom are now living. Jacob, the youngest of the five brothers, married Miss Lucy A. Powell. Her father, John Powell, married Miss Barbara Shaffer, both natives of Pennsylvania, and to them were born eight children, seven of whom are now living; Lucy A. being the second member of the family.

Jacob Hillegass was born on the 7th day of February, 1818, in Montgomery County, Ohio, and his wife, Lucy A., was born on the 28th day of July, 1822, in Schuylkill County, Penn. They were married on the 26th day of May, 1841, in Butler County, Ohio, and the result of the alliance was seven children, four sons and three daughters. We give the names in the order of their births as follows, viz., Josiah D., Jerry, Hezekiah, Isaiah J., Sarah J., Mary M. and Lucy I.

Jacob Hillegass, the head of this family, came to this county April 14, 1843, and located at Huntertown, where he has ever since resided. For several years, he was engaged in the tanning business, which he finally abandoned so as to devote his time fully to the quiet pursuit of farming. He owns a very large and beautiful farm of the most productive soil, which, in fact, is one of the finest that can be found. It lies between the stations on the Grand Rapids and Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroads, and the homestead is situated mid-way on an eminence, from which can be seen the trains passing to and fro. On this farm the children have grown up, and, having in early years cultivated the spirit of industry, and ambition in an intellectual view, they have, with one exception, naturally abandoned the farm.

Jacob Hillegass has held several positions of importance, the last was the office of County Commissioner, to which place he was first elected in October, 1869, and re-elected three years later, serving in that capacity for six years.

It was during this time that he became very noted among his constituents, as a man of energy, much decision of character and of the most unflinching integrity.

He is a Democrat, and the whole family have imbibed his political principles. He and his wife have been for many years members of the Presbyterian Church.

J. D. Hillegass, the eldest son, was a graduate of the law class of 1870 of the University of Michigan. After having received his diploma, he entered the law office of Judge Morris. In his professional life, he was associated with John Stahl, his brother-in-law, under the firm name of Stahl & Hillegass. He died on April 2, 1875, and his death was the first that entered this happy family circle. As a man, his sterling integrity and blameless life won for him the love and admiration of his friends, while he commanded the respect of all. As a lawyer, his thorough knowledge of the law and his unquestionable business capacity drew to him many clients.

Jerry Hillegass graduated in the Literary Department of the University of Michigan, and has had conferred on him by that institution both the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. He has been Superintendent of the County for the last six years, and is universally known and admired. A more extended sketch of him can be found elsewhere in this work.

Hezekiah Hillegass was married, December 25, 1871, to Miss Ella Work, and the fruits of that union are two children. He is actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is regarded as an honorable citizen.

Miss Sarah J. Hillegass was married, May 30, 1872, to John Stahl, and by their marriage had three children. She acquired her education in Fort Wayne, being a graduate of the high school of the same place. Her husband, John Stahl, was a graduate of the law class of the University of Michigan of 1869. He was a partner of her brother, and died August 16, 1878. He was an able advocate and his character was unimpeachable.

The Misses Mary and Lucy Hillegass are amiable and highly esteemed ladies. Isaiah J. Hillegass, a member of the Law Department of the University of Michigan, is an intelligent and promising young man.

The school days of their parents were somewhat limited, as was the custom in earlier times, but they have been true promoters of education and general progress, and have acted their part nobly in life's great drama.

VACHEL METCALF.

Edward Metcalf was one of the pioneers of Ashland County, Ohio, his family having figured conspicuously in the early history of that county.

His son Vachel, for whom this sketch was prepared, was born in said county September 20, 1816. In the year 1842, he wedded Miss Amanda Otto, and in 1849, emigrated to Allen County, Ind., settling upon an uncleared farm, in Perry Township, the same he still occupies.

Mr. Metcalf, in politics, has always been strongly biased in favor of Democracy. Has always been earnest in promulgating the doctrines of his party, and vigilant in helping to promote its success.

Two sons, Martin V. and Samuel C., yet survive. The former is farming near his father's in Perry Township, and the latter is a practicing physician at Fort Wayne. Both are now married.

In the group of old settlers from Perry Township, represented upon a page in this work, may be found the subject of this sketch, the same having been contributed by his son, Dr. Samuel C.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

BY L. H. NEWTON.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARY.

Pleasant is one of the tier of townships forming the southern boundary of Allen County. It is bounded on the north by Wayne Township, east by Marion Township, south by Wells County, west by La Fayette Township, and contains 33.62 square miles.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface is level, and the soil very fertile, and well adapted to raising all the varieties of farm produce common to this latitude. St. Mary's River flows through the northeast corner, and Little River flows from south to north through the entire length of the township. Lost Creek flows in a northerly direction through the western part.

This was organized as a separate township by the Board of County Commissioners in June, 1842, and was described as Congressional Township 29 north, of Range 12 east.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

About the year 1832, the first white family came to reside in this township. This was the family of a Mr. Cooper, who settled near the Bluffton road, at a place called "Green Camp." This spot, being in the vicinity of a fresh, cool spring, was frequently selected as a camping-ground by the Indians and emigrants, and from this fact received its name.

Horney Robinson, a native of Greene County, Ohio, came to the township in March, 1834. He came to Allen County with his parents in 1826, and settled first in Wayne Township, where his father, Thomas Robinson, died in the following spring. A return to Ohio was resolved upon by the family after this event, but, through the solicitations of a neighbor, the eldest son, Horney, finally decided to purchase an eighty-acre tract of land in Wayne Township. This he sold a few years later, and with the money purchased the farm in Pleasant Township, on which he now resides. He cleared and improved his new purchase, and, in the years which followed, took a prominent part in the development of the township.

Later in the spring of 1834, Edward Kenark settled near the center of the township, on the farm now owned and occupied by his widow. In the same season, William Watson settled in the northwestern portion of the township, near Horney Robinson, who subsequently purchased a portion of his land. He cleared about ten acres, and, after a short time, removed north of Fort Wayne, where he remained until death.

John Whetton came in the same season (1834), and cleared and improved a farm, upon which he resided during the remainder of his life. Thomas Bradbury came later in the year 1834, and settled near the site of Ferguson's Mill. He was identified with the history of the township until death ended his labors. Mr. Fogarty settled near Mr. Bradbury in the same year, but died before his land was cleared. After 1834, a number of settlers came to join those whose names have been given. The most prominent among these were as follows: Christian Miller, Nicholas Harber, — Moyer, Jacob Smith, George Woods, Andrew Orrin, John Orrin, Ethelbert Sutton, Alexander Stonebrook, Cornelius Ferrell, Henry Castile, Asa Linscott, Noah Linscott, William Henry, George Mercer, Henry Mercer, Nicholas Rice, Thomas Swank, J. Clark, Nathan Parker, Washington Parker, Wellington Parker, Thomas Parker, Henry Hall, Carroll Taylor.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first hewed-log houses were erected by Edward Kenark and Thomas Bradbury, respectively, in 1849. This innovation upon the prevailing style of round-log structures excited a spirit of emulation among their neighbors, who soon replaced their cabins with hewed-log houses.

The first road was surveyed several years prior to the settlement of the township, and was known as the Indianapolis road. The Bluffton road, formerly known as the "Godfrey trace," was the second road surveyed through the township.

The first white child was Warren, son of Horney Robinson, who was born in November, 1834. The second was John Kenark, born in 1837.

The first marriage was solemnized at the residence of James Campbell, in the winter of 1840, Rev. Jacob Colclazer, of the M. E. Church, officiating. The principal parties in the ceremony were Dennis Duno and Miss Rachel, daughter of James Campbell. This was an isolated event, and twelve years elapsed before a similar ceremony again took place in the township. This occurred in 1852, in the southwest part of the township, when Andrew Aug and Miss Sarah Parker were united in marriage. Later in the same year, Edwin Bart and Miss Amanda Orrin were married in the same neighborhood.

The first death was that of Mrs. Mary Bay, wife of David Bay, and sister of Horney Robinson. She died in 1841, and was buried on the farm of her brother. Several other interments were made on the same farm at a later date, but the place was not set apart for a cemetery.

The first mill was erected by Horney Robinson in 1844. It was a saw-mill, and stood on the bank of Lost Creek, from which stream it received its motive-power.

Mr. Robinson conducted a successful business for a number of years, and saved the lumber for many of the principal buildings erected at Fort Wayne during the existence of the mill. His trade extended as far as the Salamonie River, in Huntington County, Ind. He continued as the proprietor of the mill until it was worn out and finally abandoned. There was no grist-mill nearer than that situated on St. Mary's River, in Wayne Township; but the roads were good and the distance was not regarded as inconvenient.

The first religious meeting was held at the house of Horney Robinson, in 1834, by Rev. Stephen R. Ball, of the M. E. Church, who visited the township and held meetings on frequent occasions thereafter.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal.—In 1835, the first Methodist class was organized in this township by Rev. Stephen R. Ball. There were fifteen constituent members, and services were conducted every two weeks, at the house of one of their number. Meetings were held thus, from house to house, until 1844, when a log church was erected on land donated for the purpose by Horney Robinson. This served as a house of worship until 1866, when it was succeeded by a frame church, to which was given the name of "Brenton Chapel." It is 30x40 feet, and was erected at a cost of \$1,200. During the twenty-two years which had then elapsed since the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this township, its church register had recorded the names of a large number of the neighboring farmers and their families, and the little cemetery adjoining the church received the last remains of many who were instrumental in its organization and identified with its subsequent interests. Among those whose names were recorded as members of this Church, were many who came from a distance to enjoy its services; and the founding of churches nearer their homes resulted in their withdrawal from this congregation. Others removed to distant places, and this combination of circumstances resulted in the disorganization of the Church to such an extent that services were discontinued. They now have no Pastor and but few surviving members.

St. Aloysius Congregation (Catholic).—In 1858, Rev. Jacob Meyer, of Decatur, Ind., held the first services according to the rites of this Church, at the house of Fred Weaver. Sixteen families took part in the services, and were visited every third Friday of each month by Father Meyer, who continued as their Pastor for several years thereafter.

The Miller and Harber families took a deep interest and virtually founded the Church. Three acres of land on the east side of the Bluffton road were given for church property by Christian Miller in 1859, and, in the same year, a frame church, 29x36 feet, was erected on this tract. At the request of Mrs. Mary Magdalene Miller, it was christened St. Aloysius' Church.

In 1875, it became necessary to enlarge the church, in view of the increased membership. The addition consisted of a sacristy, and, at the same time, a spire and new roof were added, these improvements involving an expense of \$1,400. The church is now handsomely furnished and reflects credit upon Pastors and people.

The following are the Pastors from its organization to the present time: Revs. Jacob Meyer, Aloysius Meile, Martin Kink, Theodore Hibbelen, William Woeste, Joseph Nussbaum, Ferdinand Koardt.

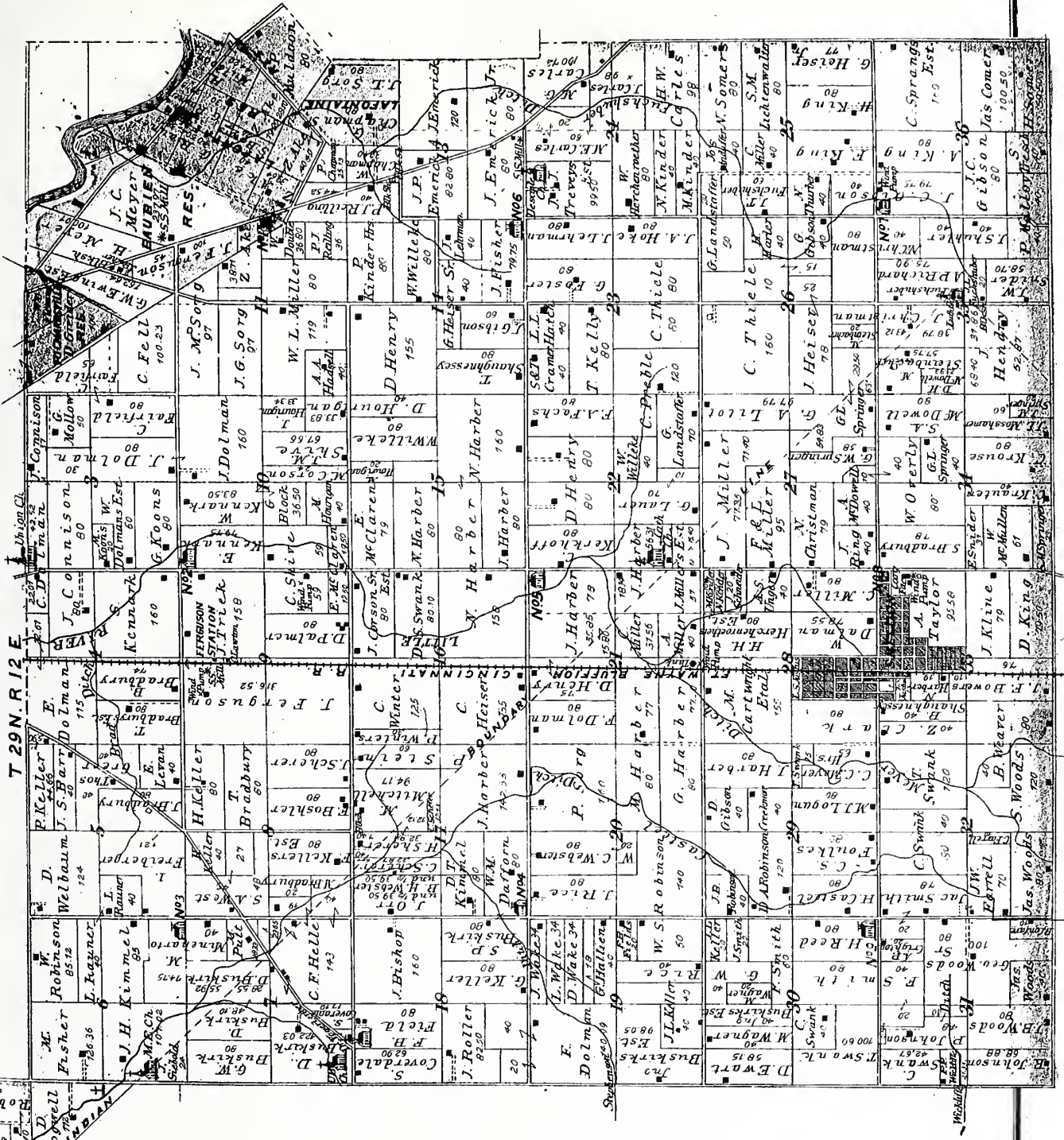
Father Koardt, the present Pastor, was installed July 30, 1876, and shortly thereafter established St. Aloysius' School, where the children of the Church receive their education.

From sixteen, the membership of the Church has increased to seventy families—about four hundred souls.

United Brethren.—In 1854, sixteen members of this denomination met at the house of John Miller, and, under the ministerial offices of Rev. Casdy, organized a class. For a period of five years, the class-meetings were held at the homes of the various members, but, in 1859, they erected a log church, near the site of their present house of worship. Rev. P. Landen was then the Pastor, and dedicated the church. While he continued in charge, and after he was transferred and his successor appointed, the membership continued to increase; but the little log church was still their house of worship until 1868. In that year, they erected their present church, "Liberty Chapel," in the southeast corner of Section 7. The church now has a membership of 100, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. Mahon.

Union Chapel.—In June, 1874, the citizens of Pleasant and Wayne Townships met at "Prayer Grove Chapel," in the latter township, to adopt measures for the erection of a church in Pleasant Township, which should be for the use of all religious denominations, and, in August of the same year, the building was begun. It is 28x42 feet, and was erected at a cost of \$1,150. It is situated in the northwest corner of Section 3, on the east side of the Bluffton road. The dedicatory services were conducted in December, 1874, by Rev. Robinson of the M. E. Church, Fort Wayne, and the Rev. T. H. Bernau, of the Christian Church, Wells County. Since that time, services have been conducted regularly every two weeks. The present Trustees are David Grider, Chester Shive and John Dalmau.

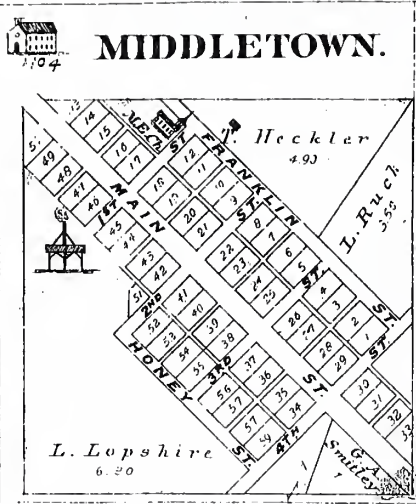
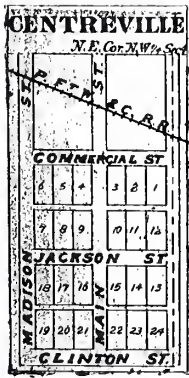
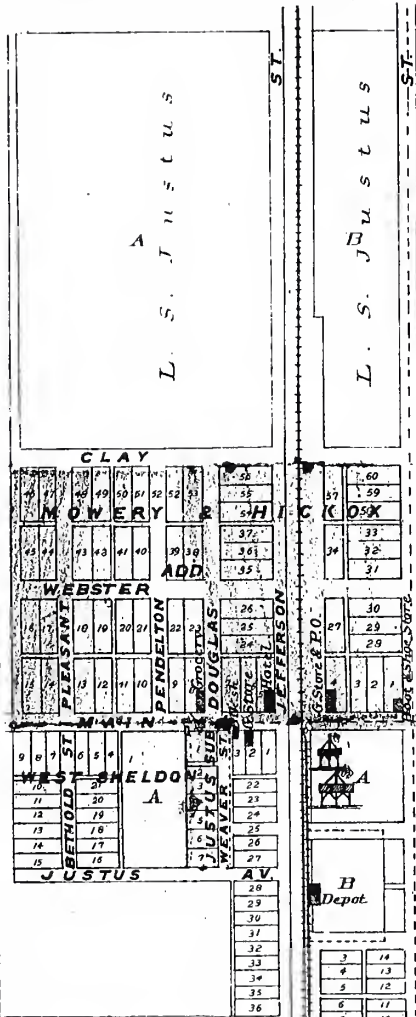
MAP OF PLEASANT TOWNSHIP



T 29 N. R 12 E

INDIAN

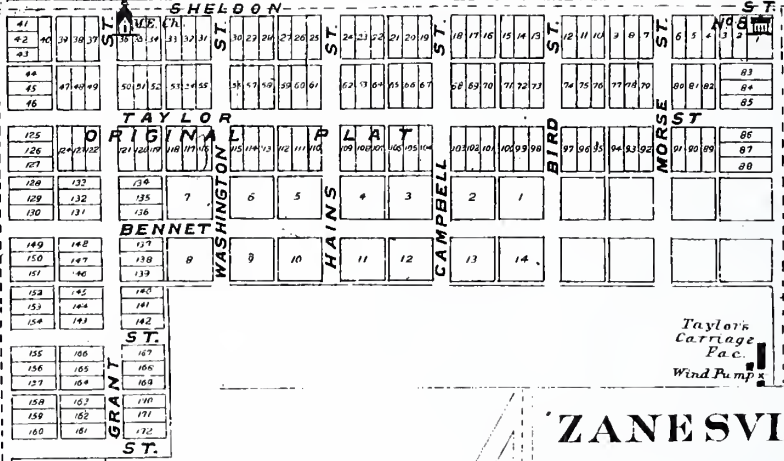
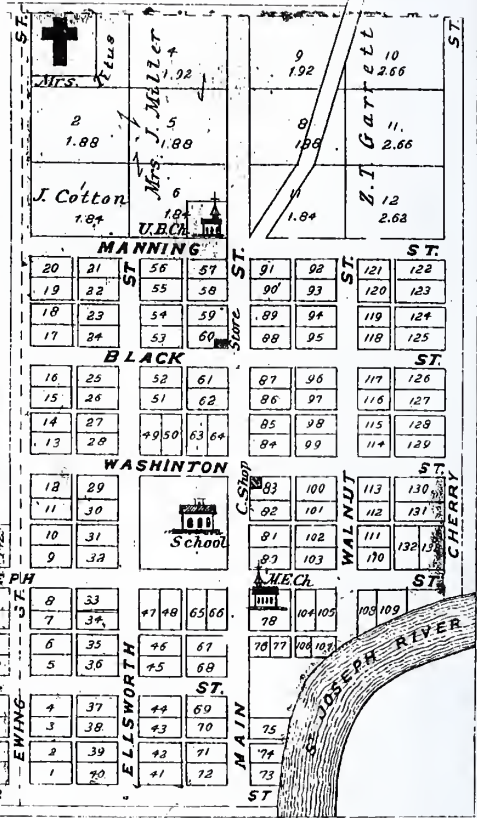
SHELDON.



BESANCON.



CEDARVILLE.

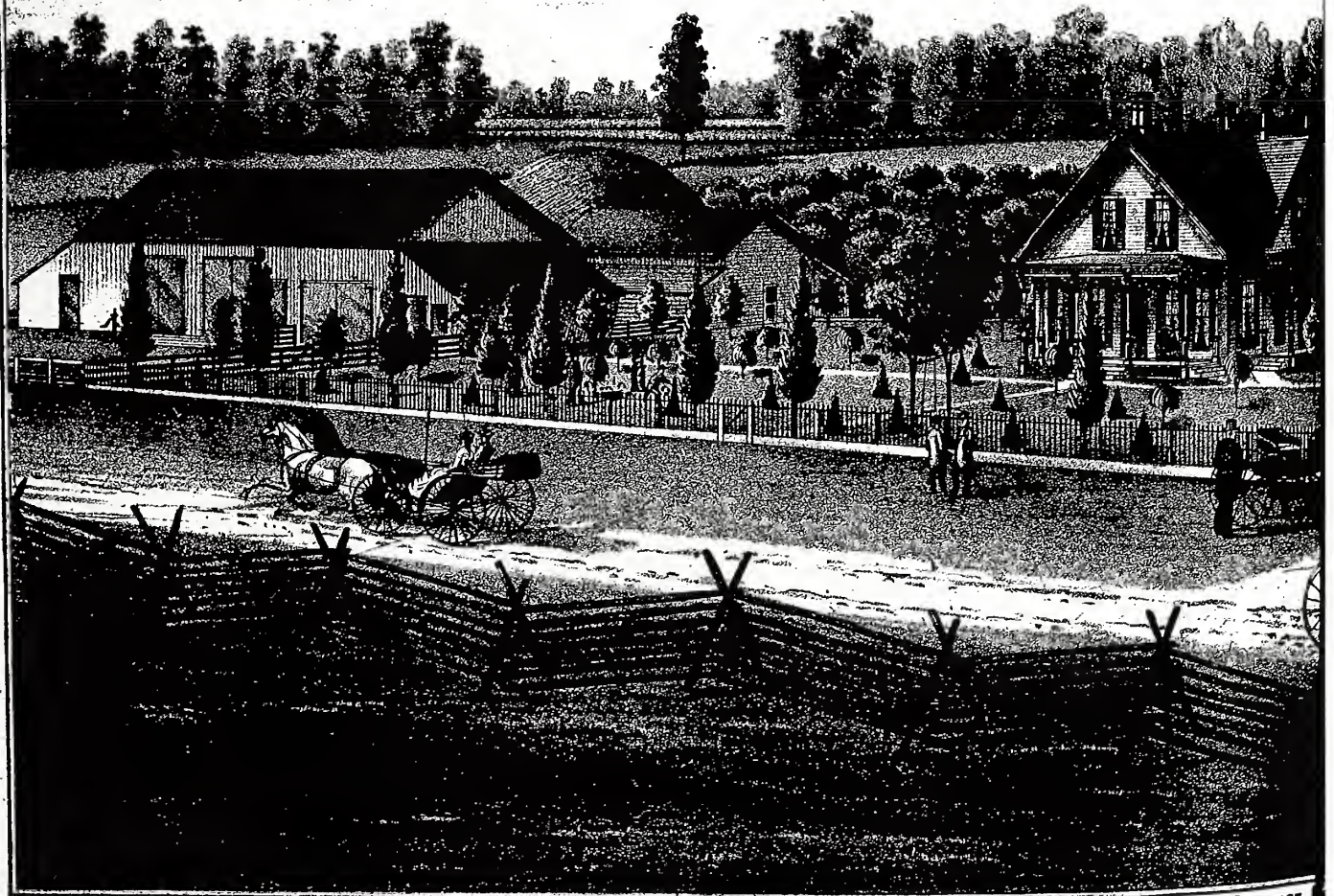


ZANE SVILLE.





A.J. TAYLOR.

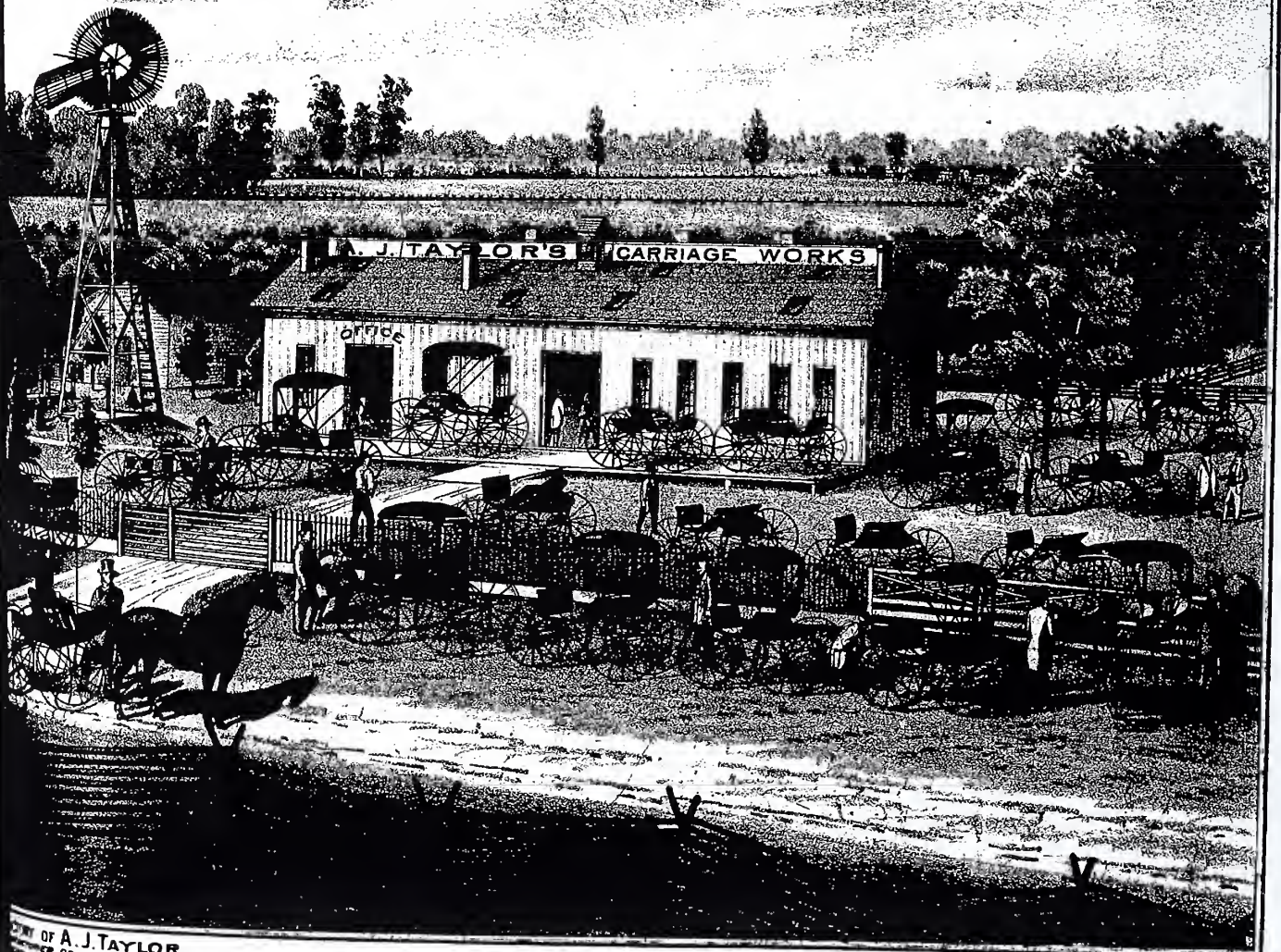


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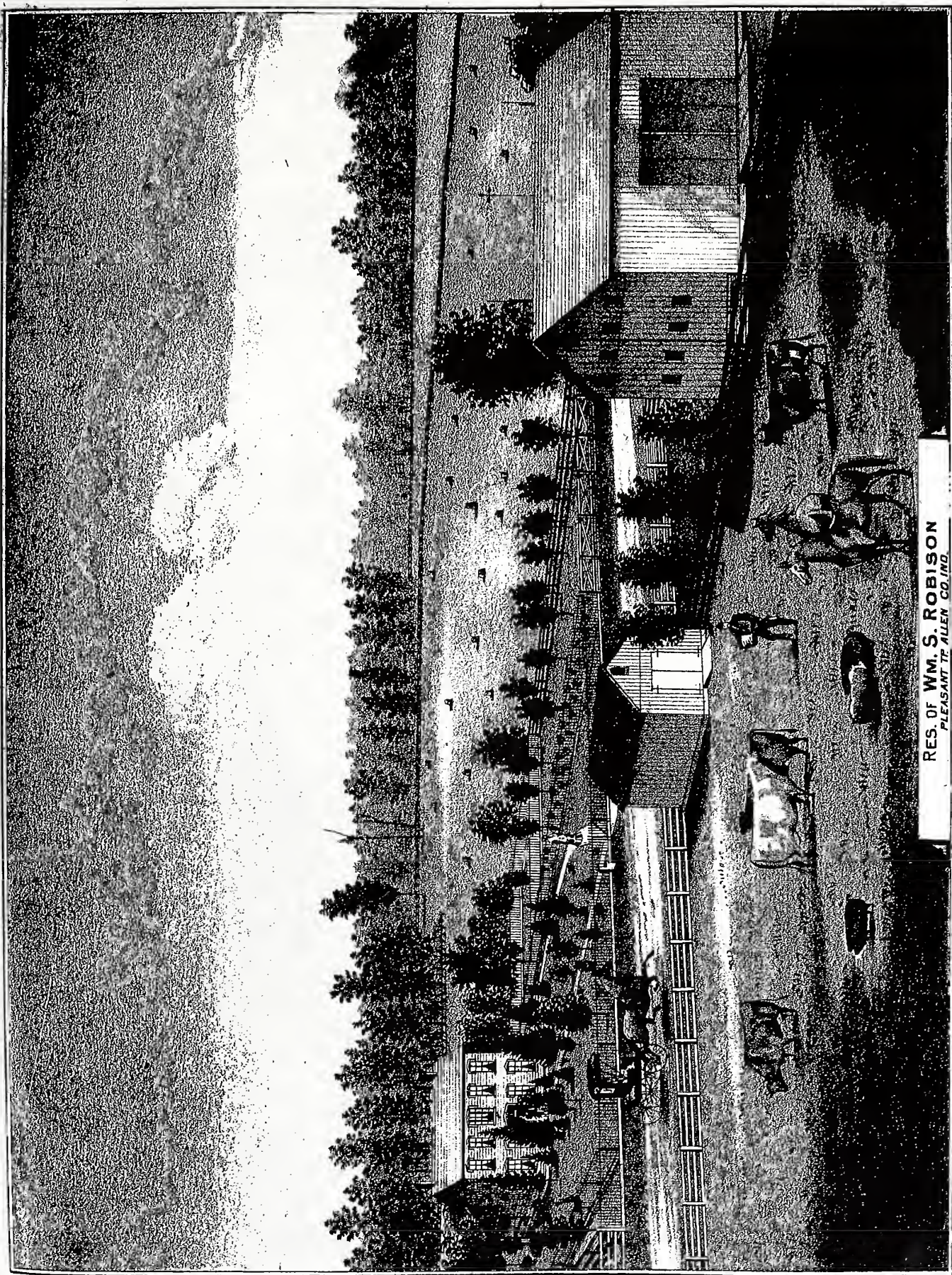
RESIDENCE & CARRIAGE
WHOLESALE AND
PREMIUM CARRIAGE
SHELDON, ALLEN CO. INDIANA. ELEVEN MILES SOUTH OF FORT WAYNE ON
SELL AT AUCTION ONLY NO ORDERS



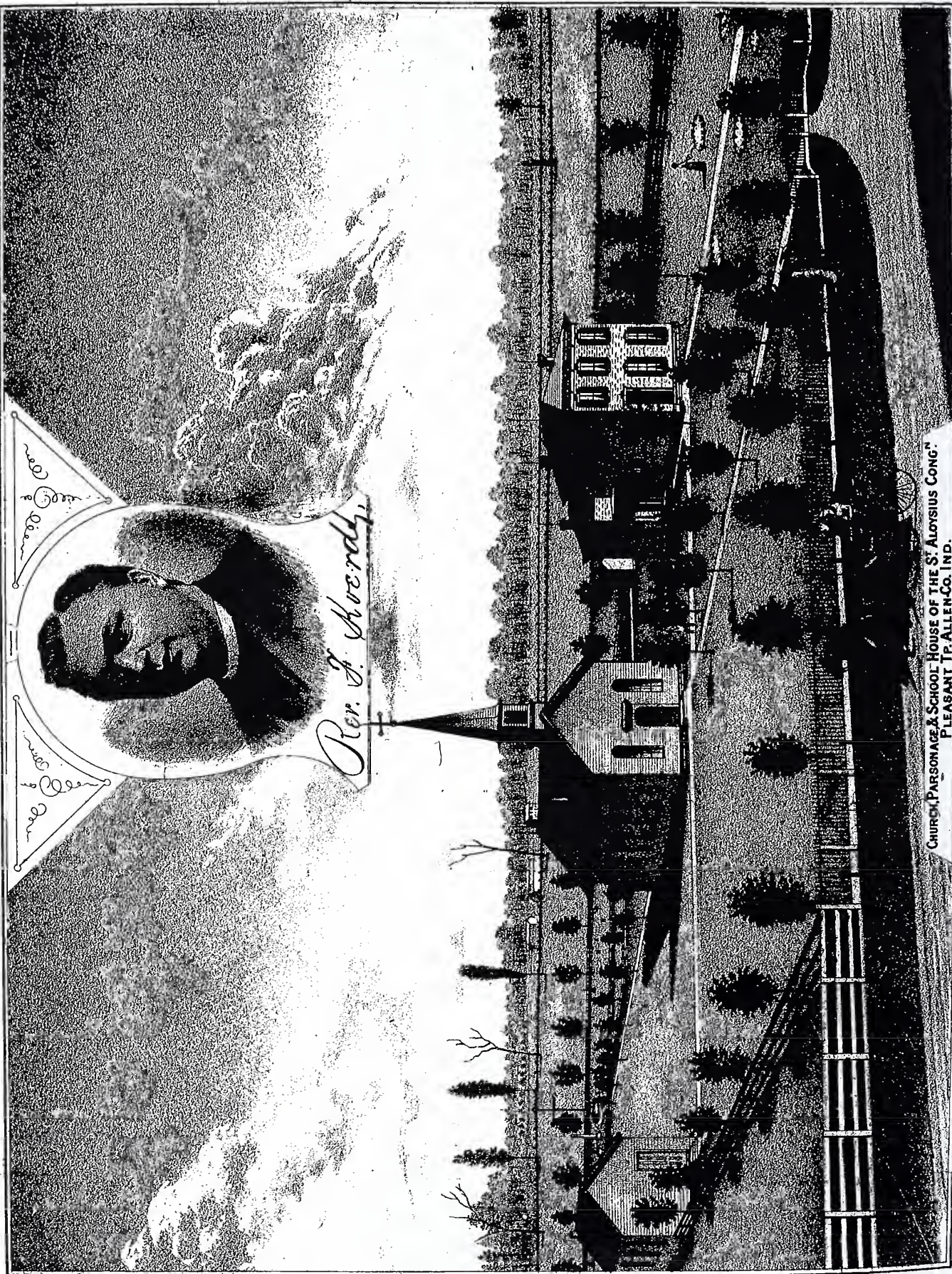
MR. SUSAN, W. TAYLOR.



FACTORY OF A. J. TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURER OF
CARRIAGES & BUGGIES
ON BRITTON PLANK ROAD & FORT WAYNE, MUNCIE & CINCINNATI R.R.
WORK RECEIVED. A. J. TAYLOR, PROP.



RES. OF WM. S. ROBISON
PLEASANT TR ALLEN CO. IND.



CHURCH, PARSONAGE & SCHOOL HOUSE OF THE S. ALOYSIUS CONG.
PLEASANT TP. ALLEN CO. IND.

THE VILLAGE OF SHELDON.

The land upon which Sheldon is located was originally owned by A. J. Taylor, who first divided it into town lots in 1868. The Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad passes through the central part of the town, affording an excellent outlet for the export of sawed lumber and carriages, which are the chief industries of the town. The mercantile and other business interests are represented by the following firms: John A. Thome, — Blakeman, dry goods and groceries; F. X. Shulor, boots and shoes; Calvin A. Seymour, M. D., physician; Charles Sutor, blacksmith; Donatus Bohndorf, proprietor "Bohndorf House."

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Carriages and Buggies.—This enterprise was inaugurated at Sheldon by A. J. Taylor, in October, 1863; but, during that year, his time was chiefly occupied in laying out the village of Sheldon, on his own farm, and the carriage interest did not receive all of his attention. In the succeeding year, he erected several houses in the village, and, in 1871, built a saw-mill, which he conducted until disabled by the loss of his left hand, from the large saw of his mill. In 1873, he enlarged his carriage buildings, and increased his manufacturing facilities, at the same time building three tenement houses for men employed at his establishment. In the fall of 1873, he began the building of a number of carriages for sale at auction; on the 4th day of May, 1874, held the first public sale at his yard. Public opinion seemed opposed to auction work, and the entire day was consumed in disposing of fourteen carriages. He held two more sales that year, and disposed of a larger number each time; and this was true of each sale thereafter. In 1875, he sold from thirty to forty carriages and buggies in three or four hours. In 1876, he held four sales, disposing of about fifty vehicles at each; and, at several fairs in adjoining counties, his work took the premium. In 1877 and 1878, he found that he had not the facilities for turning out work rapidly enough to supply the demand. He held four sales each year, and the carriages were purchased so rapidly as they could be handled. The present year (1879), found him unable to supply more than half of the demand for his work. At the sales—held at intervals of sixty days, between April and November—as many as a thousand people assembled at his place to buy. During this year, he employed from thirty to forty men, and is now preparing 200 carriages for next year's trade.

The main building is 24x96 feet, two stories, and in this the wood-work and finishing are done. The building where the ironing and blacksmith work is done is 26x46 feet.

JOHN DALMAN.

John Dalman was born October 13, 1842, in Pleasant Township, Allen Co., Ind. His father, Edwin Dalman, was born in England in the year 1820, and emigrated to the United States, with his parents, at the age of twelve years. In 1833, he came to Allen County, Ind., and settled on the bank of Little River, in Wayne Township, where he remained until 1842. In that year, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary McNair, a native of Canada, who came with her parents to Allen County in 1837. Soon after marriage, he purchased a tract of land in Pleasant Township. Here he was surrounded by dense thickets, from which he was to develop a farm. Young, and full of ambition, he undertook the task, and as one year succeeded another it found his farm improving, and his worldly prosperity increasing. He came to be regarded as one of the foremost citizens of his township, and every enterprise inaugurated for the advancement of its interests received his sanction and co-operation, but, while heartily interested in its welfare he never permitted his name to be used as a candidate for any of the township offices.

He was identified with no religious denomination, yet was a man of exemplary habits and sound morality, and led a life which might well be emulated by others. He died in January, 1864.

His son—the subject of this sketch, passed the days of his childhood and youth amid all the uncouth scenes which mark a new settlement. Pleasant Township numbered among its residents scarcely more than a dozen white families at the time of his birth. Situated thus, he was deprived of the privilege of attending school, as there was not such an institution in the township until he had grown to be almost a young man. Aside from the instruction which he received at home, in the art of reading and writing, his education was of that practical kind, which, in later years, developed the thorough farmer. He learned to follow the plow at an early age, and by constant association and practice, became familiar with all the details of the farmer's occupation. He never had a desire to follow any other pursuit, but, regarding the field of agriculture as his native element, adopted it as a life-work. After the establishment of schools in the township he entered upon a course of studies, which, when completed, qualified him to act intelligently in all business transactions.

He continued to work on the home farm until twenty-one years of age, when he was united in marriage with Miss Mary L. Helle, daughter of Frederick and Charlotta Helle, who came to Allen County from Germany in 1843. He inherited one hundred and twenty acres, opposite the site of his present residence, and in 1872 added eighty acres by purchase. He had gained what might be denominated "a good start," and by good management he accumulated a surplus in cash which he wisely invested in other land. In 1874, he purchased one hundred and ten acres on the north side of the road, upon which, two years later, he erected his present handsome residence.

He has grown with the township and has borne a prominent part in many of the public improvements which have been made within its limits as well as in other parts of the county; religious and educational institutions have always met

with encouragement and assistance at his hands, and no deserving charity appeals to him in vain. Throughout his life, he has been known as a man of pure character, and his native nobility has gained for him the admiration and esteem of all with whom he has been associated.

In April, 1868, he was elected Trustee of Pleasant Township, and served for a period of five years. His nomination and election to this responsible office was a fitting recognition of his merits, in view of the fact that he was then only twenty-five years of age. In 1873, he resigned the position, but in 1876 was again induced to accept it and is now acting in that capacity.

Both himself and wife are consistent members of the Christian Church, and live their religion in their daily lives. Their many acts of kindness will long live in the memory of those to whom they have been offered, and their generous hospitality will be remembered by many a tired stranger who has partaken of their bounty.

To bless their wedded life there were seven children, viz., Mary Charlotta, Louisa J., Merica E., Edwin F., John W., Mary Frances and Florence, of whom all are living, save Mary C. and Mary F.

A. J. TAYLOR, Esq.

Andrew Jackson Taylor was born upon a farm in Springfield Township, Columbiana Co., Ohio, on the 20th of October, 1824. His parents were Enoch and Barbara (Kegorice) Taylor.

On young Andrew's arriving at the age of nine years, his father sold the farm in Columbiana County, and purchased another of 105 acres near Austin town, then situated in the county of Trumbull, but since organized into Mahoning. To this new purchase the father at once moved his family, continuing his residence there while he lived. His death, from cholera, was very sudden, occurring in the month of August, 1844. In this sad bereavement, the subject of our sketch, then in his twentieth year, was called to take charge of the homestead and to care for his widowed mother and seven younger brothers and sisters. Besides managing the farm, he also commenced the building of carriages. This he did without ever having served an apprenticeship.

He finally invested in a small property for himself. It was situated close beside his mother's place, where he continued to give attention to her needs and those of her young family. The property, too, included the shop wherein he had commenced the carriage trade.

In the mean time, he had attained to the head of domestic affairs of his own. He married Miss Susan W. Brooks, daughter of Hays and Charity Brooks, May 21, 1849. She was an amiable, worthy young lady, and has proved a genial, faithful companion. Her family, like his, were members of the Presbyterian Church; but matrimonial relations caused no interruptions to business.

The wheel of mechanical energy, once started, continued to revolve, and success was the fruit of well-directed application. The handiwork of industry and skill found an ever increasing demand, and thus increasing a capacity to manufacture, was correspondingly enlarged. His magnitude of growth finally enabled him to much more than fill the local demand.

From 1851 to 1856, a favorable market for large shipments developed at Fort Wayne, Ind., and at other points still further west. To quite an extent, about this time, his manufacturing capacity was again strengthened—attaching, also, in 1857, a department for harness-making. For both harness and carriages, Mr. Taylor had previously sought and found a desirable market in the several States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—New Orleans being the most distant point. In this direction, too, he found not only a ready market, but received very remunerative prices, including, with each sale of carriage, a full set of harness.

In the spring of 1861, at the breaking-out of the rebellion, Mr. Taylor had \$35,000 in outstanding claims against parties at the South, and in carriage works located at various points there, for sale. This property was wholly confiscated or lost. Himself, too, in Vicksburg, Miss., just at that critical time, by the help of friends, barely escaped being conscripted into the rebel service.

Thus escaping, with fortune sadly diminished, yet nothing daunted, he returned to his home in Ohio, where, with unyielding energy, he pursued his avocation up to December, 1863. Selling his entire property in Ohio, at this time, he emigrated to Wells County, Ind., there purchasing a farm of 116 acres near the village of Ossian, and locating upon it.

In the spring of 1864, aside from farm duties, he contracted to build a large flouring-mill at Ossian for Messrs. Brown & Gorroll—completing the same, ready for use, about one year thereafter. During its construction, he was drafted into the United States military service; but, thinking it neither advisable nor desirable to give his service to the army, he supplied the call by a substitute, at a cost of \$625.

Still situated upon his farm from 1865 to 1868, he renewed carriage-making. Then selling there, he soon bought a larger one (160 acres) in Pleasant Township, Allen County, and moved to the same.

Upon this tract he has since continued to reside. The condition, at first, was uninviting, and a small portion only had been cultivated. Yet now, how changed! Mr. Taylor has erected a fine, full, new outfit of buildings, and has made many other substantial improvements. He has at this time an excellent farm, a delightful home—a view of which can be seen in this history.

During the summer of 1868, he negotiated with the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad Company, for a side track and depot upon his land. He then laid out 196 town lots, thus founding the original plat of the present thriving village of Sheldon. Its name was christened in honor of the Superintendent of said railroad.

Purposing again to renew the retail manufacture of carriages, by the spring of 1869 a shop was completed and in full operation. Retailing continued up to

1873, when a capacity for wholesaling was again established, and this time, he instituted the plan of selling wholly at the shop. He would thus secure economy by avoiding the expense of agencies and shipping. Another important reduction in costs, he secured by buying his material in large quantities at wholesale, and, when practicable, "in the rough!" Besides himself, too, there are five from his own family employed at manufacturing, thus dispensing with much of *hired labor*!

These facts explain sufficiently why Mr. Taylor can supply *good workmanship*, at prices so very low. Nor has Mr. Taylor been free from positions of public trust. In 1870, his fellow townsmen elected him to the office of Justice of the Peace, continuing him therein, by re-election, for eight consecutive years. He served thus with credit to himself, and with entire satisfaction to them. The fruits of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor's wedded life have been ten children, seven of whom are now living—four sons and three daughters, viz., Freeman B., Almira, Warren W., Clark C., Mary J., Hays E. and Clara May. Two of them, Freeman B. and Almira, are married and live near their parents. The others still live with their parents. Physically, Mr. Taylor, all his life nearly, has been strong and very enduring. Since the fall of 1876, however, this has been true in a much less degree, having then barely recovered from a severe siege of typhoid fever. Besides, on July 3, 1872, he received a serious injury, crippling him for life. His left hand was caught and mangled in a circular saw; this in a large part disables him from mechanical labor. Hence his time is now quite exclusively given to the financial and executive supervision of his business. A kind husband, an indulgent father, a most worthy citizen—over showing due respect to others, he enjoys the pure affection of the home circle, and, by all who know him, is held in high regard.

REV. FERDINAND KOERDT.

Father Koerdts was born August 23, 1853, at Oestinghausen, Province of Westphalia, Germany. His parents were farmers in easy circumstances, and decided to give their son a good education. In early childhood, he expressed a desire to become a priest in the church of his fathers, and in this was encouraged by his parents. He entered the public school at the age of seven years, remain-

ing until he had entered the thirteenth year of his age, and then began a course of classical studies under private instruction. Nine months later, in October, 1866, he went to the city of Beekum, where he continued his studies at a school taught by the Rector of the parish. Here he continued until October, 1869. He then entered the Gymnasium at Paderborn, where he completed his classical course, and subsequently began a course of theological, philosophical and philological studies at the Academy at Munster. This occupied a term of three years, and he graduated in 1874.

He had then reached the age of twenty-one years, and was still too young to receive holy orders. For awhile, he was at a loss to know how to employ his time and talents, but finally decided to take charge of a select school, which he conducted for a term of nearly a year.

On the 28th day of August, 1875, he bade adieu to his native land, and embarked for the United States. He landed at New York, but remained in that city but a short time. His destination was one of the Western States, and he soon took passage for Cincinnati. Arriving at that city, he entered the seminary at Mount St. Mary's, to acquire a better knowledge of the English language. In June, 1876, he arrived at Fort Wayne, and was ordained priest by Rt. Rev. Joseph Dwenger, D. D., Bishop of this Diocese. He took temporary charge of St. Mary's Church, in this city, during the absence of its Pastor, and, on July 30, 1876, was installed as Pastor of St. Aloysius' congregation, on the Bluffton road, and St. Joseph's congregation at Bluffton, Wells Co., Ind.

He directed his attention at once to re-organizing and building up the congregation. He repaired the church, and erected a handsome brick parsonage, at an expense of \$3,500, and on the 9th day of October, 1876, instituted St. Aloysius' School, for the education of children of the Church. This he conducted in person, in addition to his pastoral duties, until quite recently, when he employed a teacher.

His work in this parish has not been free from disagreeable phases and hard labor, but he has worked with an energy purely unselfish, and his efforts have been blessed by a largely increased membership in the Church, and a deeper interest in its offices on the part of the members. He has awakened a religious feeling, and the good he has accomplished only eternity can tell.

ST. JOSEPH TOWNSHIP.

BY L. H. NEWTON.

St. Joseph was formed in January, 1828, by the Board of County Commissioners, with the following boundaries: "Beginning at a point on the line dividing the States of Ohio and Indiana, forty-five miles northeast of Fort Wayne; thence west to the western extremity of the jurisdiction of Allen County; thence north to the boundary line between the State of Indiana and Michigan Territory, and to include all the territory in said boundaries attached to Allen County for jurisdiction." It will be seen, by reference to a map of the State, that the counties of De Kalb and Steuben were embraced within the territory thus described. In later years, these counties, as well as townships in Allen County, were organized and the boundaries of St. Joseph gradually contracted.

At the session of the Board in September, 1834, it was ordered that all the territory east of Washington Township, from the line dividing Ranges 12 and 13, and north of Adams Township, from the line dividing Townships 30 and 31, be constituted a township, to be known as St. Joseph. At this session of the Board, Isaac Klinger was appointed Inspector of Elections. Six years later (September, 1840), the township was reduced to its present boundaries, by order of the Board, and now embraces Congressional Township 31 north, Range 13 east.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Jeremiah Hudson, a native of Delaware, settled in the township in the fall of 1828. It is conceded by those familiar with the early history of the township, that he was the first white resident within its present boundary. He was a man of enterprising disposition, and cleared and improved a farm on the land known as "the Ogle half-section."

Charles H. De Rome, a native of Canada, came to the township in 1829. At Vincennes, he married an Indian maiden of the Miami tribe, and lived on the reserve bearing his name, until death. Several of his descendants still reside in this county. De Rome was well educated, and for many years was connected with the business houses of Fort Wayne in a clerical capacity. His knowledge of three languages made him a valuable assistant to his employers.

Later in 1829, Jesse Klinger settled on Richardville Reserve. He was a native of Pennsylvania, but moved to Ohio when quite young, with his parents. At the time of his arrival in the township, he was a strong man, just in the prime of life, and bade fairly to link his name inseparably with the future history of the township. He at once began the improvement of his land, and cleared a large portion of it, which he cultivated successfully from year to year; but, in 1835, he fell ill, and his labors found a rest in death. He was a kind-hearted man, and contributed his labor in various portions of the county, wherever his neighbors had a house to raise or a log heap to dispose of, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Thomas Griffiths came to the township in 1829, and purchased a tract of land on the De Rome Reserve, where he started a small tannery. Here his wife fell

ill and died, and after having cleared a portion of his land and instituted improvements upon it, it was found that his title was invalid, from the fact that he had purchased land of De Rome, who was not authorized to sell any portion of the reserve, as it had been conveyed by the Government to his children. Thus Griffiths was forced to relinquish his title, and received no compensation for the labor expended in the improvement of the land. Discouraged, he removed to Kosciusko County, Ind., since which nothing is known of him.

Near the close of 1829, Martin Weeks settled in the southeast part of the township, on land through which the Hicksville, or Ridge road, was afterward located. He was more favorably impressed with the sport of following the game, then so abundant in the township, than with the labor necessary in preparing his farm for cultivation; and thus allowed several valuable years to slip away unimproved. He was of a quarrelsome disposition, and more than a match for his neighbors in a fight. They left him "severely alone," and he made few if any friends during the first years of his residence in the township. Later, however, he embraced the Christian religion and became a minister of the Baptist Church, as well as one of the best of neighbors. He removed to Liberty Mills, Ind., in 1840 or 1841, where he died.

William Sturms came from Shelby, Ohio, late in 1829, and like his neighbor Weeks, was fond of the chase, yet he did not give himself wholly to the sport, but passed the greater portion of his time at home, improving his land. He remained in the township until his decease, keeping pace with the march of improvement.

Moses Sivotts came to the township in 1829, and settled opposite De Rome, on the west side of St. Joseph River. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and received a liberal education in that State. He was a good-natured, kind gentleman and gained many friends. He remained but a few years, and then removed to Cedar Creek Township, where he died after improving a farm.

John Klinger settled in the township late in 1829, and purchased a tract of land in De Rome's Reserve. After making some improvements, he was forced to relinquish his title on account of De Rome's inability to sell land belonging to his minor children. This way of having land cleared for nothing finally became notorious, and settlers thereafter shunned the reserve. Klinger subsequently settled on the west side of the river, where he improved a farm.

Abraham Dingman and William Butt came to the township in 1830. They were natives of Ohio, and were remarkable for their industry among a community whose chief stock in trade was their energy. Dingman and Butt appeared oblivious to all that was passing around them, and seemed actuated by a determination to take no rest until their farms were made, at least their actions warranted such a supposition. They succeeded in their efforts, and after cultivating their respective farms for a number of years, both removed to Miami County, Ind., where Mr. Butt still resides.

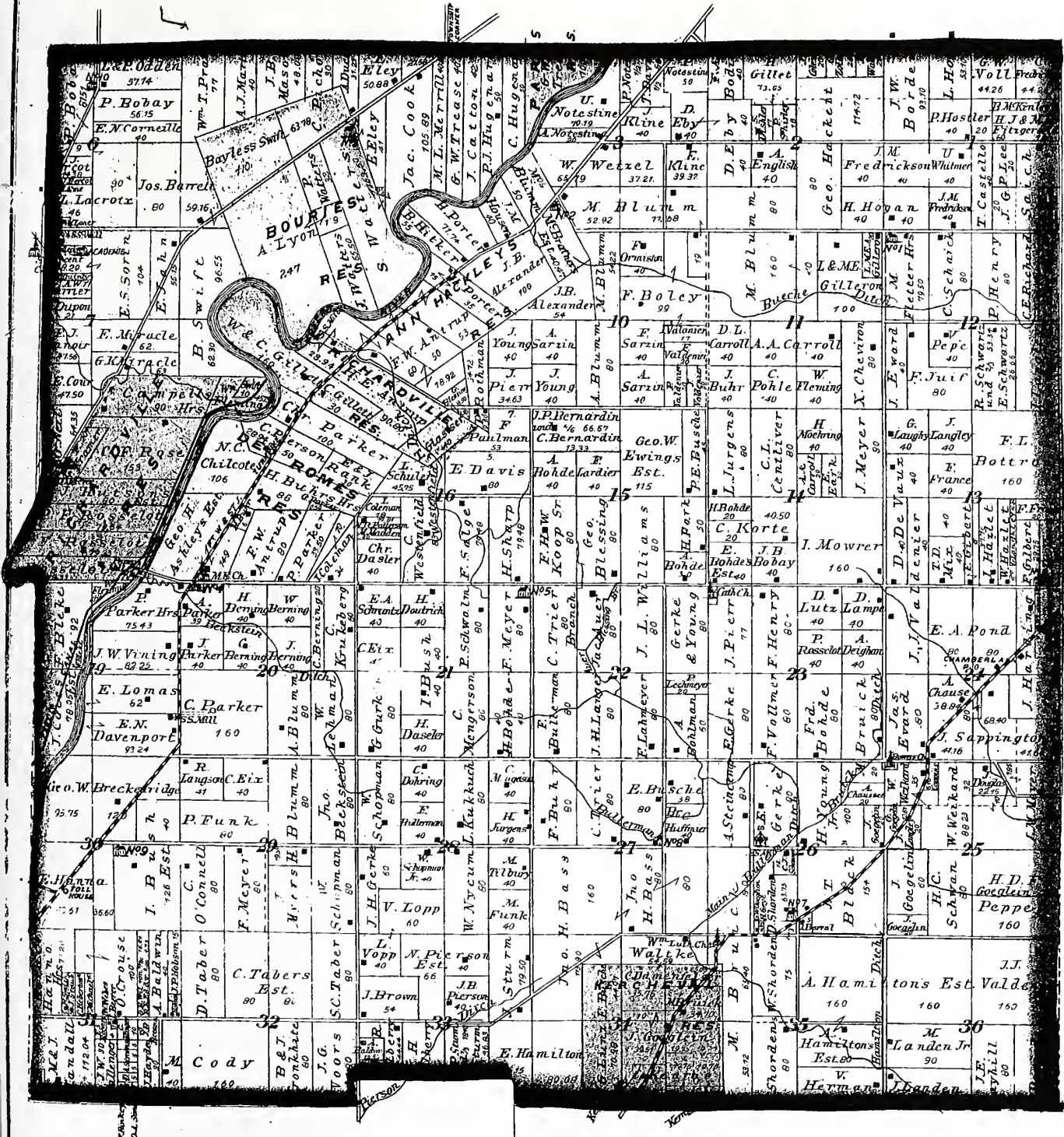
John Tillbury settled in the southeast part of the township in 1831; came from Shelby County, Ohio. He was a man of great energy, and cleared a large

MAP OF

ST. JOSEPH

TOWNSHIP

T. 31. N. R 13. E.





HON. CHRISTIAN PARKER.

HON. CHRISTIAN PARKER,
ST. JOSEPH TOWNSHIP.

Is a native of Preble County, Ohio, where he was born September 11, 1807. His ancestors were English. Amariah Parker, his grandfather, fled from Cornwall to escape being pressed into the English Army, landing and locating at Boston, Mass., in 1861. Prior to the Revolution, also, followed three of his brothers, each, too, settling at or near Boston. Dissensions arising between the feeble, young Colonies which had given them refuge, and the strong, tyrannical Mother Country, it was no hardship for them to determine the part they would take. With true sympathy for those who were wronged and with spirits hungering for personal and political freedom, they fearlessly and at once espoused the cause of the Colonies. They first helped to constitute that ever-memorable company who threw the cargo of tea into the Boston Harbor.

Amariah Parker fought bravely at Bunker Hill, and one of his brothers, a Lieutenant-Colonel in a Massachusetts regiment, was killed in that same fierce battle. Subsequently, Amariah removed to Morristown, N. J., where he married Miss Tamer Munson. By occupation, he was both farmer and mechanic; he was industrious and prosperous. But failing health eventually caused him to sell his farm, and, unfortunately, he received "Continental money" in payment, which, becoming uncurrent, left him in penury, from which he never recovered.

At the death of our Revolutionary hero, his son, Jacob Parker, father to the subject of our sketch, was left an orphan of thirteen years, without a home and without means of support. To be taught a trade he was bound out to a blacksmith in the city of New York. Here, receiving ill usage beyond forbearance, the proper authorities remonstrated and secured his release from the situation, whereupon, fearing he might again be placed in the hands of an aggressive master, he made prompt escape to the far Western frontier. He brought up, finally, at Fort Washington, Ohio, where he enlisted as a soldier under Capt. Kibby. He served under Gen. Anthony Wayne, in his campaign against the Northwestern Indians, and was wounded in the fight near Fort Miami, on the 20th of August, 1794. He continued in the service until 1795, when the treaty of Greenville for a time terminated hostilities. After his discharge, he settled near Middletown (now Butler County), Ohio, where he married Miss Mary Loy, who became mother of the subject of our narrative. In 1801, they removed to the adjoining county of Preble (since organized as such), where they became among the earliest of pioneers. Mr. Jacob Parker afterward served his country in the war of 1812. Still a resident of Preble County, he died, honored by all who knew him, in the seventy-first year of his age.

During Christian's early boyhood, situated as they were, remote from schools and churches, his attendance at the same was necessarily limited;



MRS. CHRISTIAN PARKER.
(DECEASED.)

but the mental and moral rudiments thus acquired, proved, in after years, the foundation for a grander development. They magnified into a noble manhood, possessing a rich fund of knowledge, the fruits, indeed of patient years of home-culture. Constant manual labor, too, in the woods of his native county, developed the physical man, fitting him well for the hardships of pioneer life in Allen County.

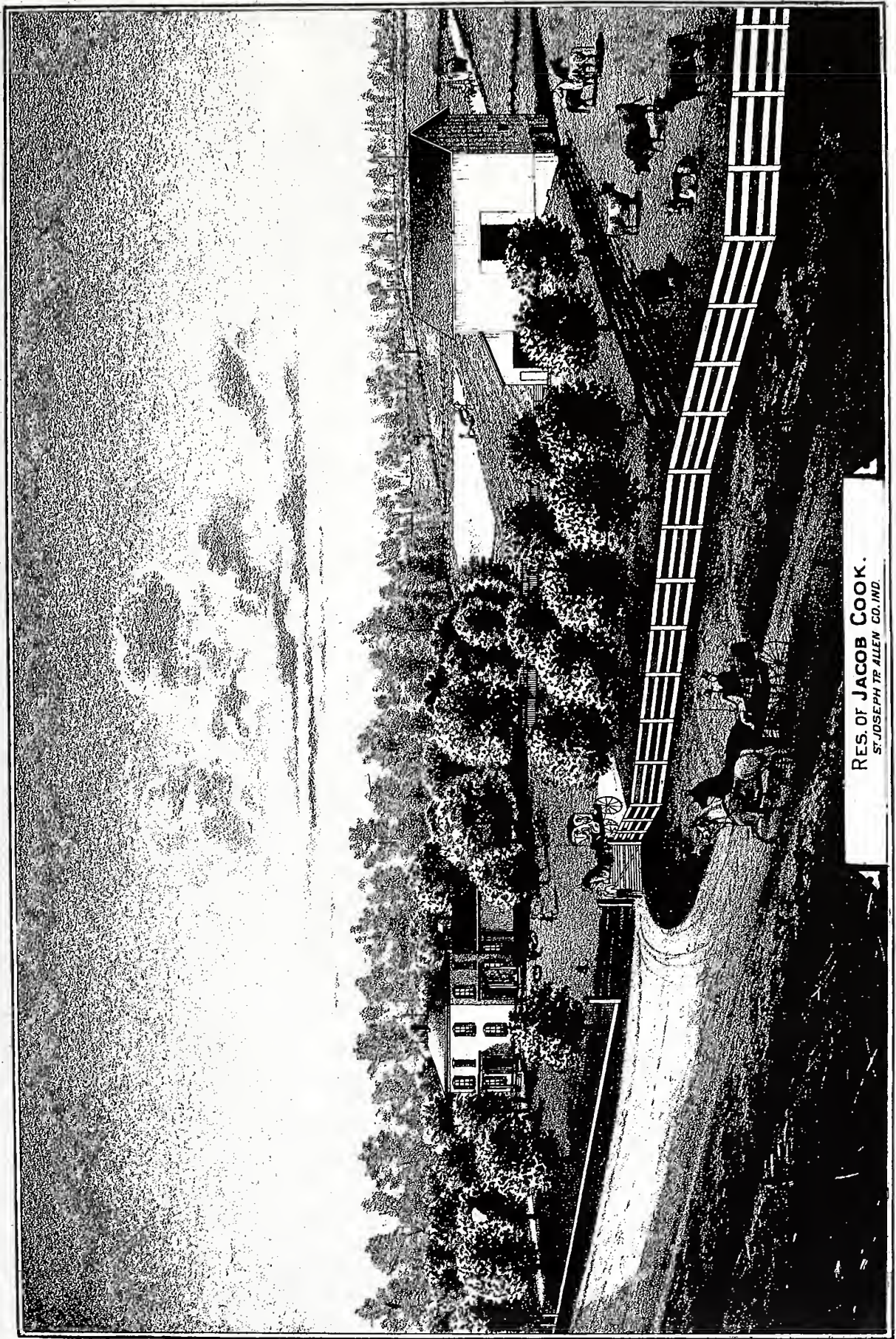
He cut his way into the wilds of St. Joseph Township, in the month of October, 1833, and there fixed his abode, selecting and purchasing a piece of land on Section 20, during the ensuing winter, and, before the month of February, he had hewn the logs and completed a comfortable cabin, ready for its occupants. Like others of his time, he came, hoping that among its cheap lands he might find a home whereon patient toil would yield greater results than in the older settlements. And this motive was well founded. Each year witnessed new improvements and new purchases. Thus he bought and sold, while increase in value was fast gaining him wealth; and thus he provided for the declining years of life, and for his children who might survive him.

Time passed on; he reared a family. That dreadful war of 1861 came, when three of his sons, with valor which had characterized their forefathers, volunteered their services in the army for the Union; and they were immediately followed by his two sons-in-law and six nephews. One son, one son-in-law and the six nephews, fell in their devotion to the flag of their country, the honor of which they sought to maintain. Mr. Parker, although disqualified by age for the duties of a soldier, yet was an active friend to the Union cause, using his time, influence and money to encourage enlistment. The successful termination of the war was joyously hailed, and yet it left a void at his hearthstone and an aching in his heart, which even the healing influences of time have been unable to assuage.

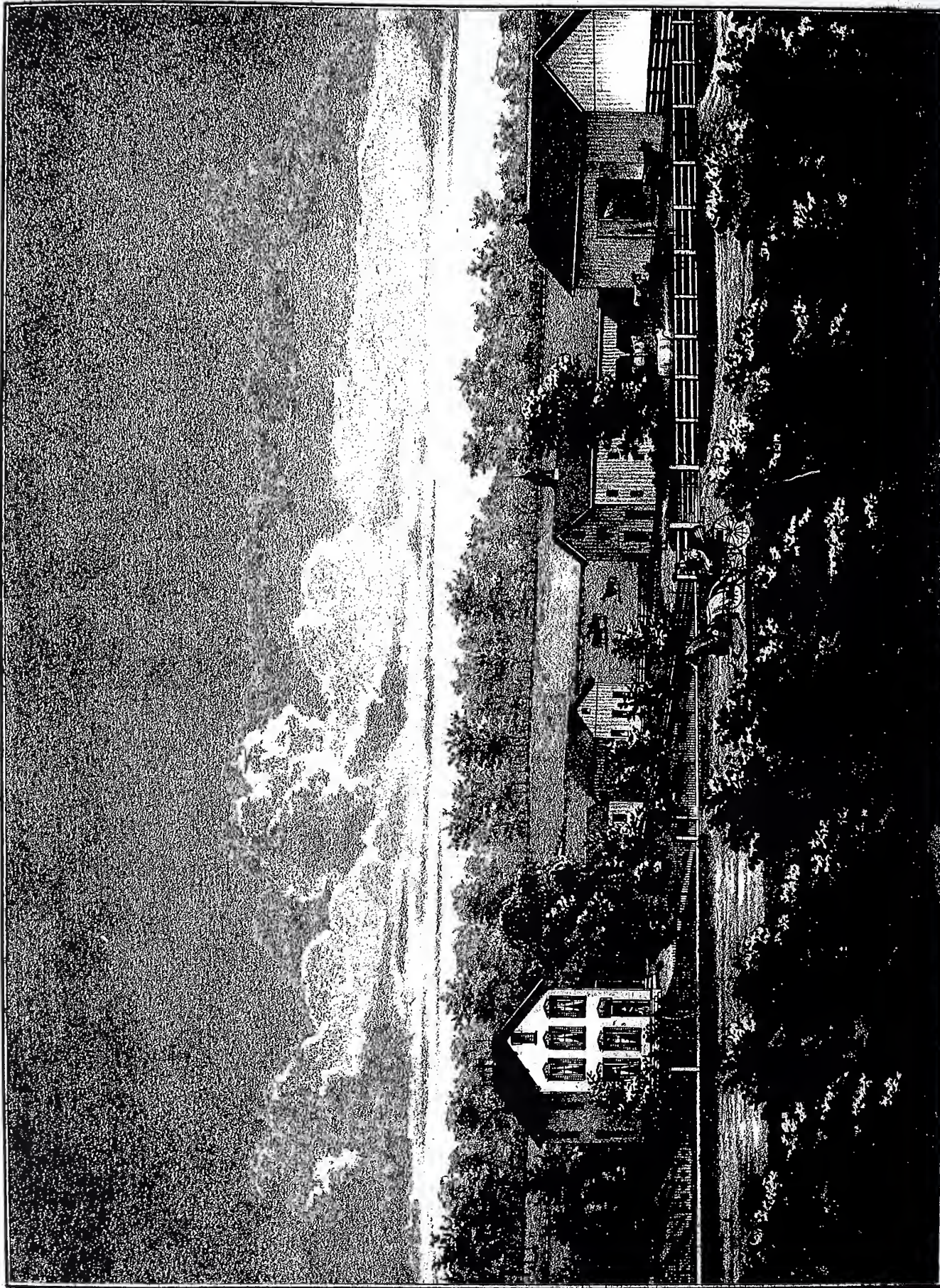
He has always been a prominent member of the community in which he cast his lot. In 1834, he was chosen to fill the office of Justice of the Peace for his township, continuing in the same four years. In 1844, he was elected to serve as County Commissioner, and, in the same year, as the Whig candidate, was elected Representative to the State Legislature, being re-elected to the same four successive terms, up to 1849.

Prior to his removal to Allen County, on June 18, 1829, he was united in marriage with Miss Rachel Cassell, daughter of Henry Cassell, Esq., a pioneer farmer, also of Preble County, Ohio. She was born August 1, 1807, in Wythe County, Va., her parents having emigrated to Preble County when she was a girl of about seven years. Her religious faith, from childhood, was in a world's salvation. Throughout her husband's pioneer life, and, during his painful sacrifices from the war, she, the wife of his youth, ever comforted and sustained him. But, alas! to earth she is no more. The tie that bound two loving hearts was severed on the 14th day of February, 1879, when faithful companion and loving mother crossed to those brighter shores; Ever social and amiable; deeply mourned by all who knew her; a loss irreparable to husband and family, and wanting but a few short months of her golden marriage anniversary, her lamp of life went peacefully out.

Mr. Parker has reached the age of seventy-two years; his life has been marked by the strictest integrity, both in public and private affairs, and no one enjoys more fully the esteem and confidence of his fellow-men.



RES. OF JACOB COOK.
ST. JOSEPH TR ALLEN CO. IND.



RES OF JACOB GOEGLEIN, ST. JOSEPH TP, ALLEN CO, IND.

farm, which he cultivated successfully during his life. He died in the township, and the farm which he cleared is still owned by his heirs.

James A. Royce, a native of New York, settled in the township in 1833. He was an industrious man and a universal favorite. Having acquired a good education in his native State, he was engaged as a teacher after his arrival in this township, and was prominently associated with the early schools. He remained in the township until his decease. His daughter still resides in this county, and is the wife of Uriah Notestine. His son died in the Union army during the late war.

James Porter came in 1833 and settled near the line dividing St. Joseph and Washington Townships. He leased a farm in St. Joseph, which he cleared and improved, cultivating it until 1838. In that year, he purchased a farm in Washington Township, where he now resides. He was accompanied by a former neighbor, Isaac Null, who remained in the township but a short time, returning to his home in Ohio.

Christian Parker came from Ohio, and settled on Section 20, in October, 1833. He hewed logs for a cabin, which he completed during the winter of that year, and brought his wife and family to the new home on the 8th day of January, 1834. He cleared and improved a tract of 160 acres, upon which he still resides. His name is prominently associated with the history of his township, and he has always been one of the leaders in measures inaugurated for its improvement. He served as Justice of the Peace and County Commissioner for a number of years, and represented this district in the State Legislature for four consecutive terms.

Job Lee settled on Section 1 in 1836. He came from Wayne County, Ohio, bringing his family with him. He was a man of quiet habits and of pious nature, and gained many warm friends. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was stationed at Norfolk, Va. He had passed the prime of life when he came to the township, but worked with an energy creditable to a young man. He cleared and improved a farm, upon which he resided until death ended his labors.

Trew Pattee came to the township in 1836, locating on Section 24. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and held religious meetings at various points on the St. Joseph River. He was also a skillful farmer, and cleared and cultivated a farm, upon which he resided until his death.

James Mayhew came to the township in 1836, and settled near Mr. Pattee. He died within a few years after his arrival, but, during his life, was a man of great energy, and left a fine farm to his heirs.

John Harver, **Silas Charles** and **John La Vanway**, **Zebulon Dornier** and **Jefferson Goodale**, all settled in the township in 1836.

Among the early settlers may be mentioned **Uriah J. Rock**, — **Caster**, **Jermiah Whitesides**, **Jedediah Halladay**, **William Matthews**, **Benjamin Coleman** and **Peter Parker**.

EARLY EVENTS.

The First White Child.—**Samuel**, son of **Jesse Klinger**, was born in 1830 and was the first white child born in the township. He died in Ohio, to which State his mother removed after the decease of her husband.

The First Marriage.—**Isaac Bush** and **Sarah Madden** were married at the house of **Christian Parker, Esq.**, in 1835. This was the first marriage solemnized in the township.

The First Death.—In 1830, **William Matthews** died and was buried in the cemetery near the Maumee settlement. There was then no cemetery in St. Joseph Township, and for four years thereafter the remains of deceased residents of this township were taken to some of the neighboring burying grounds.

In 1834, **Jesse Klinger** donated a small tract of land on the St. Joseph River, to be used as a township cemetery. It fell into disuse in later years, but its graves have never been disturbed. **Peter Parker** donated two acres of ground in 1846. The latter is now used as a burial place for the township. It is tastefully laid out and well cared for.

The First Mills.—In 1835, **Klinger & Compant** built the first saw-mill in the township. It was built on **Beckett's Run**, and received its motive power from that stream. In 1841, **Henry Rudisill** erected a steam saw-mill on St. Joseph River, and subsequently added on story to its height, in which he conducted a carding-mill. At his death, the mill became the property of his son-in-law, **N. B. Freeman**, by whom it was conducted on the old plan until 1866, when Mr. Freeman formed other business relations, as will be seen by the following:

The Paper-Mill.—In 1866, Messrs. **Dobinski**, **Freeman & Bard** erected a mill on St. Joseph River, at a point about four miles northeast of Fort Wayne. The building was a frame, and the mill had a capacity of 1,800 pounds of news paper per day. In June, 1867, Mr. **Dobinski** retired from the firm, and Messrs. **Freeman & Bard** continued the business, subsequently associating Mr. **Barnett** with them. In October, 1871, the mill was destroyed by fire, entailing a heavy loss, but suspending operations a short time. It was at once rebuilt and enlarged. The present building is 36x60 feet, two stories and basement, with an "L" 25x80 feet. The machinery consists of one sixty-two-inch cylinder machine, three rag-engines with a capacity of 500 pounds each, and all other appliances required by the business. A sixty-horse-power engine is in place, and the mill can be operated either by steam or water power, as desired. The goods find a ready sale throughout this State, as well as at St. Louis, Chicago and other markets.

The First Road.—In 1834, **Christian Parker** presented a petition to the Board of County Commissioners for the construction of a county road along the St. Joseph River, from Fort Wayne to **Jacob Notestine's** farm. The petition was granted and the road surveyed. In the following year, he presented a petition to the Legislature praying that the same be made a State road. This, too, met with an affirmative response, and the road was constructed to the north line of Allen County, in a direction nearly parallel with the course of the river.

In 1836, the **Hicksville**, or **Ridge** road was surveyed, traversing the county in a northeasterly direction, from Fort Wayne to **Hicksville**, Ohio.

The First Tavern.—In 1838 or 1839, a Mr. **Rossington** opened a small tavern on the **Hicksville** road. Until that date, there had been no place in the township where travelers could find a welcome, excepting a few private houses, whose owners were of a hospitable nature. Some of these were remote from the traveled thoroughfares, and their guests were few; others, living on the highways, positively refused accommodations to the weary and belated traveler. **Christian Parker's** house, on the Fort Wayne and St. Joseph State road, was a favorite stopping-place for travelers on that road; but it was not regarded as a tavern, as the host took no fees from his guests. In later years, other taverns were opened in the township, along the line of the principal highways, and did a thriving business.

First Election.—In September, 1834, the Board of Commissioners directed the Sheriff to order an election held at the house of **Jacob Notestine** on the 4th day of October following. The voting-place was in what is now the southern extremity of **Cedar Creek Township**, that territory then being a part of St. Joseph. **Isaac Klinger** was Inspector, by appointment of the Board, and **Christian Parker** was elected Justice of the Peace, and **Samuel Fletcher**, Constable. Mr. **Parker** served as Justice from that date until 1838.

SCHOOLS.

The question of education began to be agitated in the settlement about 1835, and in 1836, a cabin near the present site of the paper-mill was secured for use as a schoolhouse. A subscription was raised among the neighbors, and **James Daily**, of **Bluffton, Ind.**, was employed as teacher. In the next year, another cabin was secured for the same purpose, and **James A. Royce** was employed as teacher. He brought into his work a rich fund of knowledge, gained in the schools of New York, as well as by years of practical experience. He proved himself a man of superior ability as a teacher, and while he possessed the faculty of winning the affection of his pupils, he was yet inexorable as to discipline. No one came to his school to play, or "kill time." All were expected to study, and those who were behind their classmates were made to feel the shame so keenly that they were glad to make all possible effort to regain their standing. The course of study pursued was far in advance of the schools of that day, and almost equal to that of the district schools of the present. The next school was taught by **Ebenezer Ayers**, of New York, at the house of **Peter Parker**, in 1839. He was a talented man, and conducted one of the finest schools known at that day. The course of study embraced the branches essential to a practical English education, and after school hours, or during the long winter evenings, the teacher entertained his scholars with addresses on astronomy, geology, philosophy and other scientific subjects, in language which made it to them a lesson instead of a dry, incomprehensible lecture, and for his pains he had the pleasure of seeing bright minds awakened with a determination to study, and an ambition to investigate the sciences which formed the subject of his discourses. At the close of his engagement he went to Kentucky, where he took charge of a select school.

For twenty years, the residents of the township had only the subscription system to depend upon as a means of public education. Then the district school system was inaugurated, and one by one they were supplied with schools, whose teachers were necessarily persons of ability, and a change for the better was apparent. There are eleven schools in the township, having 618 scholars enrolled.

CHURCHES.

In 1836, **Rev. Rankin**, of the Presbyterian Church at Fort Wayne, held service at the house of **Christian Parker**. This was probably the first religious meeting in the township. Services were conducted at a later date by **Rev. Trew Pattee**, a resident of the township and a minister of the M. E. Church. **Rev. Golbrite**, of the same denomination, was also among the early preachers of the township.

One man among the early ministers (**Rev. Hickland**) succeeded in creating a great excitement among his hearers, and inaugurated what might justly be termed a reign of terror. He worked himself into a fury of excitement, which was communicated to his audience; and if he could not bring them into the fold through love, he did through fear. His sermons were illustrated by the exhibition of colored cartoons, showing the final separation of the righteous from the wicked; picturing the most delightful scenes on the one hand, and the most revolting on the other. The 2d day of March, 1838, was announced by him as being the day of final dissolution of the universe, and many of his converts were so far deluded as to stand, on the morning of that day, in their ascension robes, prepared for translation. The day passed, with nothing unusual to mark its course, and faith in the minister began to wane. Evidently his revelation had been at fault, and he sought a new locality for the utterance of future predictions.

Methodist Episcopal.—The members of this denomination met at the school-houses in the township at irregular intervals, when services were conducted by a circuit preacher, supplied by the Conference. The first class was organized at the schoolhouse on the St. Joseph road, and, in 1865, the members erected St. Joseph M. E. Church. It is a frame building, 34x45 feet, and was built at a cost of \$1,500. It was dedicated, in the fall of 1865, by **Rev. J. V. R. Miller**, and **Rev. Jamaica Greer** became Pastor of the congregation. The Church now has no Pastor, and services are held at intervals of three weeks.

Lutheran.—Prior to 1854, the members of this denomination, residing in this township, attended the church at Fort Wayne; but in that year they erected a log building, within a mile of their present edifice, for a house of worship. **Rev. Yohn** was the first Pastor. In this building they worshiped for a period of fifteen years, and, in 1869, began the erection of their present church. It is a handsome frame edifice, 36x72 feet, with a graceful spire, and was built at a cost

of \$4,000. It was dedicated in June, 1870, by Rev. Edward Bodo, who has been the Pastor of the congregation for the past twenty years.

There are two parochial schools in the township, under the control of this denomination, superintended by Jacob Van Roe and Henry Jürgens, respectively. The total number of scholars in both schools is ninety. There is also a Sunday school in connection with the Church, superintended by the Pastor, with 125 scholars in attendance.

St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church.—The first services by this denomination were conducted at the house of John Pierr, in 1869, by Rev. Zünbultry. In 1870, the present Church was erected on the farm of John Pierr, and dedicated under the name of St. Michael's Church. Services are held once a month by Rev. M. P. Fallize, of Leo. The Church has a membership of sixteen families.

THOMAS COOK

was a native of Otsego County, N. Y.; was reared a farmer and throughout his life was engaged at that occupation. He married Miss Catharine Chargo, a native of the same county, who bore him eight children, viz., Abner, Melvina, Catharine, Jacob, Thomas, Mary, Lavantia and Harriet.

Mr. Cook remained in his native county until forty-one years of age, when, in October, 1838, he removed with his family to Fort Wayne. Later in the same year, he purchased the farm in St. Joseph Township upon which his son Jacob now resides. He had scarcely put his plans for its improvement into execution when he was called from his labors by death, in July, 1840.

After his decease, the family returned to their former home in New York. In 1851, his son Thomas came to Fort Wayne and accepted a journeyman's position in a printing office, and in 1852, became editor and proprietor of the *Laurel Wreath*, a literary journal, published at Fort Wayne. On account of his wife's ill health, he returned to Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1856, where he died in July, 1867. He was a young man of great ability, and his untimely death was lamented by a large circle of literary friends. The mother returned to this

county in 1856, in company with her daughter, who is now married and living in Noble County, Ind. All the daughters are now living, and are heads of families.

The mother died in 1865, and was buried in the cemetery at Robinson Chapel, after which the remains of her husband were removed from their place of interment, on his own farm, to the same cemetery, where both now rest, side by side, awaiting the coming of that day "when the grave shall give up its dead."

Jacob, the second son, was born December 16, 1827, at Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., and came with his parents to Allen County, Ind., in 1838. He enjoyed a common-school education, together with a short term in the High School. His early aspirations for a business career tended toward the pursuit of farming, in which his father was engaged. He adopted it, very naturally, and has made it a pronounced success. With the other members of the family, he returned to New York after his father's decease, and remained there for thirteen years. On the 5th day of October, 1853, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Pegg, in Otsego County, N. Y., and, in the same month, came to Allen County, Ind., to occupy the farm purchased by his father in 1838. About thirty acres had been cleared during his father's life; the remainder has been cleared by his own hand, and he now has 100 acres under a fine state of cultivation. He is a skillful farmer, and his estate bears many evidences of the care he has bestowed upon its improvement and cultivation.

He has always felt a peculiar interest in the matter of public education, and has been prominently identified with the schools of his township. Politically, he is a Republican and a hearty supporter of his party, but he has never sought political emolument, and, with the exception of his service as Justice of the Peace, has never acted in an official capacity.

Both himself and wife are consistent members of the M. E. Church, and are eminently Christian people. They are widely known and universally beloved.

Their wedded life has been blessed by the following children: Carrie E., Clarence T., Mollie A., James I., Jane A., George J. and Etta L., all of whom are now living, save Carrie E. and James I.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

BY L. H. NEWTON.

SITUATION, SURFACE, ETC.

Springfield is situated in the northeastern part of Allen County, and is bounded as follows: North by De Kalb County, east by Scipio Township, south by Maumee and Milton Townships, west by Cedar Creek Township. It has an area of 35.26 square miles. It was organized at the September term of the Board of County Commissioners, 1837, and comprised Township 32 north, of Range 14 east; and Township 32 north, of Range 15 east, was attached thereto. In 1843, the latter township was organized as Scipio, thus reducing the boundaries of Springfield to their present limits.

The soil is watered by Mary Delorme Creek, which flows through the northeastern portion of the township; Black Creek, which has its source on Section 16, and flows southeast, joining the Maumee River; Twelve Mile Creek has its source in Section 17, and flows south, joining the Maumee in Milan Township. The surface is of an undulating nature, and the natural drainage is fine. The soil is a black loam, with a substratum of sand, and is very productive.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

William Sweet, Isaac Hall and Ezra May settled in Springfield Township in 1836. William Sweet was a native of Jefferson County, N. Y., and, at the time of his settlement in this township, was a married man, and had a family to provide for in the wilderness. He went to work with all the energy characteristic of the pioneers of that day, and in due time cleared a farm, which he sold several years later. He then took up his abode with his son-in-law, near Bull Rapids, with whom he continued to reside until his decease.

Isaac Hall was born in Beaver County, Penn., in 1804, and at the age of two years removed with his parents to Ohio, and settled in Portage (now Summit) County. Here he was educated in the details of farming, and his course of experience developed the physical man; and when, at the age of thirty-two years, he sought a home in the forests of Allen County, he came prepared for the hardships which he knew must follow his undertaking. On the 1st day of May, 1836, he placed his family and household goods in a wagon, and started for the West. The roads were good until he reached the valley of the Maumee. Here the traveled road terminated, and from that point to his destination he was compelled to "rough it"—driving up and down ravines whose sides were almost perpendicular, and enduring all the annoyances and discomforts incident to a journey of that nature. He reached the "Maumee Settlement," where he remained during the summer of 1836. He could not then buy land, as the Government office was closed for that season; but in the following fall he purchased the farm upon which he now resides; and, taking his family to the new home, began at once the labor of improvement. He was a prominent man in the settlement, and was chosen to fill various local offices—notably those of Justice of the Peace and County Commissioner. He has witnessed all the changes for the better which have taken place in the township, and has ever been a cordial supporter of public enterprises.

Henry Grubar came in February, 1827, and joined hands with those who had preceded him in felling the forest and developing agriculture. He settled on the farm now owned by Peter Repp, where he resided twenty-three years. He then removed to Hicksville, Ohio, where he now lives.

In the same year James King came from New York, and rented a tract of land south of the present site of Maysville. He remained about two years, then purchased land on the Maumee, upon which he lived during the remainder of his life.

In January, 1837, Richard Glaze settled on the farm now owned by Isaac Dresback. He was accompanied by his wife and son Absalom. The latter died about three years later. The parents then returned to Ohio, their native State.

Estes Howe, with his wife and child, came from near Oswego, N. Y., in July, 1837. He was employed by Ezra May, with whom he remained two years, then removed to the farm now owned by Jacob Sappington, in St. Joseph Township. In the fall of 1842, he purchased the farm on which he now resides.

Jeremiah Whaley, a native of New York, visited the township in 1836, and entered a tract of land to which he removed in the succeeding year. He remained in the township until 1855, when he sold his farm, and went to reside in the State of Iowa. About a year later, he decided to return to his former home, but died during the journey.

William Ringwalt came from Ohio in 1837, and cleared and improved a farm on which he resided until death.

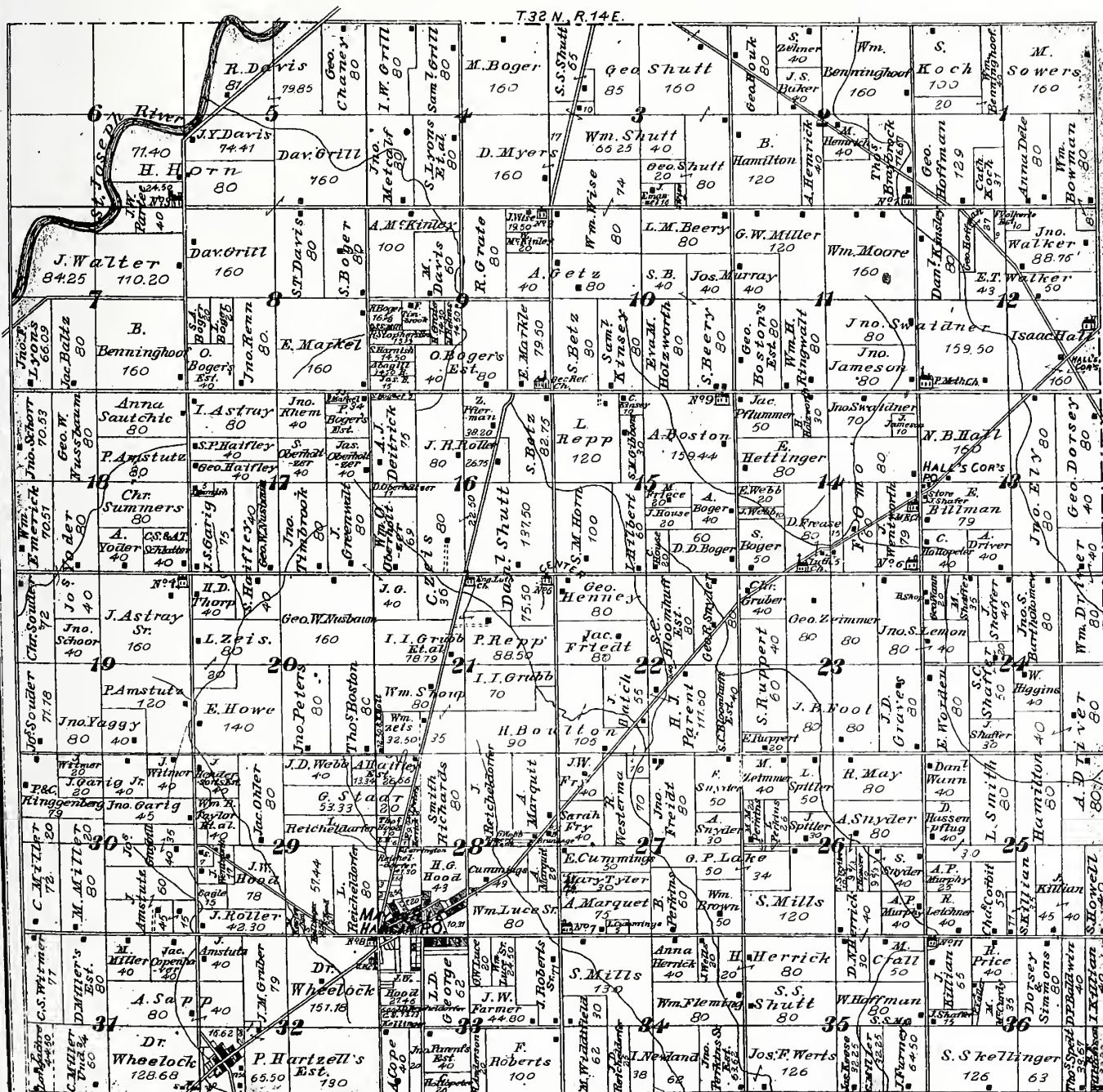
Richard Anderson came in 1839. He is a native of Washington County, Penn. He was married at the age of twenty-six years, and, three years later, came to bear his part in the settlement of the township in which he now resides. He purchased forty acres of woodland on Section 33, and reduced it to a fine farm. This was his home for twenty-eight years. At the end of that time, he sold it and purchased property in Tennessee, to which he removed with his family in the spring of 1870. In the fall of 1871, he traded his farm in that State for property in Maysville, where he now resides.

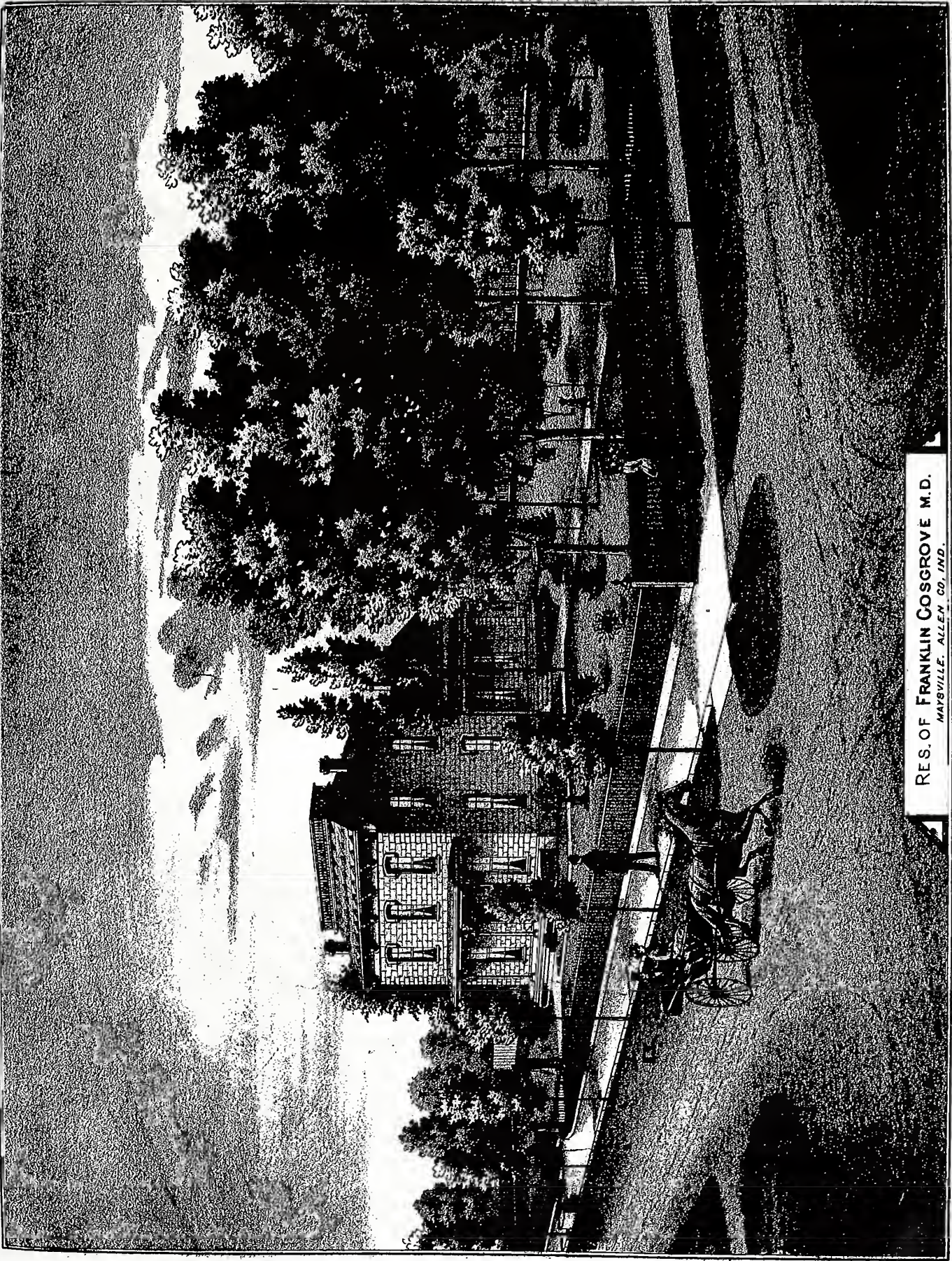
He is an industrious citizen and an upright man; and, as such, has endeared himself to all who knew him.

John D. Reichelderfer settled in the township in September, 1840. He purchased a tract of land, and cleared and improved the same. His industry has been rewarded, and, in the later years of his life, he enjoys a well-earned competence in worldly goods, and the esteem of his neighbors. He now resides in the town of Maysville.

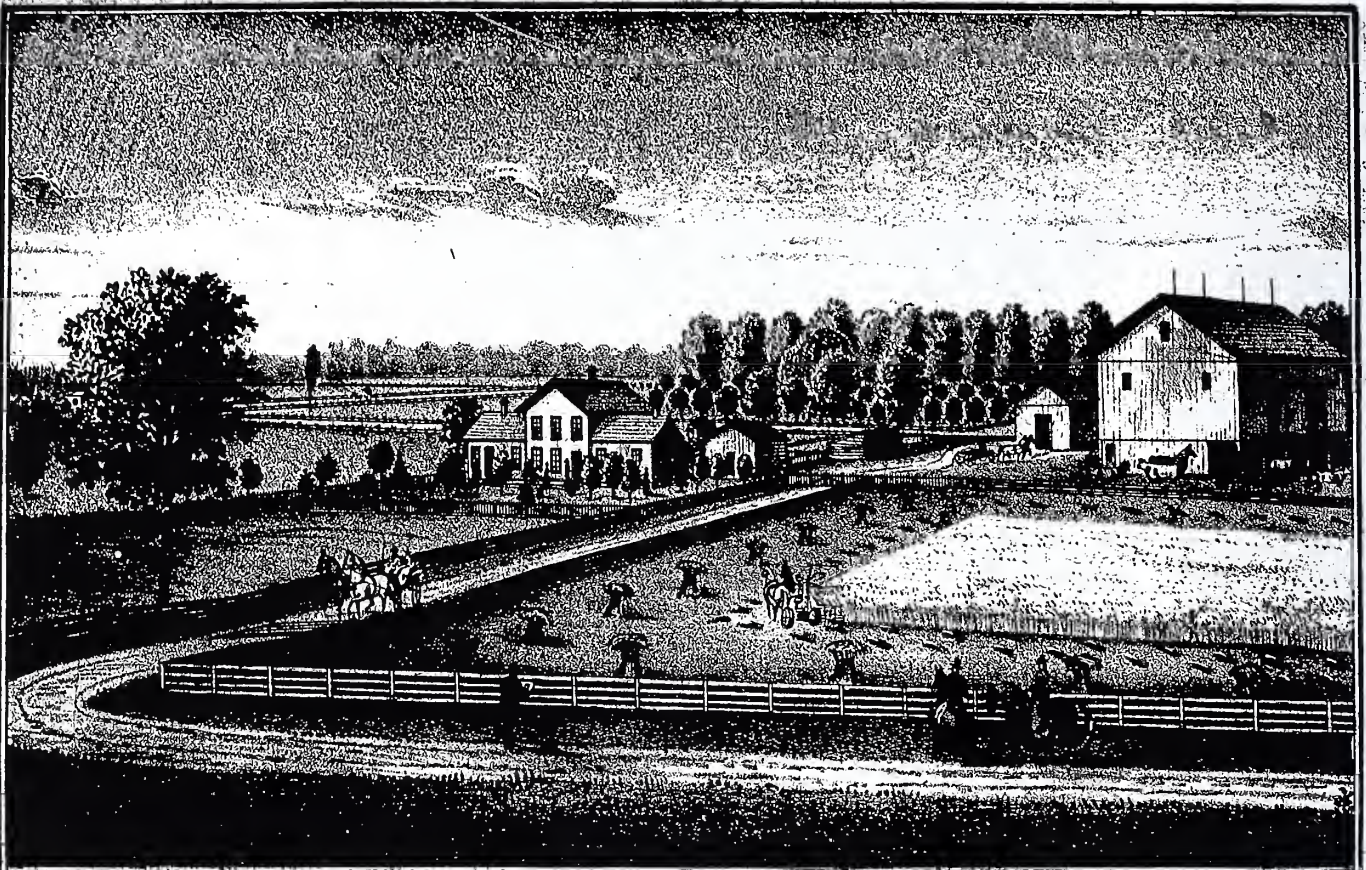
William Lucas, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, removed to Fort Wayne in 1831, and was engaged as a laborer on the Wabash & Erie Canal. He lived at Fort Wayne until 1842, in which year he settled in Springfield Township, having previously purchased a tract of land. This he partially cleared, and, in 1846, removed to Milton Township, but, a few years later, returned to Springfield, where he now resides.

TOWNSHIP

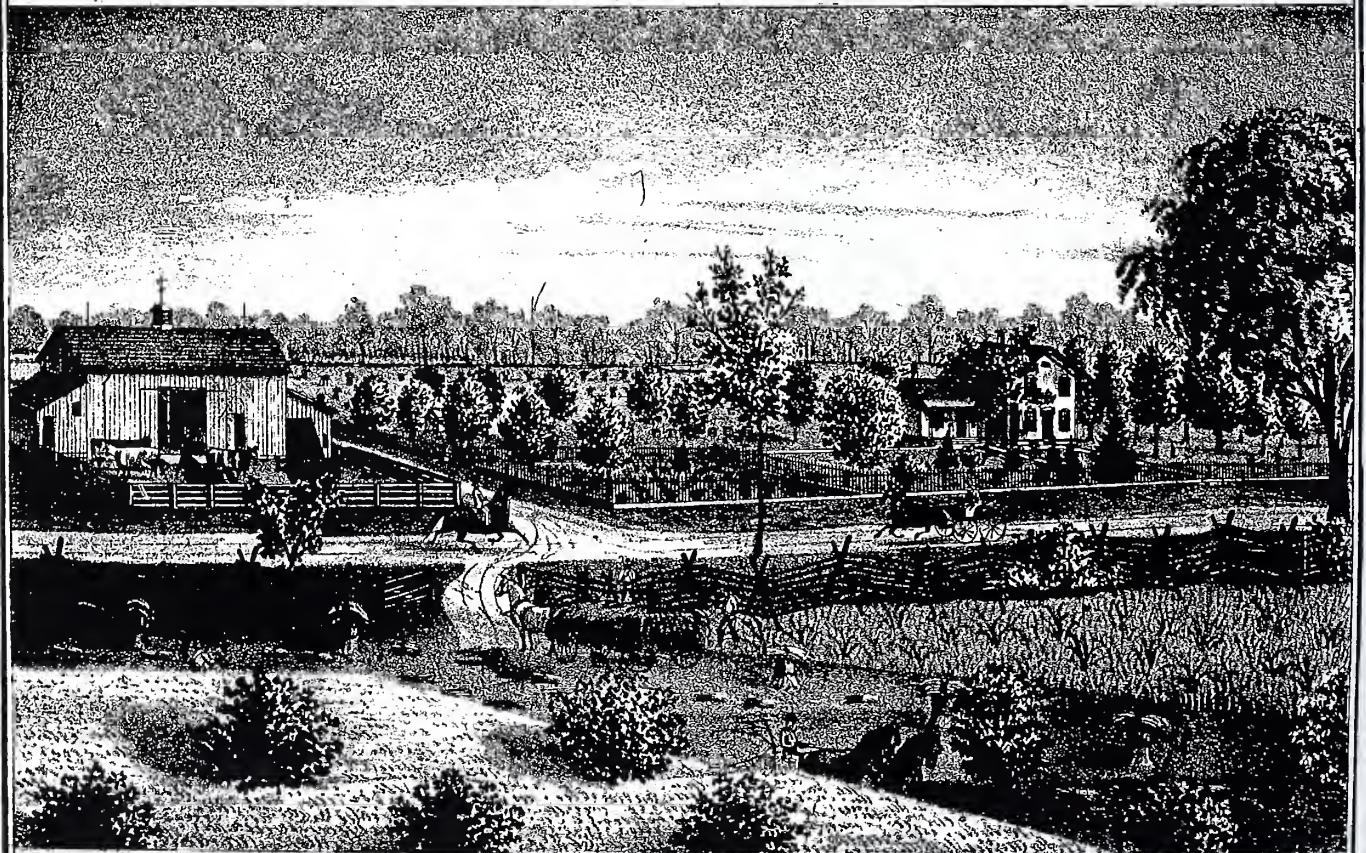




RES. OF FRANKLIN COSGROVE M.D.
MAYSVILLE, ALLEN CO., IND.



RES. OF C.H. VIBERG. CEDAR CREEK TP. ALLEN CO. IND.



RES. OF PETER NOTESTINE CEDAR CREEK TP. ALLEN CO. IND.

EARLY EVENTS.

Ezra May erected the first grist-mill in 1837-38. He also owned the first blacksmith-shop in the township and employed a man to do the work. The shop was first opened in the winter of 1839-40.

The Hicksville, or Ridge road was surveyed through the township in the fall of 1839, and, about eighteen months later, a road was surveyed from Spencerville, De Kalb County, Ind., to the Maumee River.

The former is situated on a natural ridge running from Fort Wayne to Detroit, and from this fact derives its name.

The first orchards were set out in 1837 by William Sweet, Ezra May and Richard Glaze, on their respective farms. They are all now in healthy condition and bear fruit.

The first white child born in the township was Henry, son of Henry and Leah Grubar. He was born in November, 1838.

Mary E., daughter of Ezra May, died September 2, 1838, and was buried in the tract previously donated by her father for a cemetery. Hers was the first death in the township.

Washington Corpeo and Miss Runoells were the first persons married in the township. The ceremony was performed in the spring of 1837.

William Lethor and Miss Matilda May were married in the spring of 1840. The first religious meeting was held at the house of Ezra May in 1838, by Rev. Trev. Patee, who visited the settlement once a month.

The first election was held at the house of Isaac Hall on the first Saturday of October, 1837. Isaac Hall was Inspector by appointment, and Ezra May was elected Justice of the Peace.

The first school was taught in 1840 or 1841, in a log cabin on the site now occupied by the Odd Fellows' Hall. Sarah Bracey was the teacher.

In the following summer, a subscription was made up by residents of the township for the purpose of building another schoolhouse. It was a hewed-log structure, and was erected on the farm of William Sweet. In this school, as in its predecessor, a tuition fee was collected from those having children to be educated.

The first district school was erected in 1854-55. Of this class, there are now twelve in the township, having a total enrollment of 735 scholars.

The first taverns were kept by William Letcher and Ira Johnson, respectively, soon after the opening of the Ridge road. John N. Alderman kept a tavern about the same time, near the present site of Maysville.

The first stock of merchandise was brought to the township in 1847, by Richard McMullen. He rented a room in Ezra May's house, and sold the goods for parties in Fort Wayne.

Dr. F. K. Cosgrove was the first physician. He located in the township in 1852, and is still actively engaged in the duties of his profession.

The first post office was established at the village of Cuba in 1849, and continued to be kept at that place until 1854, when it was removed to Harlan.

In 1851, a post office was established in the northeast part of the township, under the name of "Hall's Corners." Isaac Hall was appointed Postmaster, and held the position until the fall of 1860, when he resigned in favor of John Murphy, to whose house the office was then removed. Three years later, it was removed to John Shaffer's store, on the Ridge road, and, in 1878, to the house of Elias Billman, the present Postmaster.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal.—In the winter of 1843-44, the Methodists organized their first class at the schoolhouse on Section 28. There were twelve constituent members, viz., Marcus Brown and wife, Florence Skinner and wife, William Sweet and wife, Richard Anderson and wife, Mrs. M. Johnson, Ahira Pattee, Alpha Pattee and wife. Rev. G. C. Metzger was the first Pastor, and remained one year. Meetings were held regularly in the schoolhouse until 1854, at which time they completed their present house of worship—Harlan Church. It is situated in the eastern part of the town of Maysville. As a church it has been prospered, and its membership has increased from year to year. The number of members at present is 110.

PASTORS.

Rev. G. C. Metzger.....	1843	Rev. J. S. Sellars.....	1861
Rev. B. Winans.....	1844	Rev. J. S. Sellars.....	1862
Rev. William Forbs.....	1845	Rev. T. Colclazer.....	1863
Rev. A. Bradley.....	1845	Rev. C. W. Timmons.....	1864
Rev. Samuel Lamb.....	1847	Rev. C. W. Timmons.....	1865
Rev. Samuel Lamb.....	1848	Rev. J. H. Stade.....	1866
Rev. E. Maynard.....	1848	Rev. J. H. Stade.....	1867
Rev. William Palmer.....	1849	Rev. Isaac Cooper.....	1868
Rev. H. S. Latta.....	1850	Rev. Isaac Cooper.....	1869
Rev. A. Douglas.....	1851	Rev. T. J. Newman.....	1870
Rev. A. Hollopeter.....	1851	Rev. J. M. Brown.....	1871
Rev. William H. Metz.....	1852	Rev. J. M. Brown.....	1872
Rev. William H. Metz.....	1853	Rev. J. M. Brown.....	1873
Rev. T. Comstock.....	1854	Rev. William Lash.....	1874
Rev. William T. Smith.....	1855	Rev. William Lash.....	1875
Rev. B. F. Armstrong.....	1856	Rev. J. S. McElwee.....	1876
Rev. B. F. Armstrong.....	1857	Rev. J. S. McElwee.....	1877
Rev. C. W. Lynch.....	1858	Rev. D. M. Brown.....	1878
Rev. C. W. Lynch.....	1859	Rev. D. M. Brown.....	1879
Rev. C. L. McNeal.....	1860		

In 1843, a Sunday school was organized in connection with the Church, under the superintendence of Samuel Hitchcock. The original number of scholars was eighteen. The school has been maintained ever since and now has an average attendance of one hundred scholars. Essigo Carrington is the present Superintendent.

Methodist Protestant.—The first class of this denomination was organized at Cuba in the winter of 1851, by Rev. R. S. Widney. There were fourteen members in the class. They held meetings in the schoolhouse until 1854, at which time they erected at Cuba a frame church, during the pastorate of Rev. David Pattee. It was a frame building 30x40 feet, and cost \$500.

In 1866, the building was removed to Maysville, and in it the congregation worshiped until 1878. In that year, they began the erection of a handsome frame church at Maysville, which was dedicated January 19, 1879, by Rev. McKeever. The old building was then sold and is now occupied as a store by Samuel Enieger.

The new building is 35x55 feet, and cost \$2,700 exclusive of the bell, which cost \$207. The present number of members is fifty-eight. Rev. T. E. Lancaster is the present Pastor.

Church officers: Horace Herrick, J. H. Omo, George Zeimmer, L. Coomer, J. D. Stopher and D. Stewart, Trustees; L. Coomer, Class-Leader.

The Sunday school was organized in 1872, with eighteen schoolars. L. Coomer was the first Superintendent and still occupies that position. There are now seventy scholars enrolled.

MAYSVILLE—(HARLAN POST OFFICE).

In December, 1853, Lewis Reichelderfer and wife laid out a portion of their land into town lots, and gave the name of Harlan to the prospective village. It was situated in the southwest quarter of Section 28.

In May, 1859, Ezra May laid out the town of Maysville, on the northwest quarter of Section 33, immediately adjoining the town of Harlan, and only separated from it by a section line. The new town became the scene of business operations and the old one soon lost its identity, which is now preserved only in the name of the post office. Both towns are now known as Maysville without distinction.

The principal business men at present are as follows: Dry goods, groceries, and notions, Samuel Enieger, Lewis Reichelderfer; hardware, W. I. Hayes; drugs, J. H. Omo, F. K. Cosgrove; millinery, Miss Swan; confectionery, W. G. Hood & Son; meat market, Grace & Snider; furniture dealers and undertakers, Kinsey & Allen, J. D. Stopher; barber, Freeman Ables; harness-makers, W. R. Derby, D. N. Osyor; hotel, Charles A. Starr; physicians, F. K. Cosgrove, J. H. Omo, J. W. Bilderback, C. F. Swift; attorney, John Eckles; wagon-makers, John Stopher, J. L. Martin; blacksmiths, J. G. Weaver, Page & Brown, Russell Copp; hoop factory, Stopher & Zeis; painter, Russell N. George; saloon, G. W. Wait.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Maysville Flouring-Mill.—This mill was erected by John Hawkins in 1859, and subsequently sold by him to his son and R. Anderson. At a later date, it was sold by them to Timbrook & Ashley, by whom it was operated until 1866. In that year, it was purchased by Eckles & Mitchell, and operated under that firm name for a period of eighteen months. James and George Eckles then purchased the interest of Mr. Mitchell, and the firm name became Eckles Brothers. In 1877, James and George Eckles retired, leaving their brother, M. P. Eckles, sole proprietor. He associated with him, as partners, John Small and Mrs. Margaret Sturm, since which time the business has been conducted under the firm name of Eckles, Small & Co. The building is 35x40 feet, three stories, with an engine room 20x35 feet. During the present year, it has been refitted and supplied with new machinery. It has three run of buhrs, and a manufacturing capacity of thirty barrels of flour daily.

Saw-Mill.—In 1862, Seymour Coomer and Jacob Bickhart erected at Maysville a building for the manufacture of shingles. Two years later, Mr. Bickhart purchased the interest of Mr. Coomer, and added the necessary machinery for making it a saw-mill. In 1865, Jacob Hollopeter purchased the mill, and shortly after associated with him his brother Matthias. They operated it until 1867, when it was destroyed by fire. Matthias Hollopeter then retired, and it was rebuilt by his brother Jacob, who operated it until his decease, in 1870. In March, 1871, it was purchased by Joseph D. Stopher and Horace Herrick, who, six months later, associated William B. Daniels with them in the firm.

Mr. Herrick retired in 1877, and Mr. Daniels in 1878. During this time, they added a band-saw, felly saw, and other machinery. Mr. Stopher conducted the business alone until August 10, 1879, when he sold the establishment to John Small, the present proprietor.

The building is 40x60 feet, two stories, with a thirty-horse-power engine. The amount of lumber sawed annually averages 800,000 feet.

Maysville Planing-Mills.—Isaac Bickhart first embarked in this enterprise at Maysville, in the spring of 1875. His establishment was a small frame building, which, in time, was succeeded by the substantial brick building in which the business is now conducted. He began the erection of this building in June, 1879, and finished it in the latter part of July. It is 28x45 feet, two stories and basement; engine-room, 14x26 feet; motive power, sixteen-horse-power engine. The machinery of the old mill is used here, viz.: Flouring-mill, surface planer, rip-saw, molding-machine, band-saw, shaping machines, turning-lathes, etc. He manufactures flooring, siding, moldings, battens, dressed lumber, etc., giving employment to from four to six men in the mill.

SOCIETIES.

Harlan Lodge, No. 224, A., F. & A. M., was instituted in May, 1863, under dispensation, and received its charter May 25, 1864, signed by John B. Pringle, Grand Master. The first officers were: Peter S. Crisenbury, W. M.; Ira S. Skinner, S. W.; John Townsend, J. W., all having been appointed by the Grand Lodge. There were seven charter members, viz., Peter S. Crisenbury, Ira S. Skinner, Marvin C. Munger, Rev. David Pattee, Rev. J. S. Sellars, William

Herrick and George Platter. At present, the number of members is thirty. The Lodge meets on Friday evening, on or before the full moon of each month. The financial condition of the Lodge is good. It is free from debt, with a surplus in the treasury. The officers at present are as follows: La Fayette Coomer, W. M.; Crayton Webb, S. W.; W. I. Hayes, J. W.; George W. Wilbur, Treasurer; John Stopher, Secretary; David N. Osayor, S. D.; Lewis Zeis, J. D.; Sylvester Skellonger, Tiler.

Prospect Lodge, No. 331, I. O. O. F., was organized under charter dated June 22, 1869. The following were the charter members: Arthur M. Taylor, J. S. Crites, John Horn, Jefferson Walter and Josiah Roller. The first meeting was held on the evening of November 4, 1869. The first officers were: A. M. Taylor, N. G.; J. S. Crites, V. G.; John Horn, R. S.; Josiah Roller, P. S.; Jefferson Walter, Treasurer. Five candidates were initiated on the first meeting night, viz., G. W. Walter, J. W. Derby, John W. Dresbæk and David Walter. Immediately after organizing, the Lodge purchased a building, which they repaired and remodeled, and in which they now hold meetings. The present number of members is twenty. The present officers are as follows: H. G. Hood, N. G.; Henry Knouse, V. G.; G. W. Walter, Secretary; Samuel Eninger, Treasurer; William Shoup and Simon Riebes, Trustees.

CUBA

is a small hamlet situated in the southwest quarter of Section 32. It was laid out in 1855, and at one time, bado fairly to become the principal town of the township; but the founding of Maysville reversed its prospects, and it lapsed into comparative insignificance.

FRANKLIN K. COSGROVE, Sr., M. D.,

one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the northeastern part of this county, was born in New Carlisle, Clark Co., Ohio, March 18, 1827. When quite young, his parents moved to Cincinnati. His father died when he was about twelve years of age. He was then taken to Essex County, N. J., where he was cared for by relatives. Attending school here until 1842, he returned to the West to visit other relatives living at Warsaw, Ind. On his route, he tarried in Fort Wayne a few days, at the tavern then kept by John Lilly.

Fort Wayne, at that time, presented a different appearance from what it does to-day. Nearly all the business of the town was transacted between Barr and Calloun streets. On Columbia street, the buildings were nearly all one and two stories in height, built mostly of wood, with occasionally a log cabin—the

streets unpaved, and Columbia street one continuous sea of mud. But there was a very large amount of business transacted in Fort Wayne even then, and, under those unfavorable circumstances, the streets were full of teams, at the proper season, loaded with grain, that had come, many of them, long distances. These teams, on their return home, would be loaded with goods sold by the merchants of that city.

At the breaking-out of the Mexican war, Dr. C., still a young man, enlisted in Company I, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Captain Charles Brough. He served as one of the color guards of his regiment during his entire period of enlistment and never missed a day's duty. After the close of that war he read medicine in the office of John Tutman, M. D., of De Kalb County, in this State. He finally graduated at the Ohio Medical College, and commenced the practice of his profession in Antioch, Ohio, in 1850; soon after removing to Maysville, in this county, where he has since continued to reside.

In the year 1850, he was united in marriage with Miss Malinda Phelps, a step-sister of Mrs. Laura Suttonfield, Mrs. Eliza Hanna, Mrs. Elvira Dubois and of E. P., L. M. and Horace Taylor. Their union has been blessed with seven children, four of whom are still living. Their eldest son, Frank K. Cosgrove, Jr., is at this time and has for a number of years been Deputy Sheriff of this county.

At the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, the Doctor gave up his large and lucrative practice, devoting his entire time and a large amount of money to raising troops for the Union army, enlisting men particularly for the Thirtieth and Forty-fourth Regiments of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as well as for a number of other regiments and batteries, and for which he never received any remuneration from either the General Government, the State, the county or from private funds.

When the Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers was organized, he was mustered into the United States Service with it as Captain of Company D, and he went with it to the front. The regiment saw hard service, and gallantly performed every duty assigned to it. It distinguished itself at Fort Donelson and Shiloh. On the second day of the battle last named, Capt. Cosgrove received a severe wound in the left arm from a minie ball, but he refused to leave the field until the battle was over. His wound was not dressed until the last shot was fired and the victory won. His wound proved so severe that it prevented his remaining in the field; and he was detailed for duty at Camp Chase, Ohio, where he remained until September 3, 1862, then receiving an honorable discharge by the order of the Secretary of War.

Later in 1863, he took a trip across the Continent, visiting the Territories and the Pacific Slope and Central America, after which he returned to his old home and resumed the practice of his profession. The Doctor is a very successful practitioner; is in the meridian of life, and is highly esteemed by a large circle of neighbors and of life-long friends.

SCIPIO TOWNSHIP.

BY L. H. NEWTON.

SITUATION, SOIL, ETC.

Scipio is situated in the northeast corner of Allen County, and embraces an area of 13.15 square miles. It is the smallest township in the county; and from the fact that it was originally a part of Springfield, its history is limited. It was set apart as a separate township, by the Board of County Commissioners in March, 1840.

The soil in the northern part is of black loam, intermixed with sand. In the southern part it loses its sandy nature, and is almost exclusively loam. It is rich and productive, and is sufficiently undulating to afford fine natural drainage. Mary Delarme Creek is the only stream flowing through the township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Platt Squier and Jehial Parks were the first white settlers within the present limits of the township. Both purchased their land and located in 1836. Platt Squier was a native of Vermont, but removed with his parents to Ohio, when a child, and there remained until the date of which we write. Accustomed from childhood to manual labor, he was just the man for a leader in the labor of felling a forest and establishing a settlement. He was a prominent man in the community throughout his life, and, being of a cheerful disposition, gained many friends. He cleared and improved a farm, upon which he resided until his decease. He was the first magistrate of the township, and served in that capacity for a number of years.

Mr. Squier's associate, Jehial Parks, was a man of great muscular power, and was as well qualified for the work which he undertook as was his friend Squier. Like him, he had been reared on a farm, and inured to labor, and, like him, he battled with the trials which beset him in the wilderness, and came out conqueror. He possessed a thorough knowledge of farming, and, after clearing his land, cultivated it successfully until death closed his labors. He was esteemed by all, and lived many years in the township, in whose improvement he expended the best years of his life.

In the following spring (1837), Lucius and Nathan Palmer, natives of New York, settled on the farm now owned by the son of the former. They were

industrious men, and readily adapted themselves to their positions, working early and late until their farms were cleared and in a condition to return them a compensation for their labor.

Lucius removed to one of the Western States a few years after his arrival. Nathan is now a resident of De Kalb County, Ind.

George and Robert Dorsey and Philip Shell came in March, 1838. They were all energetic men, and worked with a vigor and alacrity which produced a telling effect upon the timber surrounding them. Philip Shell lived to witness the prosperity which, in later years, crowned the labors of the pioneers. He continued to reside in the township until his decease, which occurred at a recent date. George and Robert Dorsey still reside where they located forty-one years ago, in the northern part of the township.

William Bice, a native of Pennsylvania, came late in the year 1838. He cleared and improved a farm, upon which he still resides.

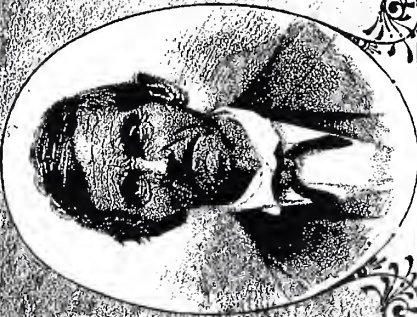
Among the early settlers were Samuel Wentworth and his brothers, John and Henry. Samuel came in 1838, and, after clearing a farm, made it his home for a number of years. He finally sold out, and removed to one of the Western States, where he died. His brothers, John and Henry, started with him from home, but purchased land on the Maumee River, and did not come to reside in the township until 1840 or 1841.

Adam Burrier came in 1840, and purchased the land from which he subsequently developed a fine farm, and upon which he now resides.

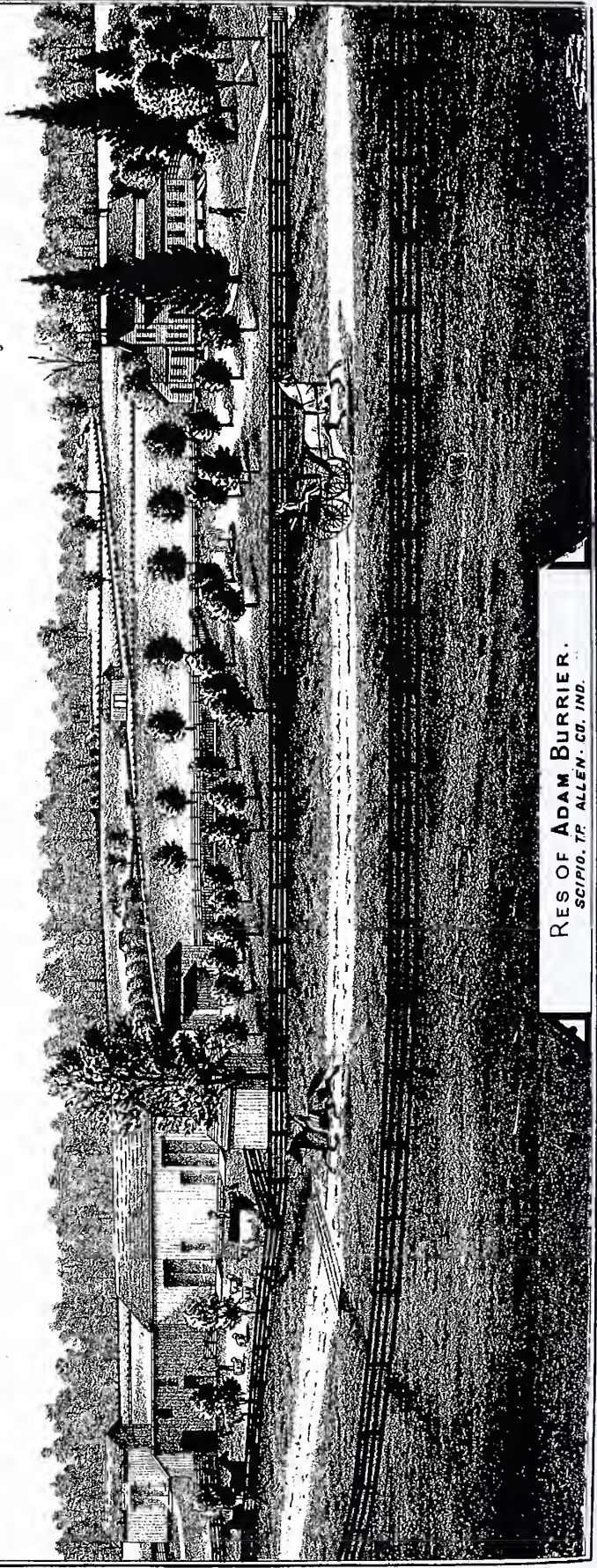
EARLY EVENTS.

La Fayette Squier was the first white child born in the township. He was born in 1838. The first death was that of Laurs Squier, in April, 1840. Her parents were boiling sugar in the grove near their home, and their daughter was playing near the fire. Her clothing came in contact with the coals, and she was burned to death before assistance could be rendered. She was buried on her father's farm.

The first religious meeting was held at the house of Jehial Parks in 1840. Services were conducted by Benjamin Dorsey, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



ADAM BURRIER.



RES OF ADAM BURRIER.
SCIPIO, TR ALLEN, CO, IND.

The first school was taught by Nancy Palmer in 1841. It was a log building, and the expenses were met by private subscriptions. There are now three schools in the township, conducted on the free-school plan, with 180 scholars enrolled.

In 1842, Jehial Parks donated two acres of ground for a place of burial. Its first occupant was Mrs. Carvin, of De Kalb County, Ind. It is still used as a township cemetery.

The first saw-mill was built by Moore & Bolton in 1856, on the line dividing this township from Springfield.

Oliver Guston erected the first blacksmith forge in 1849, and worked at that trade for a number of years. It was situated on the ground previously occupied by Letcher & Co., who manufactured potash.

The first election was held April 3, 1843, at the schoolhouse on the Ridge road. Lucius Palmer was Inspector by appointment, and Platt Squier was elected Justice of the Peace. He continued in this capacity—with some intermissions—for a period of twenty years.

The first road was surveyed in 1839, from Fort Wayne to Hicksville, Ohio, and known as the Ridge road.

The first post office was established in 1862, at the house of John Murphy. Murphy was appointed Postmaster, and held the appointment about two years. The office was then removed to the house of John Shafer, in Springfield, since which time there has been no post office in this township.

ADAM BURRIER

was born in Frederick County, Md., February 7, 1799. His father was a farmer, and young Adam remained at home assisting his father in his labors until he arrived at his majority. He then started out to fight the battles of life for himself, and, for the next seven years, was engaged in working for others, sometimes on a farm, and at times driving a team.

He then concluded to go West, and, after visiting Kentucky, finally settled in Green County, Ohio. He lived there until the spring of 1843, when he moved to Miami County, in the same State, where he rented a farm on Lost Creek, near Troy. While living in Green County, on the 4th day of March, 1832, he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Seipiers, who was also a native of Maryland. Her parents were among the very first to settle where the city of Dayton is situated now.

In the spring of 1849, he came to Allen County, Ind., and purchased 240 acres of land in Seipio Township, and settled upon it. It was in a state of nature, covered with a dense growth of timber, without a road of any kind within miles of it, and he had to make his way through an almost trackless forest for miles to get to a neighbor's house, or to Fort Wayne, to procure such articles of living as were indispensable. It took a man of iron nerve and resolution to overcome the difficulties that were before him. But he was not the man to falter in anything he undertook. The forest trees soon grew less before the sturdy blows of his ax, and to-day he owns a splendid and well-tilled farm. His broad fields, in the season, covered with luxuriant crops, extend over 150 acres, and now, in his declining years, he can look back over a long and well-spent life, and enjoy the fruits of his toil.

His partner of his early struggles for fortune, and of his joys and sorrows, departed this life full of years and respected by all who knew her, on the 9th day of October, 1878, leaving her aged companion and five sons and two daughters to mourn her departure. Five of their children had gone to the spirit land before her. One, a son, who had enlisted in the Twenty-third Indiana Battery of Light Artillery, served his country faithfully and well for a year and a half, was taken sick, and, after being in a hospital for some time, received a furlough and came home, but scarcely had he reached his father's house when he died. Another son was drowned a few years ago in the Maumee River.

Mr. Burrier, although long past the allotted "three-score and ten," is now a hearty, hale and energetic man, directing the management of his large farm with the energy of the majority of men twenty years his junior.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

BY L. H. NEWTON.

This township is situated northwest of the center of Allen County, and is bounded as follows: North by Perry and El River, east by St. Joseph, south by Wayne, west by Lake. Its surface is of that undulating nature peculiar to this county; not sufficiently rugged to be characterized as hilly, nor yet sufficiently level to form prairie land. It comprises 34.84 square miles, or 21,653.72 acres, of which nearly all have been converted from the wilderness to fertile farms. The Miami and Pottawatomie Indians were for many years the sole inhabitants of the territory included within its present limits, and although their lands had been ceded to the white man by treaty long before its first settlement, they still remained in the vicinity, and were seen for several years after pioneer labor was inaugurated. They never molested their white neighbors, but frequently had bitter quarrels among themselves, often killing one or more of their number in the melee.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Reinard Cripe, a Pennsylvania German, settled with his family on Spy Run, in the fall of 1823. He was not remarkable for energy, and did but little toward the improvement of the land upon which he settled, or "squatted." He was fond of the chase, and gave a large proportion of his time to the pursuit of that sport. He was a clever, good-natured man, and was well liked by those who came to the township at a later date and formed his acquaintance. He remained but a few years, and removed to Elkhart County, Ind., where he probably died.

Thomas Hatfield came to the township and purchased a tract of land, returning soon after to his home in Montgomery County, Ohio. He was a native of the State of Delaware, where he lived until twelve years of age, then emigrated with his parents to Ohio, where he grew to manhood and married. There he was only able to rent a farm, and determined to seek among the cheap lands of Indiana the location for a home and the means of independence. With this end in view, he made the purchase, and in November, 1825, he placed his family and household goods in wagons, and on the 6th day of December following, reached his home in the forest. He settled on Section 23, where he lived six years, then sold to William Bolton, by whom the farm was subsequently sold to its present owner, John C. Pfeiffer. In 1833, he entered the farm upon which his son, Benjamin Hatfield, now resides. This he cleared and improved, and made it his home until his decease, in 1863.

David Archer came with his brother-in-law, Thomas Hatfield, in the same year (1825). Mr. Archer was a native of Kentucky, and moved from that State to Montgomery County, Ohio, where he married and remained until his removal to this township. He first settled on a tract of land adjoining Thomas Hatfield. This he subsequently sold, and removed to the northern part of the township where he resided until his decease. This farm is now owned and occupied by his son David. Mr. Archer was accompanied in his journey by Adam Pettit, an unmarried man who purchased and cleared the farm upon which he now resides. In 1828, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of David Archer.

Andrew J. Moore came with the family of Benjamin Archer, as early as 1824, and was in Mr. Archer's service for several years thereafter. He was at

work in the township, assisting to clear the land of Benjamin and David Archer, and finally purchased a farm upon which he still resides.

Isaac Kliner came in 1826, and entered a tract of land near the present site of Bloomingdale, to which he removed his family in the following year. He subsequently purchased the farm on Section 17, where he now resides.

Jonathan Cook, a native of Rhode Island, came with his family in the spring of 1827. He settled on Section 34, where he resided until 1832, when he sold his farm and removed to Illinois.

His brother, Philip Cook, came to the township with him. He married Miss Isabel Archer in 1828, and removed to Fort Wayne, where he was engaged in blacksmithing. Several years later, he removed to Perry Township and afterward to his original purchase in Washington Township, where he resided until his decease, in 1877.

Late in the year 1827, Lovell Yates and Richard Shaw settled in the township. They were natives of Virginia; were fond of hunting and depended for their daily food more upon their rifles than their labor in tilling the soil. They cleared a small piece of land which they rented of a Mr. Forsythe, of Fort Wayne. On this they cultivated a small field of corn and potatoes. They remained but a few years, and finally removed to Illinois.

James Sanders settled on St. Joseph River in 1827. He was formerly a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, after locating in the township, occasionally conducted religious meetings at the houses of his neighbors.

In 1828, a Mr. Hudson settled, with his family, on the Lima road, where he cleared and improved a farm. He died in 1840, and his family removed to the West.

Anderson S. Ballard settled in the township in 1830. He was a native of Virginia, and removed to Fort Wayne in 1825. He married Susannah Archer, and was engaged at Fort Wayne as a brick mason until the date of his settlement in this township. He remained in the township until 1855; was elected Justice of the Peace and served several years. He removed to Noble County, Ind., in 1855, and remained there until death.

Joseph Gnins, a native of Virginia, settled in the township in 1830. He purchased and cleared a farm, upon which he resided until his decease.

Joseph Gill came from Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1832, and settled on Section 15. While there his wife died, and he returned to Ohio, and, in 1837, came back to this township. He resided at his farm on Section 15 until 1858, when he removed to his present residence on the Lima road. In 1839 and 1840, he was one of the contractors engaged in making it a plank road. During his younger life he took an active interest in the affairs of the township, and served as one of the first Board of Trustees, and subsequently held the positions of Supervisor, Clerk and Treasurer. His services were rendered free of charge—a custom then universal among the township officers. Mr. Gill still resides in the township, and has reached the advanced age of seventy-nine years.

Joshua and George Butler, with their mother and two sisters, came from Ohio in 1832, and Gaven Peyton and Babel Wainwright, with their families, from the same State, settled in the township in the same year.

Elias Walters came from St. Mary's, Ohio, and settled in the township in 1834. He was identified with its interests throughout his life, and remained until his decease. His son, John, now occupies the home farm.

John M. Smoad, a native of Guilford, Vt., came to Fort Wayne in 1836. He was a tanner and currier, and worked at that trade in Fort Wayne until 1840. In that year, he removed to Washington Township, and in March, 1840, married Mrs. Rachel Notestine, daughter of Thomas Hatfield, and widow of Emanuel Notestine. He cleared and improved a farm, upon which he still resides.

L. H. Price came from Whitley County, Ind., and settled in the township in 1840. He is "a veteran of two wars." In the war with Mexico, he served under Gen. Zachary Taylor, and, in the late rebellion, under Gen. James M. Schofield.

John B. Grosjean settled in the township in 1834, and cleared a farm, upon which he now resides, on Section 12.

Benjamin Sunderland came in 1836, and still resides in the township.

Christopher Pfeiffer came from Buffalo, N. Y., in 1840, and settled with his family on the farm now owned by his son, Christopher. He remained in the township until his decease, in 1860.

After 1840, new families arrived in the township in such rapid succession that it would be impossible to give a detailed list of names. Within the fifteen years preceding that date, many improvements had been made, and many acres of forest had been felled and succeeded by well-tilled fields.

In 1830, Col. John Spencer surveyed and located a road from Fort Wayne, passing through this township, and terminating at Goshen, Ind. In the same season, he surveyed what is known as the Lima road, from Fort Wayne to Lima, La Grange Co., Ind., and, in the succeeding spring, surveyed the Fort Wayne and Leesburg and the Yellow River roads. Thus the residents were provided with the means of communication with surrounding settlements and good markets; and, within a few years thereafter, the township was divided into road districts, and local communications facilitated. The first meeting for this purpose was held at the house of Isaac Klinger, Monday, June 3, 1839, when Supervisors were appointed and road districts established.

The Township Cemetery was donated by Thomas Hatfield in 1830. It consists of one acre, which was originally a part of his farm, on Section 22, and is still used for the purpose for which it was designed.

The first death in the township was that of Mary, wife of Joseph Gill, whose remains were interred in this cemetery.

The first white child born in the township was David, son of David and Anna Archer. He was born January 1, 1827. He grew to manhood in the township, married and reared a family, and is now one of its most respected citizens.

The first marriage was solemnized in 1828, the contracting parties being Franklin Sunderland and Miss Rebecca Archer.

The First Mill.—In 1830, Henry Radisill erected the first mill, on the bank of St. Joseph River, and probably no enterprise ever inaugurated in the township was hailed with more pleasure than this. The inconvenience of traveling to Ohio "to mill" was one under which the settlers had long been compelled to suffer; and the imperfect roads made these journeys impracticable at times, and they were often without flour in the house and compelled to subsist upon corn-bread. So, when Mr. Radisill announced his intention of building a mill in the vicinity of their homes, every one seemed actuated by an impulse to contribute something toward its completion; and, acting upon this impulse, all turned out and assisted him to build it. The framework was made by a practical millwright, but the dam was constructed by residents of the township, whose labor was freely and cheerfully given. It was started with one run of bulvers, but, as its trade increased, its proprietor found it necessary to add to its manufacturing capacity; and, at the present time, it has four runs. For nearly half a century it has been in active operation, and has maintained its reputation as a first-class mill. It is now the property of Henry J. Radisill, who resides in California, and is operated by John E. Hill.

The First Steam-Mill.—In 1835, Benjamin Sunderland built a saw-mill on the farm of David Archer, and sent to Dayton, Ohio, for the boiler and other necessary machinery. David Archer, accompanied by his son John, went to that point to convey the machinery to its destination. The boiler was placed on a wagon drawn by six yoke of oxen, and the balance of the machinery was drawn by horses. As they reached Shayne's Prairie they encountered bad roads, and found it impossible to proceed farther with the heavy boiler, without additional motive power, so young John Archer was sent home for two more yoke of oxen, after which addition the load proceeded on its way without further trouble.

Benjamin Sunderland operated the mill for three years, when it was sold to David Archer and Francis Compant. Several years later, the building was destroyed by fire, and the machinery was sold.

The First Brick Yard.—In 1825, John S. Archer erected a brick kiln on Section 35, using the wet process, and manufacturing what was known as "slop brick," as they were molded in water. He carried on a good trade, in a radius of many miles, his principal market being at Fort Wayne. About 1830, some parties came from the East, with an improved method of manufacturing this article, and being unable to compete successfully with them in price. Mr. Archer abandoned the enterprise, and resumed the occupation of farming.

The First Tannery.—In 1856, a tannery was established near the present site of C. L. Centlivere's brewery, by a Mr. Gray. He was possessed of ample capital, and conducted this enterprise on a large scale—establishing stores at Fort Wayne, St. Louis, Mo., and other points, for the sale of his goods—and for a number of years his returns were very satisfactory; but, through reverses of fortune, he was finally compelled to abandon the business, and the establishment passed into the hands of other parties. Within a few years thereafter, it was dis-

continued altogether, since which time this industry has had no representative in the township.

The First Blacksmith.—In 1834, Charles Schwab erected the first forge in the township, and found work enough to keep him employed at his trade about half of the week. He was engaged in repairing farm implements, manufacturing plow points, and articles of a similar character. He was an industrious man, and when not engaged at his trade, found employment at the Archer mill, near which his shop was situated.

The First Orchards.—In the spring of 1829, David Archer, Sr., set out the first orchard, at his farm on Section 3. He brought the trees from Ohio. In the same year, Benjamin Archer and Jonathan Cook set out orchards on their respective farms, from the same lot of trees brought to the township by Mr. Archer.

The First Nursery.—About the year 1828, a man giving his name as John Applesseeds came to the township and established a nursery for the sale of fruit trees. He was a bachelor, and a man of marked eccentricities of character; was rarely found in an ill humor, and made himself a favorite with children. He was adherent to the Swedenborgian form of religion, and was looked upon as a good man. His nursery was at the farm now owned by Mr. Blakey. He established other nurseries in different localities, and, during his life, amassed a very comfortable fortune. He died in 1864, at the house of Mr. Worth, with whom he boarded.

ORGANIZATION.

On the application of Anderson S. Ballard, John S. Archer and others, Washington Township was organized at the March session of the Board of County Commissioners, 1832, with the following bounds: "All Congressional Townships north of Range 12 east, as also all the territory in Allen County east of said townships, on the west side of Little St. Joseph River."

The first election was held at the house of Thomas Hatfield in April, 1832. John S. Archer was elected Justice of the Peace, and Andrew J. Moore and Adam Pettit, Constables.

The first tavern was opened by Mr. Poirson, in a commodious log house, situated on the Lima road. It was near a highway over which there was a great deal of travel, and its good-natured host made it a favorite stopping place. His daughter still resides in the township, and is the wife of J. B. Grosjean.

THE SCHOOLS.

In 1829 or 1830, the first term of school was taught in a log cabin on the farm of John S. Archer. Its teacher was Alexander Waldron—a man whose education was by no means complete. He had a happy faculty of gaining the love and confidence of the younger scholars, and in the elementary branches he was a very good teacher, but when the older scholars were called upon to recite their lessons in arithmetic, his deficiency was painfully apparent, and the young men took a mischievous delight in giving him problems which he was unable to solve. This school was sustained by private subscription, and for many years following the schools of the township were conducted under the same system. The Legislature of 1851 appropriated a fund for the maintenance of public schools, and two years thereafter the free-school system was inaugurated in this township. The first free schoolhouse was erected at Scarlett's Corners, in the summer of 1853. It was found impossible to build the houses and pay the teachers with the proportion of public money allotted to the township, and after this fact became known the citizens subscribed a sum sufficient to pay the teachers, while the public money was used for the construction of the buildings.

In the same season the second schoolhouse was erected, in District No. 6, and was called the "Pettit Schoolhouse," and in the succeeding summer three more were erected, in District Nos. 1, 2 and 3, respectively. Thus, from year to year the building of schoolhouses continued, until each district in the township was supplied. All the buildings (eight in number) were frame structures, but of this number, four have been replaced by substantial brick buildings, and it is the intention of the Trustees to erect a brick schoolhouse in each district. The township now has an ample school-fund, and the teachers are well qualified for the positions they occupy.

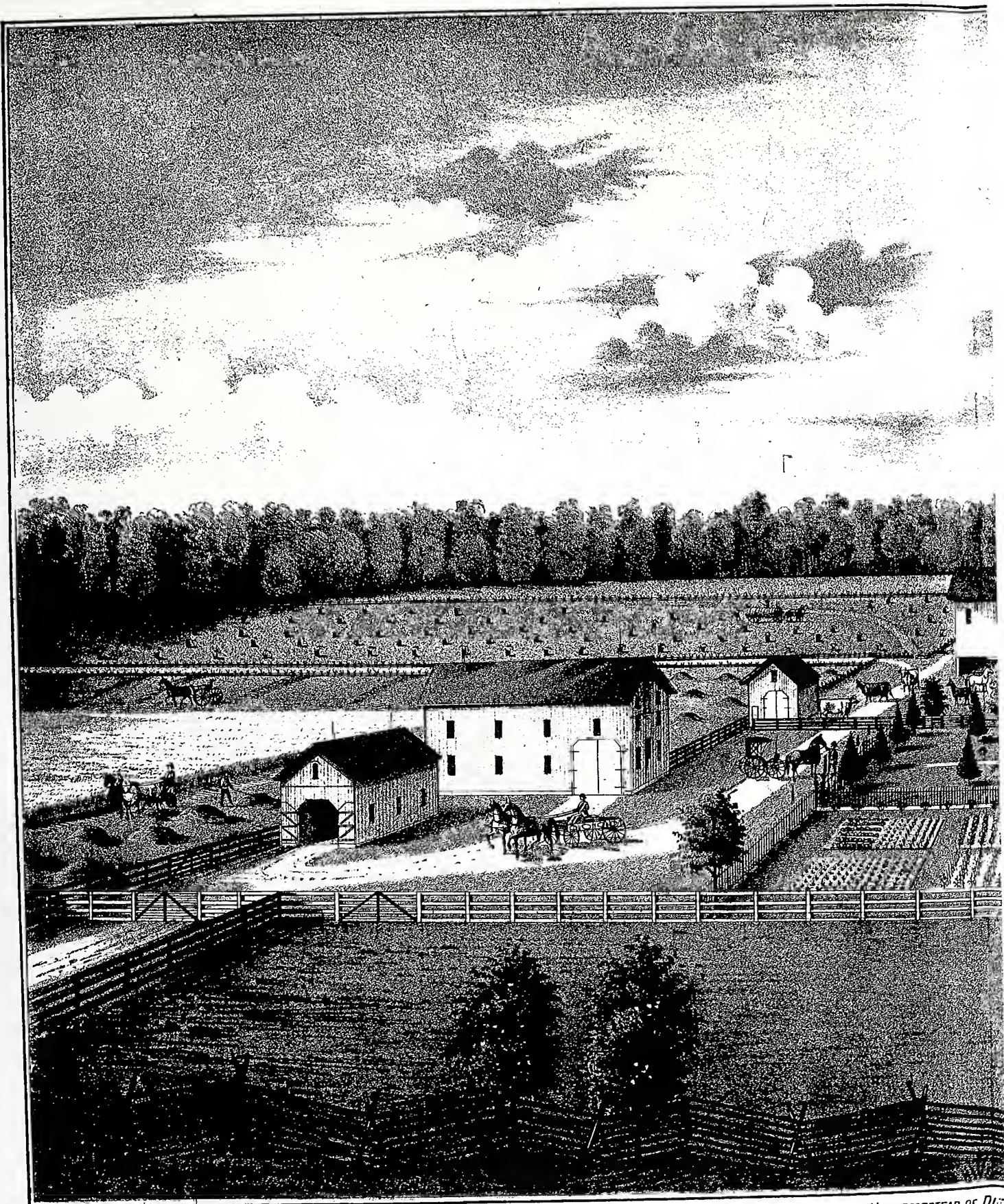
The Township Library was purchased in 1854, and placed in charge of the Township Trustees. It contains 360 volumes, and although they have been in circulation among the citizens for twenty-five years, they have been handled with great care, and are still well preserved. Among the collection are many standard biographical works, tales of travel and adventure, statistics, reports, etc. The historical department embraces Hume's England, Hildreth's Japan, History of the United States, Hallam's Middle Ages, Flagg's Venice, and minor histories. There are also several valuable works on the science of government and ancient history. The Township Trustee has always been the custodian of the library, and is required to keep account of each volume. Citizens of the township have the privilege of borrowing the books, and their use of them has had a good effect upon the general intelligence of the community.

THE FIRST RELIGIOUS MEETING.

In 1829, Rev. Chute, of the Presbyterian Church at Fort Wayne, held the first religious meeting in the township at the house of Thomas Hatfield, and, later in the same year, at the house of David Archer. Services were subsequently conducted by ministers of various denominations who passed through the township en route for other points. No organization was effected until eleven years later, but scarcely a week passed in which religious services were not conducted at some point in the township.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1840, the first church organization in the township was effected by members of this denomination. A class was



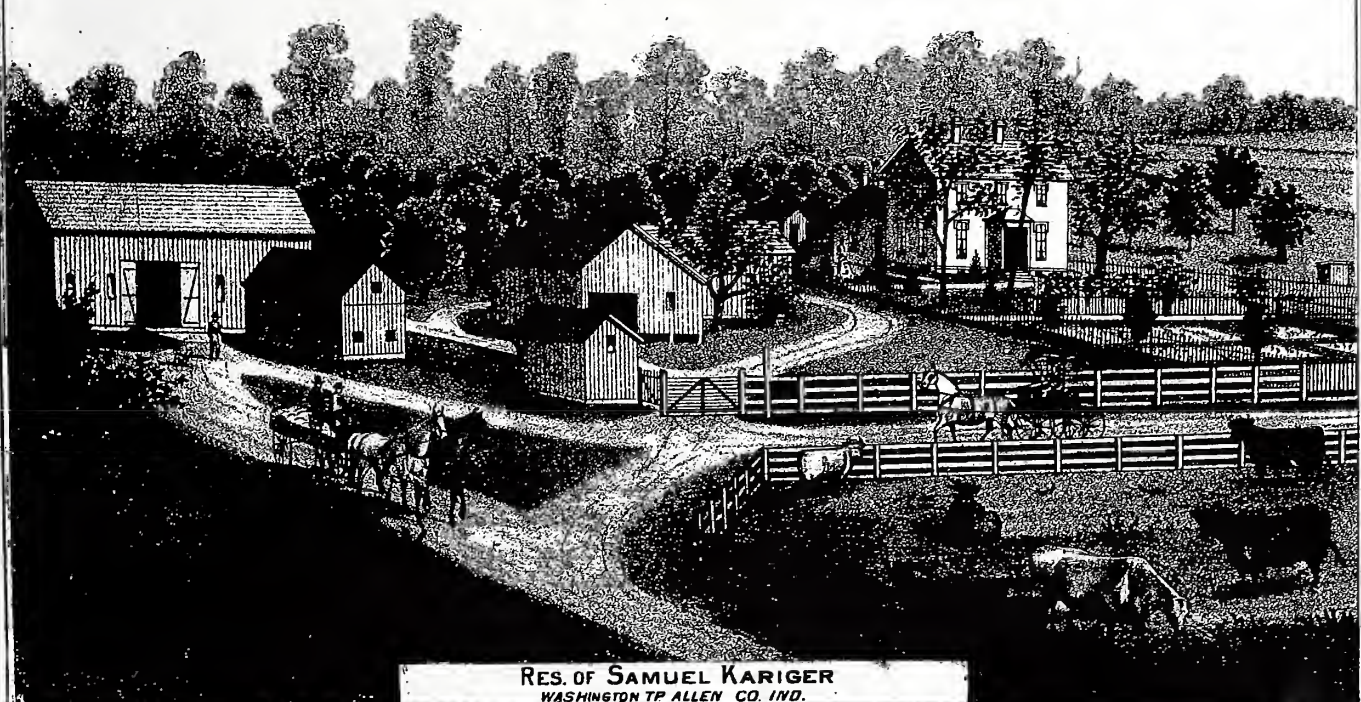
THE OLD HOMESTEAD OF DICK
PRESENT RES. F. W. GEESEKING, WASH.



VEDRICK GEESEKING.
WASHINGTON TP., ALLEN COUNTY, IND.



SAMUEL KARIGER.



RES. OF SAMUEL KARIGER
WASHINGTON TP ALLEN CO. IND.



RES. OF BENJAMIN HATFIELD.
WASHINGTON TP. ALLEN CO. IND.

formed, consisting of George Ashley, Daniel Oplager, Uriah J. Rook and James W. Flemming, with their families. Several years later, they erected a small log church in the northwest part of the township, which was known as "Bethel Church." The ground for the chapel and cemetery was donated by George Ashley. Rev. J. W. Winans was the first minister. The building is still standing and is occupied by the sexton of the cemetery. After the completion of the church, its membership increased, and within a few years the growing congregation demanded a larger house. After the founding of the village of Wallen, a vote was taken to decide whether the new church should be built at the village, or on the site of the old. A majority of the members were in favor of having it built at Wallen, and in conformity to their wishes it was erected at that point in the latter part of the year 1872. The first services were held in 1873, and the church was under the pastoral care of Rev. William Lash. The first Trustees were John Ervin, George Opleger, James P. Ross, George Sunderland and David L. Archer.

In 1874, Mr. Lash was succeeded in the ministry by Rev. John P. Nash, who had charge of the church until 1876. Since that time it has been served by the following ministers: 1876—Rev. O. Robinson and Rev. J. W. Lampert (six months each); William H. Birch, Presiding Elder; 1877—Rev. J. W. Lowry; 1878—Rev. Newton Burwell; Thomas Stahlor, Presiding Elder; 1879—Rev. D. P. Hartman; A. Marins, Presiding Elder.

The present edifice is a handsome frame building, neatly painted. The present number of members is sixty-five.

In 1844, the Sunday school was organized with thirty scholars, and has been continued ever since. James W. Flemming was the first Superintendent, and was succeeded in that office by Daniel Opleger, Eli Cutshall, John Ervin and Joseph Griswold, respectively. Luther Pratt is the present Superintendent. The present number of scholars is thirty-five.

The First Baptist Church was organized in 1846, by Elder Alfred Bingham, who continued in charge of the congregation one year. He was succeeded by Elder Adams, who was the Pastor during the next year. After the close of his ministry, Thomas Hatfield officiated as Pastor until 1860 or 1861. Impaired health compelled him to resign the charge at that date, and the congregation was left without a Pastor. Prayer-meetings were maintained for two or three years after the resignation of the Pastor, but the interest of the members began to wane, and in a short time the congregation was reduced to such small proportions that the prayer-meetings were discontinued, and the organization disbanded.

St. Vincent de Paul Catholic Church.—In 1839, the first Catholic society in this township was organized at the house of Isadore Pichon, with fifteen families, and conducted services at his house until 1841. In that year, they erected a small frame house of worship on Section 1, where services were held every two weeks by Rev. Julian Benoit. The first resident priest was Father De Champ, who was installed in 1857, and remained until his decease, which occurred about three years later. He was succeeded by Father Berti, who remained three years and then resigned to take another charge. Father Adam was the next Pastor, and during his connection with the congregation the present church was erected. It is now under the pastoral care of Rev. B. Roche, with a membership of seventy families.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In 1834, the feeder connecting the waters of the St. Joseph River with the Wabash & Erie Canal, was constructed through the township. Freights were established at a reasonable rate, and large shipments of farm produce were made annually by citizens of the township.

In 1868, better means for transportation were offered by the completion of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad; and, in the following year, the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad was completed through the township. Through these arteries the products of the township have found their way to the world of traffic, and they have aided materially in establishing its prosperity.

THE VILLAGE OF WALLEN.

Following the completion of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, Joseph K. Edgerton divided some adjacent lands into town lots, and the village was founded in 1870. He gave its present name in honor of Mr. Wallen, Superintendent of the road. Additions were subsequently made on the south and east of the original plat, by James P. Ross.

In 1871, the post office was established, and James P. Ross appointed Postmaster by Gen. Grant.

The business men of the village are as follows: Postmaster and dealer in groceries, Amiel Rondeau; physicians, Dr. Harvey Sutton, Dr. D. B. Carey, and Dr. C. W. Gordon; drugs, medicines, etc., Dr. D. B. Carey; lumber dealer, James P. Ross; carpenter and joiner, John A. Barrand; insurance and railroad agent, E. H. Closmear; vocal and instrumental music teacher, Prof. H. W. Kimball; blacksmith, August Cour.

THOMAS HATFIELD.

The painted portrait of Thomas Hatfield would present a picture, in whose outlines the qualities of firmness and bravery would stand forth in bold relief—qualities which were among the most essential possessions of those who were first instrumental in opening the way for the settlement of this country. It would show, farther, the evidence of a mind far above mediocrity, cultivated by a rigorous course of individual application in the circumscribed field of intellectual pursuits to which he was confined; a large amount of physical as well as mental force, and, withal, a bright and cheerful disposition, and an inclination to make the best of his

uncomfortable surroundings, in the hope of better fortune, to be brought about by industry in the vocation in which he had chosen to act.

He was born in the State of Delaware, and, when twelve years of age, emigrated with his parents to Ohio (then recently admitted as a State), settling in Montgomery County, where he grew to manhood, amid wild scenes of frontier life. His youthful experiences fully qualified him for the part he took in later years in the settlement of the township where he passed the last years of his life, and where he remains now at rest. He was yet a young man when the aggressions of Great Britain made a defensive war necessary on the part of the United States in 1812. In that war, he enlisted as a musician, and followed the fortunes of the American Army until its close. He was with the garrison at Fort Greenville, and while there manufactured a pewter pipe, which he carried throughout his period of service, and which often awakes the echoes with the patriotic airs of the day. This he bequeathed to his son, Benjamin, in whose homestead it is now treasured as a sacred relic.

After the close of his soldier life, he returned to Montgomery County, Ohio, and resumed the occupation of farming. He married Miss Elizabeth Archer, and rented a farm in the neighborhood of his father's home. He saw at once that his fortune would accumulate slowly under such circumstances, and denied himself all save the necessities of life, in order to save money wherewith to purchase a farm. Land in Ohio was increasing in value year by year, and his attention was naturally drawn toward the cheaper lands of Indiana.

Early in 1825, he visited this State—shaping his course toward Allen County—and during that visit selected and entered a tract of land in Washington Township. Returning to Ohio, he made all necessary preparations for the journey, and in November, 1825, started, with his family and household goods, for the new home, and his second struggle on the outposts of civilization. He settled first on Little St. Joseph River, reaching his destination December 6, 1825. After clearing a farm at that point, he made it his home, and there resided until 1833, when he sold it and entered the farm upon which he passed the residue of his life, and upon which his son Benjamin now resides.

He was an acknowledged leader in the community of which he was the first member, and from the organization of the township, in 1832, until his death, in 1863, he was constantly associated with the official business of the township; as Justice of the Peace for twenty-five years; as Township Clerk, and Inspector of Elections at various times. He was a member of the Baptist Church and a devout Christian; and all who knew him unite in honoring his memory. He had two daughters and one son, all of whom are now living. His son,

BENJAMIN HATFIELD.

was born October 28, 1820, in Montgomery County, Ohio, and came with his parents to Allen County, Ind., in the sixth year of his age. Until nine years of age, he had never been permitted to attend a school of any kind, and at that age received his first insight into the mysteries of the primer, in a log schoolhouse, presided over by Alexander Waldron—a man whose deficient acquirements were lost in the love entertained for him by his scholars. Through the medium of the "subscription schools" then in vogue, young Hatfield acquired a fair knowledge of the elementary branches, and, for his subsequent education, is indebted to his own efforts. He was fond of reading, and never lost an opportunity of improving his mind by the perusal of such books as it was possible to obtain.

His school life covered a short period in the summer, while he was still too young to be of service in the economy of the home farm. As he grew older, he became a necessity to his father, and proved himself a valuable assistant—thus drifting naturally into a knowledge of farming, and adopting that occupation, almost unconsciously, as his occupation in life.

August 14, 1845, he was united in marriage to Miss Malinda Valentine, a native of Franklin County, Ohio, and daughter of John and Susanna Valentine, who were among the pioneers of that county. She has been to him a helpmeet indeed, and a loving wife. A kind Providence has forborne to sever a union so happily formed, and their silvery locks are crowned with a halo of mutual devotion. Eight children came to bless his home and gather at evening in a happy group about the fireside. Their names are Rachel, William, James, John, Martha, Elmira, Mariette and Henry, all of whom are now living. All have reached maturity, and some have become heads of families. As the infirmities of age begin to tell upon the father, his sons—young men—have assumed the management of the farm, thereby relieving him of all manual labor.

Mr. Hatfield is one of the oldest living settlers in the township, and has been an interested observer of its growth and improvement. He resides at the old homestead, and has a farm of 232 acres, well improved.

He has never been a politician, and invariably declined all proffered positions of public service.

Although not identified with any religious body, he has been a cheerful contributor to the building and maintenance of churches; and his moral example in life is one thoroughly worthy of emulation.

JOHN ARCHER.

The name of Archer is one which appears in the earliest annals of Washington Township. David Archer, father of the subject of this memoir, was a native of Montgomery County, Ohio. In that county he acquired his education, grew to manhood, and married Anna Crispenbury, a native of Kentucky. He was a farmer, and a man of great industry; but his labors returned him an insufficient remuneration, and he turned his attention toward the State of Indiana in the hope of improving his fortune by buying land and starting anew. Land in Allen County was then worth from \$1 to \$3 per acre; and he took advantage

of its cheapness to enter a large tract. In December, 1825, he made all the preparations for his journey hither, and started for his newly purchased home. Two wagons contained his earthly possessions, including his family. After a journey of three weeks, he reached Fort Wayne, where he left his family, going alone to the forest for the purpose of constructing a cabin, into which he moved immediately after its completion. He cleared and improved a large farm, and, in addition, was extensively engaged in the manufacture of brick. From the proceeds of his labor he discharged the indebtedness against him in Ohio, and as years rolled on, accumulated a very comfortable fortune.

He was a man of strong mental and physical abilities; and, though his education was deficient, he was a power in the community, and every one felt confidence in his keen judgment. He was constantly suggesting new measures for the advancement of the community's interests. Chiefly through his instrumentality, Washington Township was organized.

He was a member of the M. E. Church and the Masonic Fraternity; and his daily life was of a high moral standard. He was elected County Commissioner in 1834, serving four years in that capacity. He died in August, 1861. Of his family of eight children, five are now living. His son, John, was born September 22, 1822, in Montgomery County, Ohio, and when three years of age, came with his parents to his present home. He was reared amid the scenes peculiar to pioneer life, and possessed but few opportunities for acquiring an education. His entire school-life was comprised within a period of three months, and that at a time when he was too young to be of service at home. Like the majority of pioneer lads, the principal part of his education was in the daily routine of labor, yet he managed to find time for the perusal of such books as he could obtain, and thus acquired a good general knowledge. When nearly twenty-one years of age, he left home and accepted employment in a brickyard. Subsequently he "hired out" to a farmer, taking charge of the farm while its proprietor worked at the carpenter trade. It was stipulated that he should have the privilege of attending school in the winter, during his engagement; but this part of the contract was never fulfilled, as his employer refused to continue his wages if he lost the time by going to school.

On the 4th day of October, 1849, he was united in marriage with Miss Jane Poinsett, daughter of Peter and Mary Poinsett. Prior to his marriage, his father gave him a tract of land, upon which he built a cabin and set out an orchard. To this, in later years, he added by purchase, and now has 200 acres, the larger portion of which is in a fine state of cultivation.

Mr. Aroher, although not identified with any religious denomination, is yet a firm believer in the articles of Christian faith, as set forth by the Bible, and is a man of irrefragable morality. He has devoted a life-time to the pursuit of the occupation chosen in youth, and with successful results. He has kept pace with the march of improvement and is regarded as one of the substantial farmers of his township, and no one possesses the respect and confidence of his neighbors in a more marked degree.

Eight children crowned the happiness of his married life, viz., Ann Eliza, Mary J., William L., James W., Oliver A., John P., Winfield S. and Andrew J., of whom all are now living, save William L. and James W.

JOHN S. POINSETT

was born November 23, 1818, in Montgomery County, Ohio. His father, Peter Poinsett, was a native of New Jersey, and married Mary Rockhill. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom now survive.

The subject of this sketch attended a common school in the neighborhood of his home, where he acquired a fair knowledge of the elements then considered sufficient for an education. The principal part of his education, however, was of a practical nature, being a course of instruction in the details of farming.

In 1828, he came with his father to Allen County, Ind., and accepted employment with his uncle, William Rockhill. Shortly after this date, his father accepted a contract for constructing a portion of the Lebanon Canal; and in the fall following his arrival in this county, young Poinsett returned to Ohio to assist him. After the completion of this work, he was engaged with his father on a section of the Miami Canal.

His father then decided to settle in Allen County, where he had purchased land during his first visit. His labors in Ohio were not productive of the anticipated profits, and he sought the forests of this county, in the hope of improving his finances—a hope which did not utterly fail of realization. He purchased a quarter-section of heavily timbered land, one-half of which was paid for by the subject of this sketch. This tract of eighty acres was to be his own, provided he would maintain his parents during life and pay the debts against the farm. This trust be faithfully fulfilled, and from that time, till several years later, was engaged in clearing land on both tracts. After coming into possession of his eighty-acre farm, he traded it for the farm upon which he now resides, in Washington Township, containing 170 acres.

Several years later, he purchased the former tract of eighty acres from the party to whom he had traded it, and after selling a portion of his farm, now has 220 acres, well improved and cultivated.

On November 20, 1845, he was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Rockhill, daughter of Edward Rockhill, of Montgomery County, Ohio.

During his youth, Mr. Poinsett evinced a marked delight in the sport then so prevalent throughout this region, viz., hunting; but as he grew older, and home duties demanded his attention, he abandoned this sport, and has ever since confined his attention to the cultivation of his farm, with an assiduity that has returned him a rich reward. He is not only a successful farmer, but a successful stock-dealer also.

He has never sought distinction through political channels, and never served this county in an official capacity. Firm in his support of the Republican party,

he is satisfied with the privilege of exercising his elective right, and desires no political favors.

He has been an interested observer of the growth and improvement of his township, and has always contributed his share toward the furtherance of enterprises designed to benefit the public.

He is a man of upright character, and is highly esteemed throughout the community. To bless his wedded life there were eight children, namely, Maria, Peter, William, John, Hattie J., Joseph, Mary E. and Edward, of whom Maria and Peter are deceased.

SAMUEL KARIGER

was born in Knox County, Ohio, March 22, 1821. His father, Frederick Kariger, was an industrious, substantial farmer, instilling into his children from early childhood, habits of industry and effectual application.

In his youth, Samuel also had opportunities for acquiring an education, such as were afforded by the public schools, and he improved well those opportunities.

In 1836, the father, selling his farm in Ohio, came with his family to Allen County, arriving here on the 9th of April. He made little delay in purchasing the tract of land in Washington Township, upon which he resided until his death, which occurred January 21, 1846. It consisted of 160 acres, and was about four and one-half miles northwest from Fort Wayne. The subject of our sketch subsequently purchased the same, and has since made it his home. On the 3d day of March, 1847, young Samuel gave his hand in matrimony to Miss Mary Ann Benze. She became the mother of one son and four daughters. But earth could not always keep her; she surrendered life, to pass across to those brighter shores, on the 24th of June, 1873, and her loss to a bereaved husband and family has been irreparable.

Mr. Kariger has now been a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church of Fort Wayne upward of sixteen years. In politics, he is a Democrat, but has never been an aspirant to public positions at the hands of the people. He is an excellent farmer; having well-kept fields, neat fixtures and tasty surroundings, and, as a neighbor and fellow-citizen, is esteemed by all who know him.

DIEDRICH WILLIAM GEESEKING.

This representative farmer of Allen County is a native of Prussia. He was born August 3, 1817, near Minden, on the Weser. His father was a well-to-do farmer of that locality. Diedrich remained with his father, assisting in the labor and management of the farm, until twenty-one years of age. About that time, his father died, and Diedrich enlisted as a soldier in the Prussian Army. Having served two years in the Fifteenth Infantry Regiment, under Gen. Frangel, he received an honorable discharge.

A brief time subsequent to this, May 5, 1841, he took passage on the sailing vessel *Alvena*, for New York. Upon reaching that city, July 10, he at once pushed on westward, to Fort Wayne. This point was attained after a long, tedious journey, and he was content to go no farther. Allen County was as yet a wilderness, almost unbroken. The forests swarmed with wild beasts, and with fine game of various kinds. The Indians, too, still outnumbered the whites. As evidence of game being plentiful, Mr. Geeseking recounts having seen in the woods, at one time, a flock of 150 wild turkeys. Devouring wolves were so prevalent that to rear sheep was exceedingly difficult.

Mr. Geeseking, in one night, had sixteen destroyed, having, at the same time, as he thought, provided well for the security of his flock.

In those early days of his arrival, Fort Wayne to him seemed little more than an Indian village—surely a great contrast to the busy, beautiful, populous city it is to-day. At that time, too, the old Fort, in part, was still standing.

But Mr. Geeseking, trained to industrious habits, lost no time. He soon secured a situation with a farmer in El River Township; Mr. Charles Zogens, a native Polisher, was his employer. He received compensation for his services, \$5 per month and board. Continuing his engagement with Mr. Zogens about one year and a half, he subsequently—April 5, 1843—gave his hand in marriage to Miss Mary Jokey. This union was a happy one. In the many vicissitudes of life, as a companion she proved herself eminently deserving—patient, kind, frugal and industrious. Sharing his toils and hardships, she lived to see them crowned with plenty. She departed this life November 10, 1876, loved and lamented by all who knew her. A fond husband and three sons—William D., Frederick W. and John F., are left to mourn her irreparable loss.

In the accumulation of property, Mr. Geeseking has been successful. Soon after his marriage, he purchased eighty acres of land, paying \$4 per acre for the same. It was situated on Section 12, Lake Township, of this county. The purchase made, the next order instituted was to improve. Logs were cut and prepared with which to build a cabin for habitation. Neighbors, for miles around, were invited to help rear the structure, and were then barely able to accomplish the purpose. It was thought six gallons of whisky aided very much on that occasion (it seems whisky in those days was used for mechanical purposes). Here, early and late, he toiled to prepare a home! Morning's twilight found him, with ax and maul, ready for the woods. From then till eve, heavy blows were dealt in felling the giant timber, and in riving rails for fencing, while brush-piles and log-heaps were burned after nightfall!

In work, where she could assist, his wife ever stood ready to afford a helping hand. Carrying rails to lay into fence, was the most laborious aid thus rendered.

After a brief interval, a second purchase of 102 acres adjoining the first was made.

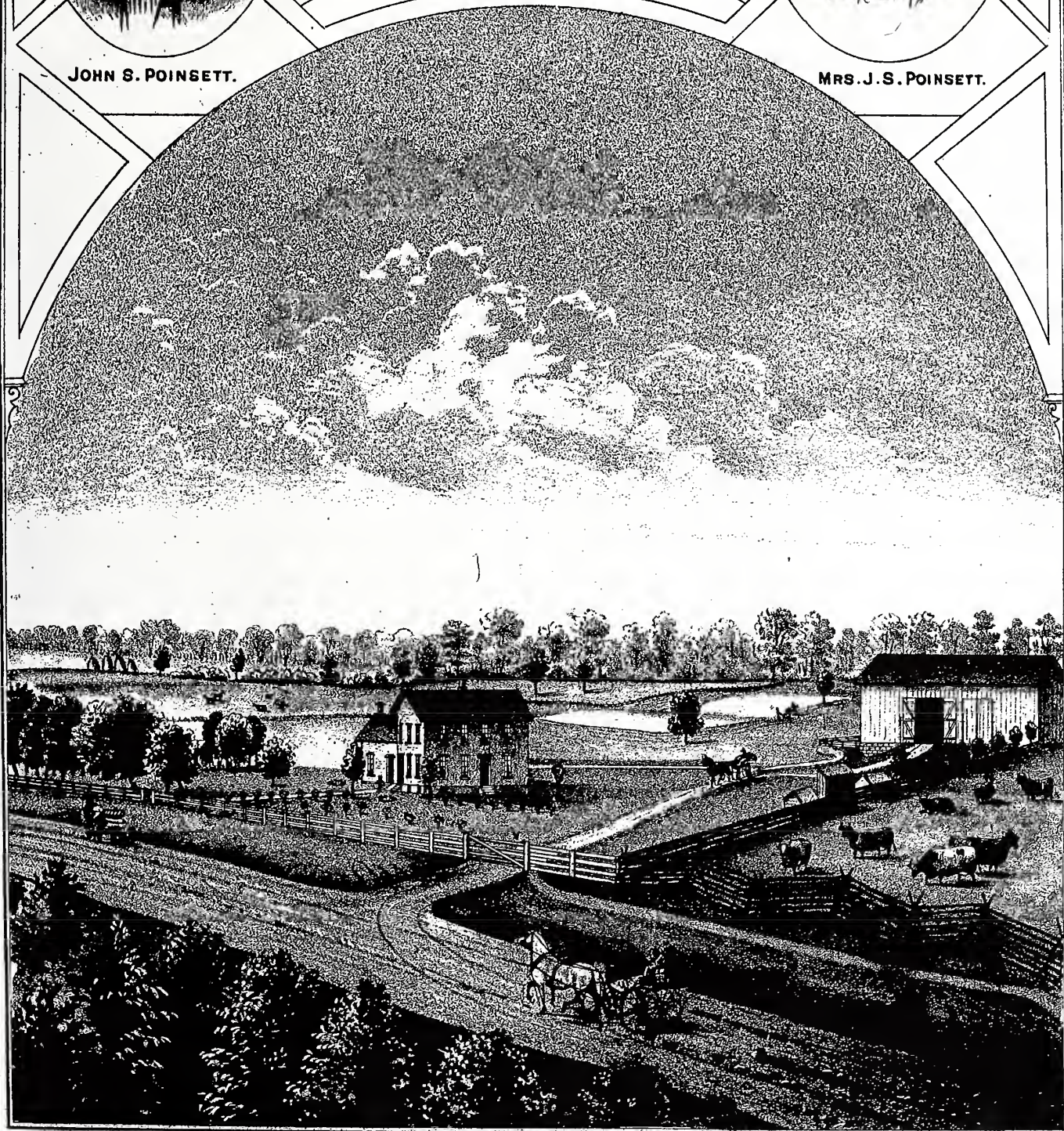
Industry was recognized and rewarded; prosperity smiled upon them; purchase followed purchase in rapid succession, until his estate—at one time in Lake and El River Townships—aggregated 940 acres.



JOHN S. POINSETT.



MRS. J. S. POINSETT.



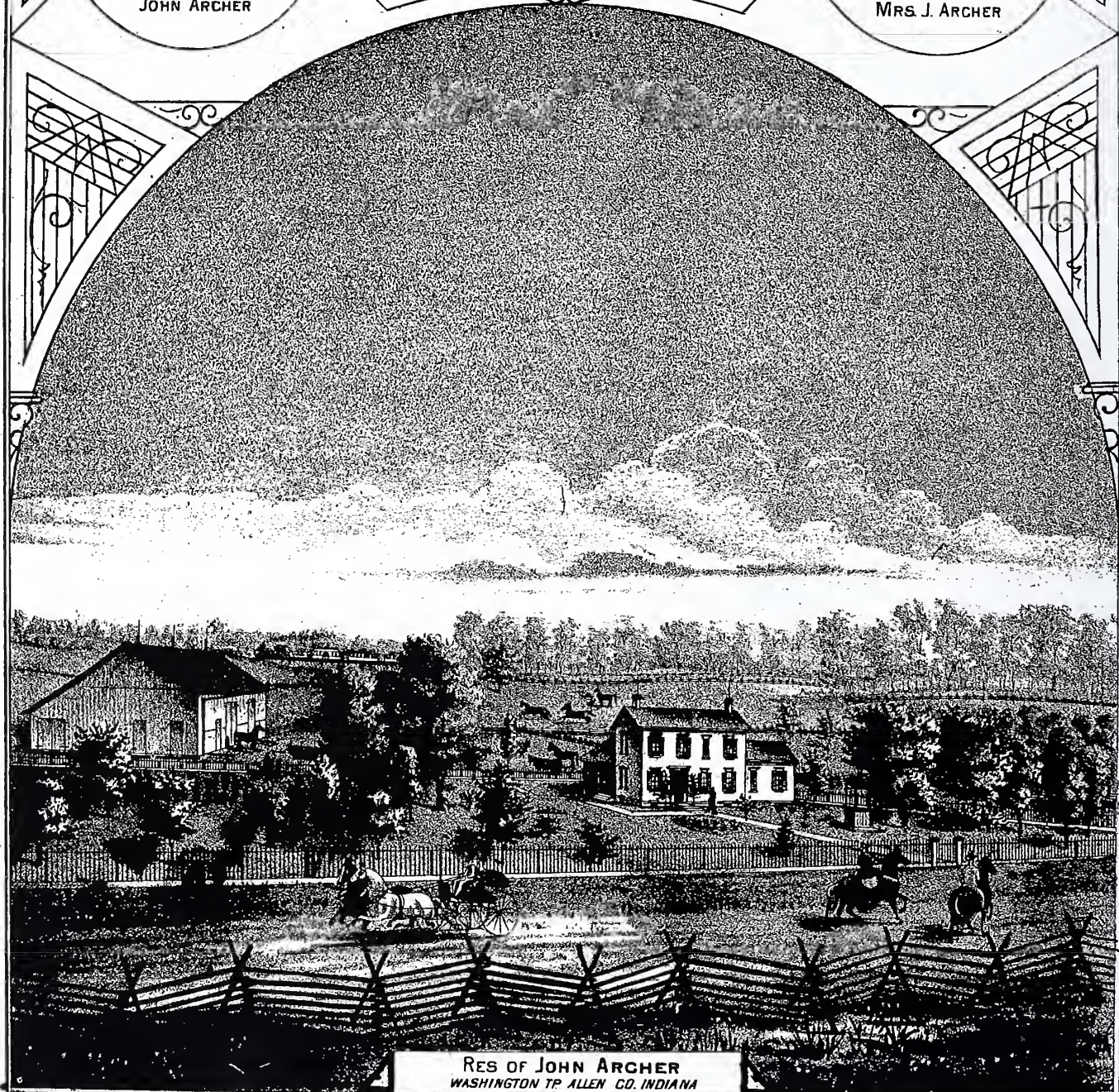
RES. OF JOHN S. POINSETT WASHINGTON TR. ALLEN CO. IND.



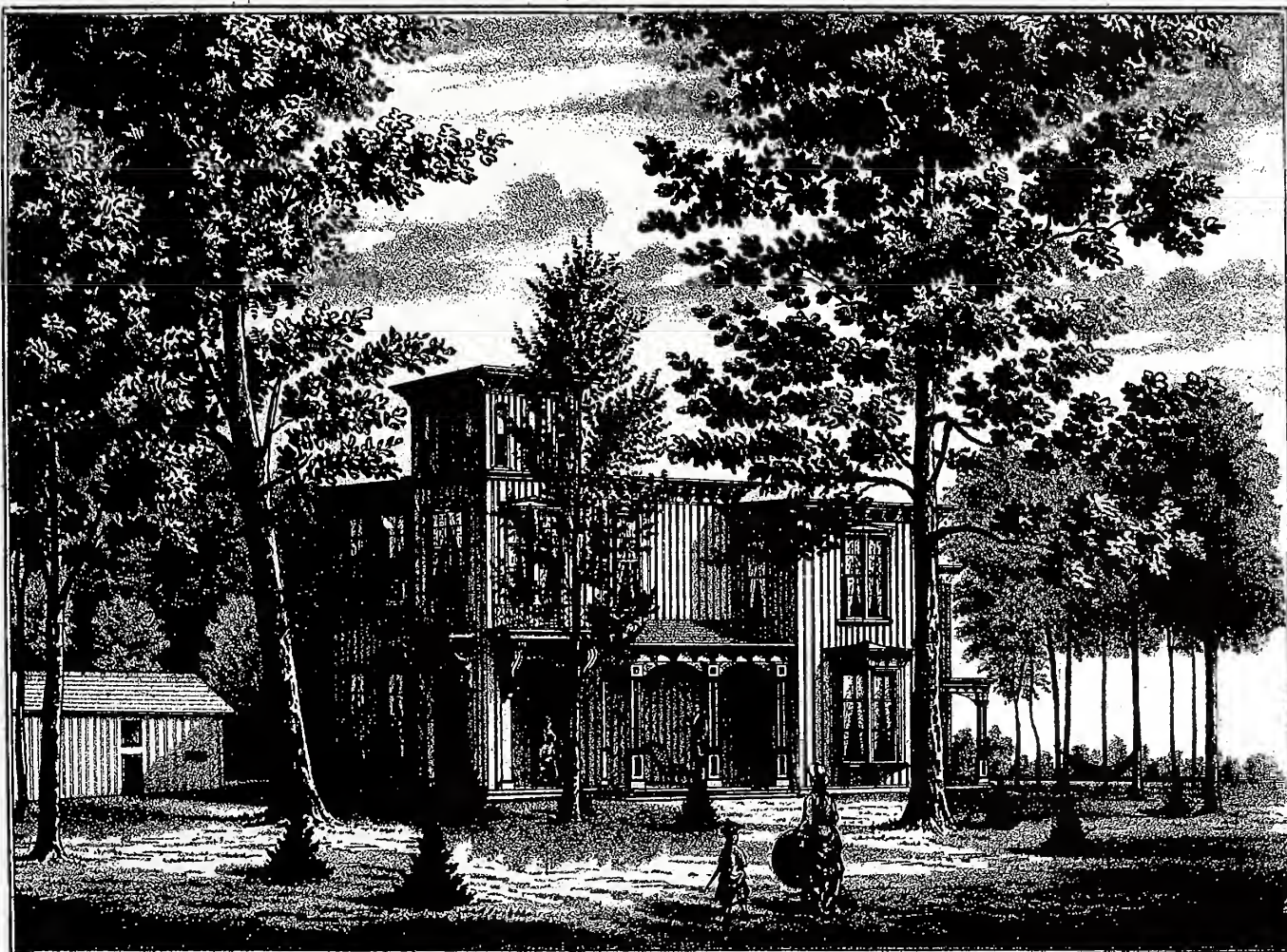
JOHN ARCHER



MRS. J. ARCHER



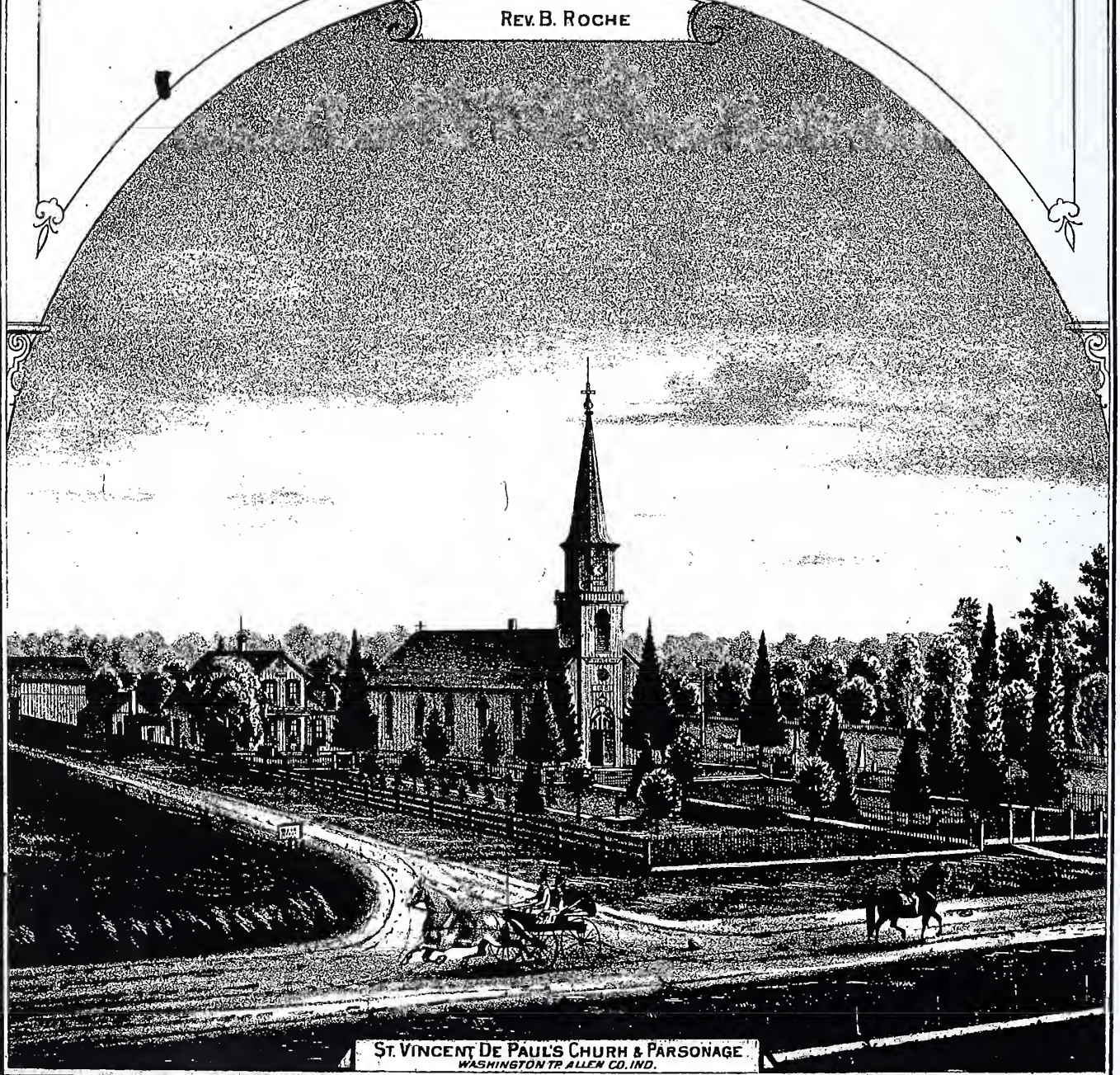
RES OF JOHN ARCHER
WASHINGTON TP ALLEN CO. INDIANA



FORMER RES. OF W. H. WITHERS. WASHINGTON, TR. ALLEN CO. IND.



REV. B. ROCHE



ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S CHURCH & PARSONAGE.
WASHINGTON TR. ALLEN CO. IND.

His career, however, was not wholly void of misfortune. From time to time, during a period of fifteen years prior to 1866, he lost a total of about 100 head of cattle—some by the disease called "black leg," and the remainder by the disease called "bloody murrain." This may be said to include the bulk of his misfortunes, up to the date specified.

During 1866, he purchased the farm in Washington Township, on which he still resides. It consists of 252 acres of splendid land, under an excellent state of cultivation, and adorned with improvements, highly meritorious and beautiful. The illustration of it in this volume presents an emblem of its real worth.

Frederick W., the second son, still lives at home, having a joint interest with his father in the productions of the farm. They cultivate large crops of wheat and corn. Their meadows yield abundantly. They are supplied with improved agricultural implements. Their horses are large and strong, and their herd of stock is fine. In fact, growing and feeding cattle for the market they make a specialty.

Mr. Geeseking has never been an aspirant for political honors—content to let others enforce his political principles.

From his boyhood, he has been an earnest, consistent member of the Lutheran Church, and now affiliates with the English Lutheran Church, at Fort Wayne.

In the spring of 1873, he journeyed back to his native land. Paying a visit to his old home, near Minden, he passed on to behold the wonders of the "World's Fair," then in session at Vienna. The opportunity, too, so favorable, besides visiting Vienna, and very many other cities of lesser consequence, on his way through the Kingdoms of Germany and Austria, he also extended his tour of observation to Berlin, and across Prussia, returning homeward by way of London and Liverpool.

Again, in 1876, he visited our own Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia. Mr. Geeseking, now a man of sixty-two years, is strong and vigorous, hopeful, yet, to enjoy for many years the rich fruits of a life well employed.

REV. FATHER BONNET ROCHE, C. S. C.,

was born January 6, 1832, at Persignat, Arrondissement of Riom, Puy-de-dome, France. In childhood, he manifested a desire for holy orders, and at a later date, with this end in view, he entered the college at Riom, where he pursued his studies six years. At the end of that time, he entered the Theological Seminary, where he remained four years; then entered the Congregation of the Holy Cross, at Les Maus, where he continued his studies for the priesthood. On the 18th day of June, 1859, he was ordained priest, and in 1860, left his native land to take charge of a missionary station in Eastern Bengal, India. He remained at his mission seventeen years, and in that period was instrumental in the conversion of a large number of souls from idolatry to the Christian religion. He returned to France in April, 1877, and remained five months; then, by the order of his Superior, Father Edouard Sorin, C. S. C., he embarked for the United States, with his final destination at the college of Notre Dame, near South Bend, Ind. Five months later, he took charge of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in Washington Township, Allen Co., Ind., and is now the Pastor of that congregation. His Church has a membership of eighty-seven families, or nearly five hundred souls, to whom their Pastor has endeared himself by his many acts of kindness.



BUSINESS DIRECTORIES

OF

CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS OF ALLEN CO., IND.,

GIVING NAMES, LOCATION AND EXPLICIT DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS OF OUR PATRONS.

CITY OF FORT WAYNE.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Settled in County.	NATIVITY.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Settled in County.	NATIVITY.
Argo, M. E.	Auditor, Allen County.	Brackenridge	1850	Ohio.	Didier, J. C.	Dir. in Staple and Fancy Groceries.	20 W. Berry	1863	Ohio.
Angell, B. D.	Omnibus Line; Dealer in Lumber.	14, 16, 18 E. Wayne.	1851	New York.	Dills, Thos. J.	Physician and Surgeon.	66 Calhoun, cor. Main	1871	Indiana.
Arnold, A.	Dealer in and Manfr. of Furniture.	36 Clinton.	1865	Penn.	Drier & Bro.	Dealer in Drugs, Paints, Oils, etc.	Cor. Calhoun and Columbus.	1867	"
Anderson, Samuel.	Physician and Surgeon.	117 E. Main.	1876	Maryland.	Dawson, C. M.	Attorney at Law.	Main, cor. Harrison.	1848	"
Aldrich & Berett.	Attorneys at Law.	521 Calhoun.			Deturk, L.	The Leader Billiard and Pool Room;		1853	"
Alderman, Frank.	Dealer in Agricultural Implements.	10 W. Columbia.	1862	Indisnn.		Dealer in Wines and Liquors.			
Anderson, T. P.	Dealer in Pianos and Organs.	198 Calhoun.	1836	Mass.	Doswell, Geo. W.	Florist.	W. Main.	1860	Wis.
Bruebach, Geo. T.	Physician and Surgeon.	Cor. Calhoun & Berry	1868	Germany.	Ely, Geo. W.		123 W. Wayne.	1863	N. Y.
Borden, James W.	Judge of Crim. Circuit Court.	276 Wayne.	1836	N. C.	Edsall, C. W.	Attorney at Law.	12 E. Berry	1844	Indiana.
Bash & Co.	Produce and Commission Merchants, buyers of Seed, Wool, Furs, Hides, Pelts, etc.	49-53 E. Columbia.	1851	Ohio.	Eckert, J. C.	Manfr. and Dealer in Tobacco and Cigars; only Manfr. of the Celebrated (39) Cigar.	85 Calhoun	1863	Penn.
Bourie, Lewis T.	Wholesale Liquors.	Cor. Clinton & Main.	1828	Indiana.	Emery, Charles.	Restaurant.	91-93 Calhoun.	1857	Maine.
Beeks, James C.	Attorney at Law.	112 E. Main.	1868	"	Enterman, Christ.	"Christ Headquarters" Wines, Liquors and Cigars.	13 E. Main	1878	Germany.
Barton, C. M.	City Treasurer.	105 La Fayette.	1894	Penn.	Edgerton, Jos. K.	Lawyer, and Prop. of Fort Wayne Steel Plow Works.	87 W. Wayne.	1844	Vermont.
Bond, S. B.	President of Ft. Wayne Nat. Bank.	Fairfield av.	1847	N. Y.	Eggimunn, Conrad C.	Clerk, Transfer House.	Pontiac.	1847	Indiana.
Bostick, John.	Fashionable Merchant Tailor, Gent's Furnishing Goods; Successor to E. Bostick & Son; established in 1854.	12 Columbia.	1849	Indiana.	Freiburger, E. & Bro.	Dir. in Leather and Findings.	24 E. Main	1848	Germany.
Brackenridge, C. S.	City Civil Engineer.	56 Clinton.	1842	"	Fox, James.	Wholesale Dealer in Anthracite, Hocking Valley, and Bituminous Coal; also Wood and Cedar			
Benolt, J., Rev.	Vicar General Ft. Wayne Diocese.	Episcopal Residence, Clinton.	1840	France.		Freeze Posts.	X. W. cor. Clinton & Railroad	1864	Ireland.
Bell, R. C.	Attorney at Law.	40 Douglas av.	1873	Indiana.	Fisher & Tons.	Real Estate, Loan and Insurance.	32 E. Berry	1849	Indiana.
Bursley, G. E.	Manager of Organ Factory.	Fairfield av.	1861	Mass.	French, Chas. G.	Contractor and Builder.	90 E. Wayne.	1837	Conn.
Barnum, O. P.	Veterinary Surgeon; Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.	91-93 E. Columbia.	1870	Vermont.	Fledderman, J. G.	Merchant Tailor.	27 E. Main	1861	Maine.
Blase, L.	Wholesale and Retail Dir. in Bread, Cakes and Crackers.	29 W. Columbia.	1858	Germany.	Foster, A.	Merchant Tailor.	21 Calhoun	1865	Germany.
Baker, John.	Manfr. all kinds of Carriages, Wagons, Trucks, Express and Spring Wagons; Repairing and Painting promptly attended to.	16-18 N. La Fayette.	1838	"	Fogerty, Edward.	Horse-shoeing.	Cor. Harrison and Pearl.	1866	N. Y.
Baker, Kilian.	Proprietor Saw-mill; Dealer in all kinds of Lumber, cor. Water and La Fayette st.	92 E. Main.	1838	"	Fraue, H. F.	Attorney at Law.	120 Creighton av.	1858	Illinois.
Barner, C.	Ex-Deputy Marshal.	155 Montgomery.	1851	"	Fortride, L.	Boots and Shoes.	32 W. Main.	1863	Germany.
Bayerline, Fred.	Helper at Linwood.	Rockhill's Add.	1854	Ohio.	Fox, Louis.	Confectioner; Councilman 6th Ward.	100 Calhoun.	1852	Indiana.
Buckles, J. H.	Proprietor of Grand Hotel.				Fairfield, C. K.	Fruit Grover.	Creighton av.	1836	Maine.
Brackenridge, J.	Attorney at Law.				Fink, Chas.	Underlaker; Crase, Reed & Co.'s Sorial Cases and all kinds of Wooden Cases; also Shrodes and Shroding.	56 W. Main.	1839	Penn.
Baltes, Michael.	Stone, Lime, Cement and Building Material.	3 Harrison.	1861	Germany.			Fairfield av.	1848	Germany.
Beek, Joseph R.	Physician and Surgeon, limited to Diseases of Women.	64 Calhoun.	1871	Ohio.	Fisher, Anton.	Fort Wayne Organ Factory.			
Brooks, W. H.	Physician.	110 W. Main.	1841	Mass.	Fry, H. W.	Butcher; Cash paid for Fat Cattle; Fresh and Smoked Meats always on hand at lowest Prices.	246 S. Calhoun.	1843	Indiana.
Bryant, J. E.	Insurance and Real Estate.	114 W. Main.	1876	"			W. Berry	1846	Ireland.
Biddle, T. M.	Druggist.	6 Keystone Block.	1866	Ohio.	Follingier, Jacob.	Boots and Shoes.	36 Calhoun	1837	Germany.
Baylis, Jas. & Co.	Dealer in Boots and Shoes.	20 Harrison.	1856	Germany.	Goodman, F. X.	Billiard Parlor; Choice Wines and Liquors.	11 Columbia	1848	France.
Bass, J. H.	Bass Foundry and Machine Works, Hanna st. R. R.	Cor. Berry & Griffith.	1852	Kentucky.	Goshorn, J. S.	Laud Agent Kansas & Pacific R. R.	Walton av.	1866	Penn.
Bass, E. M., Mrs.		147 W. Washington.	1853	N. Y.	Goshorn, W. H.	County Surveyor.	102 E. Washington	1866	"
Beeler, C.	Railroading.	46 Henry	1868	Ohio.	Graff, M. L.	Attorney at Law.	19 Court.	1852	Virginia.
Baxter, John S.	Dir. Groceries and Provision and Queensware.	141 Fairfield av.	1863	England.	Greenebaum, A. C.	Insurance and Gen'l Railroad and Steamship Ticket Agent.	12 E. Berry	1875	Germany.
Bayless, A. H.	Stock-Dealer.	236 W. Jefferson.	1837	Indiana.		Globe Chap House; one of the Largest Restaurants in the State.	11 E. Main	1866	Prussia.
Brenner, George.	"Cincinnati Beer Ball;" Wines, Liquors and Cigar; Used Pool Table.	13 W. Wayne.	1854	"	Greibel & Son.	Dealer in and Manfr. of all kinds of Furniture.	44 E. Main.	1838	Germany.
Barnett, M. K.	Boots and Shoes.	Keystone Block.	1877	"			262 Calhoun	1871	"
Butler, L. E.	Dealer in Groceries, Wines, Cigars and Liquors.	7 B. Calhoun.	1841	Indiana.	Grafmiller, C.	Superintendent of Street Railway.			
Bellamay, A. E.	Carriage Painter.	100 W. Water.	1844	N. Y.	Gerardin, H.	Propt. "Atlantic Garden" Pool Ball; Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.	28 E. Columbia.	1859	France.
Bond, C. E.	Banker.	Cor. Creighton & Fairfield st.			Oodmsu, Chas.	Sample Room; Wines, Liquors and Cigars.	6 E. Columbia.	1864	Indiana.
Congdon, J. E.	Proprietor Weekly Enterprise.	10 Leith.	1861	Mass.			176 E. Wayne.	1866	Penn.
Carier, A. D.	Land and Insurance Agent.	3, 4 Foster Block.	1851	France.	Gregg, J. S.	Physician and Surgeon.	19 W. Wayne	1871	Germany.
Clark, J. M.	Merchant Tailor.	34 E. Berry.	1856	Penn.	Orimme, John H.	Merchant Tailor.			
Coombs, J. M.	Iron Merchant.	94 W. Wayne.	1838	Indiana.	Gage, Jas. & Bro.	Manfrs. and Dir. in Brooms; Cash paid for Broom-corn.	324 W. Main.	1873	"
Cody, M.	Prop. Valley Mills at Williamsport, and Dealer in Ice.	56 Columbia.	1834	Ireland.	Harper, James.	Hatter.	30 Calhoun.	1842	Indiana.
Colerick, W. G.	Attorney at Law.	88 E. Berry.	1846	Indiana.	Hanna, O. S.	Wholesale Merchant.	23 W. Main	1847	"
Christian, Jacob.	New York Livery and Feed Stable.	Cor. Clinton & W. E. Coal.	1868	Canada.	Holmes, George.	Railroading.	285 Hanna	1846	"
Crane, Geo. D.	Attorney at Law.	215 W. Wayne.	1868	N. Y.	Holmes, Bayless.	Supervisor Seventh Ward.	163 Gay	1844	"
Campbell, Isaac W.	Deputy Auditor.	160 E. Berry.	1856	Penn.	Hogan, T.	County Commissioner.	11 Grand.	185	Ireland.
Creighton, W.	Machinist.	49 Brackenridge.	1868	England.	Hunting, W. H.	Meat Market, 134 Fairfield av.	16 Henry	1860	Ohio.
Certis, Peter.	Brewer.	116 Wells.	1866	Ohio.	Hartman, Homer C.	Attorney at Law, 22 W. Berry st.	Maple ave.	1840	"
Davis & Bro.	Book Binding and Blank Book Manufacturers.	78-80 Clinton.	1860	"	Huffman, B.	Lumber Dealers.	200 W. Main		New York
					Hillgas, Jerry.	County Superintendent.	Foster Block.	1846	Indiana.
					Hamilton, Mont'g'y.	Wholesale Grocer.	Clinton, S. of Lewis.	1843	"
					Huestis, Chas. D. C.	Manfr. Roasted Coffee, Spices, Baking Powder, etc.			
					Hill, F. & Co.	Manfr. and Dealer in Harness, Saddles, Whips, etc.	203 W. Berry.	1853	"
					Hedekin, T. B.	Real Estate Dealer.	17 E. Main.	1868	Germany.
							82 E. Washington	1834	Ohio.

CITY OF FORT WAYNE—Continued.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Settled in County.	NATIVITY.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Settled in County.	NATIVITY.
Hamilton, D. H.	Photographer	Cor. Calhoun and Columbia	1876	Michigan.	Murray, Kerr		141 W. Wayne		
Hanna, Hugh T.		E. Lewis		Indiana.	Miller, F. J.	Druggist	324 La Fayette	1864	Indiana.
Hazzard, Lewis	Dealer in Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars	24 W. Main	1849	Germany.	Miner, B. D.	General Agent of the Estate of George W. Ewing	62 Douglas ave.	1835	Mass.
Hake, F. & Co.	Proprietor Bottling Works, Cincinnati and Milwaukee Lager Beer, Wines and Cigars	Cor. Harrison and Water	1866	"	Miller, W. H.	Dealer in Groceries and all kinds of Foreign Fruits	25 Columbia	1859	Ohio.
Hamilton, John	Trustee Wayne Township	161 W. Wayne	1837	Ireland.	McPhail, W.	Master Mechanic		1856	Scotland.
Heiny, E. J.	Dealer in Groceries and Provisions	241 Clay	1859	New York	McPhail, M.	Principal Hanna School	Ewing	1856	Penn.
Helling, F.	Dealer in Ice	83 W. Washington	1863	Germany.	Maier, Willis D.	County Clerk's Office	County Clerk's Office	1845	Ohio.
Holmes, Joshua	Ret. Farmer, Councilman 7th Ward	18 Gay	1836	Ohio.	Noll, M. & Son	Manufacturers of, and Dealer in, Boots and Shoes	22 Clinton	1834	Germany.
Hensch, Samuel M.	Attorney at Law, Pros. Attorney Criminal Court	10 W. Main	1863	Penn.	Nreiter, Caspar B.	Livery and Feed Stable, Harness Manufactory owned and operated	228 W. Washington	1863	"
Hays, C. A.	Attorney at Law	Office over Post Office	1873	Ohio.	Noel, B. R.	Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, Etc.	128 Broadway	1844	Indiana.
Hatterley, A. & Son	Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters	48 E. Main	1856		Nathan, Chas.	Wholesale Dealer in Wines and Liquors	8 Calhoun	1876	Germany.
Hattensell, A. G.	Proprietor Racine House	S.W. Cor. Clinton and Lewis	1832	Virginia.	Nelson & Morris	Editors and Proprietors of the Fort Wayne Sentinel	107 S. Calhoun	1833	
Hamilton, A. H.	English and German Job Printing	N.E. Cor. Columbia & Clinton	1867	Indiana.	Nathan, Julius	Wholesale Liquor Dealer	49 W. Berry	1875	Germany.
Indiana State Zeitung	Retired Physician and Banker, Superintendent City Schools	241 W. Main	1853	Penn.	Nathan, Herman	"	89 W. Berry	1874	"
Irwin, John S.	Commission Merchant	128 Calhoun	1863		Neill, E. H.	Druggist and Chemist	80 Calhoun	1850	
Irey, A. K.	Real Estate Agent	21 Court	1872	Indiana.	Nutmon, J. D.	President of First National Bank	130 W. Broadway	1839	N. Jersey.
Jones, L. M.	Dealer in Boots and Shoes	17 Calhoun	1850	Ohio.	Nide, L. M.	Attorney at Law	Fairfield Ave.	1851	Ohio.
Jacobs, J. H.	Yankee Tin Peddler	258 & 265 Calhoun	1871	New York	O'Rourke, E.	Judge Allen Co. Circuit Court	134 E. Washington	1859	N. Jersey.
Johnson, E.	Whol. and Ret. Mnfr. and Dlr. in Saddlery and Saddlery Hardware	69 Main	1837		Orff, C.	Dealer in Dry Goods and Millinery	204 W. Berry	1841	Germany.
Johns, A. S. & Son	Ex-City Marshal	45 E. Washington	1864	Ireland.	Ugden, Robert	Plumber, Steam & Gas Fitter, Dir. in Iron & Lead Pipe, Washstands, Bath Tubs, Brass Goods, Etc.	125 Calhoun	1857	England.
Kelly, C.	Merchant	26 Calhoun	1822	Ohio.	O'Brien, Dennis	Street Commissioner, Ft. Wayne	225 W. Washington	1863	Ireland.
Kiser, Peter	Surgeon Dentist	36 E. Berry	1855	Vermont.	Orrmann, H. W.	Mafr. & Dealer in Pearl Cigars	34 Clinton	1846	Germany.
Knapp, I.	Dealer in Farm Machinery and all kinds Agricultural Implements	58 Columbia	1844	Indiana.	O'Rourke, P. S.	Supt. South. Div. G.R. & I.R.R.	30 McCluhan	1857	N. Jersey.
Knough, W.	Propr. Safety Valve Works, Brass Work Co.		1864	Penn.	Oppenheimer, A.	Dealer in Rag, Paper Stock, Hides, Fells, Fur, Tallow, Wool, Seeds, Metals, Etc.	54 W. Berry	1840	Germany.
Kunkle, E. B.	Atty. at Law, Solicitor of Patents, Collector all kinds Govt. Claims	Cor. Calhoun & Main	1864	Ohio.	Ords, C. L. & Co.	Machinists, Founders and Boiler Makers	Water, bet. Calhoun & Harrison	1841	Ohio.
Kerr, W. J.	Publisher of the Gazette	25 E. Main	1864	"	Ortlieb, George	Dir. in Wines, Liquors and Choice Cigars	76 Calhoun	1869	Germany.
Keil, D. C.	Booksellers, Stationers and Printing. Established 1844	Keystone Block	1864	"	Orff, John	Flour-Mill and Grain Trade	W. Main	1842	"
Kalhaeber, A.	Flour, Feed and Grain Dealer	288 Calhoun	1864	Germany.	Putman, H. N.	Councilman, First Ward	117 E. Wayne	1844	N. Y.
Klotz, Daniel	Groceries and Provisions	Cor. Allen & Calhoun	1865	"	Pratt, W. T.	Dealer in Clover and Flax Seed	20 Douglas av.	1849	Maryland.
Kready, John	Billiard Parlor, Choice Wines and Liquors	26 W. Main	1861	Penn.	Peltier, Louis & Son	Undertaker, Manfr. and Dealer in Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds, Etc.	17 W. Wayne	18	Indiana.
Kinsey, J. J.	Propr. Tremont House Barber Shop	17 W. Columbia	1850	Indiana.	Poston, E. W.	Photographer	S.E. Cor. Broadway & Jefferson	1860	Ohio.
Kuntz, G. H.	Mfr. of Harness, Dealer in Saddles, Whips, etc.; Every Style, Cheap as the Cheapest	11 Harrison	1864	Ohio.	Peters, John C.	Saw-Mill	W. Main	1848	Indiana.
Knobeloch, Henry	Dir. in China, Glass & Queensware	114 Calhoun	1878	Penn.	Page, Taylor & Co.	Publishers	Cor. Main & Calhoun		
Keyser, S. Y.	Mnfr. and Dealer in Pumps	217 Broadway	1874	"	Perry, O. S.	Telegraph Operator	72 E. Main	1873	Ohio.
Lamley, M.	Wholesale Dealer in Liquors	24 E. Columbia	1850	Germany.	Peters Box & Lumber Co.	Veneer & Band-Saw Lumber Mfrs.	102 High		
Lade, Max G.	Imp'r. Whol. & Ret. Dir. in Breach & Muzzle Loading Guns, Revolvers, Fishing Tackle, Ammunition Insurance, Real Estate & Loan Agt.	58 E. Main	1874	"	Phillips, J. & Co.	"Homo Billiard Hall," Wines and Liquors	444 Fellows' Bldg. 20 W. Berry		
Lamhard, Sidney C.	Insurance, Real Estate & Loan Agt.	36 Calhoun	1863	New York	Randall, F. P.	Atty. at Law and Insurance	115 E. Berry	1838	N. Y.
Leichner, John	Dir. in Wines, Liquors and Choice Cigars	74 Calhoun	1864	Germany.	Ryall, John	Late City Engineer	324 W. Jefferson	1864	Ireland.
Laykanf, N.	Dealer in Groceries and all kinds of Produce	209 Broadway	1858	"	Ryan, Daniel	Atty. at Law and J. P.	64 E. Jefferson	1862	Ohio.
Laurerty, A. S. & Co.	Bakery, Fresh Pies and Cakes always on hand	9 E. Main	1878	Indiana.	Reed, W. W.	Proprietor Mayer House	Cor. Calhoun and Wayne	1878	"
Lehr, J. G.	C. O. D. One Price Clothiers	City Treas'r's Office	1852	Penn.	Robbe, A. E.	Manufacturer Mineral Water, Ginger Ale and Root Beer	29-31 Barr	1865	Belgium.
Langard, Joseph	Deputy City Treasurer				Bademacher, Joseph, R.	Catholic Priest, St. Mary's Church	134 E. Jefferson	1872	Michigan.
Langard, Joseph	Boarding House, Wines, Liquors and Choice Cigars	70 Columbia	1850	France.	Rothschild & Bro.	Wholesale & Retail Dir. in Clothing	7 Columbia	1870	Germany.
Liggett Bros.	Livery Stable	7 Harrison	1857	Ohio.	Robertson, R. S.	Attorney at Law	179 W. Berry	1866	N. Y.
Lewis, B. A.	City Dye House. Established 1861	69 Water	1845	Indiana.	Rekers, Clemons A.	Ex-Tp. Clerk, ex-Tp. Trustee, ex-City Treasurer & ex-Recorder		1841	Germany.
Lutz, Gustave	Bloomington Brewery	Wells	1878	Germany.	Reiling, August	Locksmith and Machinist	Cor. Pearl & Ewing	1849	"
Munson, Chas. A.	Sheriff Allen County	Jail	1843	Indiana.	Randall, Perry A.	Attorney at Law	Maple ave	1847	Indiana.
Mommer, Jos., Jr.	Recorder Allen County	133 Main	1860	Penn.	Spencer, M. V. B.	Clerk of Court, Allen Co.	116 W. Wayne	1856	"
Morris, S. E.	Editor of the Sentinel	9 E. Main	1861	Indiana.	Schmetzer, M. F.	Ex-County Treasurer			
Morrison, J. F.	Circuit Prosecutor	2 & 3 Central Hotel	1866	"	Shordon, D.	Dir. in Agricultural Implements	61-63 E. Columbia	1841	N. Y.
Morris, John	Attorney at Law	Maple ave.	1866	Ohio.	Straton, Robert	Attorney at Law	21 Court	1874	Indiana.
M'Colloch & Ritchey	Whol. and Ret. Dealers in Hardware	35 Columbia	1843	Indiana.	Schiefer, C. & Son	Mfrs. & Dealers in Boots & Shoes	8 Columbia	1861	
Muhler, Chas. F.	Dealer in Stoves and Tinware	164 Wayne	1841	"	Starkey, O. L.	Dealer in Paints, Glass, Wall Paper, Window Shades & Paintings	73-75 Calhoun	1856	N. H.
Morgau, O. P.	Dealer in Hardware	40 E. Washington	1832	"	Smith, C. L.	U. S. Express Agents	28 E. Main	1865	Michigan.
Mayer & Graffo	Dealer in Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry, Spectacles, etc., Clocks of Every Description	Cor. Calhoun and Columbia	1844		Smith, Eugene B.	Chief of Police, Fort Wayne	178 W. Washington	1853	Ohio.
Mannix, Thomas	Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes	Cor. Calhoun and Holmes	1852	Ireland.	Sweeney, W. P.	Farmer	W. Jefferson	1843	Indiana.
McCracken, J. K.	Agent P.F.W. & C. and G.R. & I.R. Ys.	117 Hanna	1863	Ohio.	Schott, Geo. J.	Drugs and Medicines	Cor. Barr and Washington	1863	France.
McKinnis, H.	Proprietor Eating House	R. R. Street Depot			Strodel, John O.	Saloon	54 E. Main	1864	Germany.
Moaning, Henry	Coffee and Spice Mill	143 E. Wayne	1863	Germany.	Sthair, H. & Co.	Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies and Spring Wagons, Blacksmithing, Etc.	11 E. Jefferson	1869	
Moran, Peter	Dealer in Ice	201 E. Wayne	1849	Ireland.	Strodel, Gustave A.	Proprietor "Union Saloon," Choice Rhine Wines, Liquors and Cigars	10 E. Berry	1855	Indiana.
McKean, W. T.	Manufacturer of Soaps	184 E. Jefferson	1853	Penn.	Spunk, C. M.	Dealer in Drugs and Medicines; Prescriptions carefully compounded	207 E. Jefferson	1863	Ohio.
Miller, H. A.	"The Occidental," Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Billiards	83 Calhoun	1876	Ohio.	Shoaff, Saml. H.	Mfrs. Saddles, Harness & Trunks	12 W. Columbia	1841	"
McLachlan, Neil	Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter	110 Calhoun	1864	"	Sites, H. C.	Dentist	82 Calhoun	1874	"
Michael, Fred	Custar House. Bar and Billiards connected with this House	16 & 18 W. Main	1869	Germany.	Simon, A. F.	Simon Bros. Books & Stationers	27 Madison	1849	Germany.
Miller & Moritz	Avenue House	Calhoun			Seaton, John	Eye and Ear Physician	Cor. Calhoun & Columbia	1866	Ohio.
Mitchell & Co.	"The Dispatch," James Mitchell, Editor; Frank Orff, Bus. Mngr.	5 E. Columbia	1878		Sinclair, S. E.	Attorney at Law	14 Calhoun	1840	Indiana.
Maroney, Harry	Horse-shoeing a Specialty	41 W. Main	1871	New York	Shoaff, J. H.	Photographer	Cor. Calhoun & Columbia	1851	Penn.
Myers, C. F.	Street Sprinkler and Proprietor of Excavating Apparatus	66 Douglas ave.	1837	Germany.	Shaw, D. J.	Meat Market, 270 Hanna St.	25 Smith	1869	Ohio.
Metcalf, Saml. C.	Physician and Surgeon		1819	Ohio.	Snyder, Ferd.	Railroad	138 Force	1873	"
Meyer, John F. W.	Druggist	22 Washington	1847	Germany.	Smith, W.	Farmer	1 John	1836	Virginia.
Miller, K. B.	Hatter and Gents' Furnishing Goods	34 Calhoun	1856	New York	Shurick, John S.	Ft. Wayne Stave & Cooperage Wrks.	263 W. Wayne	1865	Penn.
Monahan, Dennis	Hatter	54 Calhoun	1846	Indiana.	Stanley & Bieber	Carriage-Makers, and Repairing	106 W. Main	1843	N. Y.
Myers, W.	Machinist	100 Harrison	1864	Germany.	Simons, Oscar A.		33 Breckenridge	1859	Ohio.
					Stulz, Ulrich				
					Treatman, Jno. H.	City Clerk	161 East Wayne	1848	Indiana.

CITY OF FORT WAYNE—Continued.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Settled in County.	NATIVITY.
Taylor & Morris.	Lawyers.	34 E. Berry.	1859 } Maryland.	
Trentman, H. J.	Wholesale Queensware.	122 W. Wayne.	1856 }	
Turner, Levi.	Dir. in Groceries & Provisions and Foreign Fruits.	24 Harrison.	1847 }	
Trentman, B. H.		151 E. Wayne.	1838 Maryland.	
Tagtmeyer, David.	Saw-Mill.	109 Water.	1842 Indiana.	
Tagtmeyer, Wm.	Machinist.	274 W. Washington.	1853 "	
Taney, Michael.	Justice of Peace & Collecting Agent.	64 Calhoun.	1859 Ireland.	
Trentman, A. C.	Wholesale Grocer & Liquor Dealer.	66-68 Calhoun.	1843 Indiana.	
Tolsen, T. J. & Son.	Architects and Superintendents.	209 E. Wayne.	1876 Ohio.	
Tyger, P. C.	Saw Filing and Repairing.	63 High.	1868 N. Y.	
Tons, William.	Loan & Real Estate Agent.		1850 Indiana.	
Vogel, Frank B.	Merchant Tailor, and Chief Engineer Fire Department.	29 Calhoun.	1853 Germany.	
Velth, Peter.	Dir. in Liquors, Wines & Cigars.	265 E. Wayne.	1854 "	
Vordermark, E.	Boots and Shoes.	32 Calhoun.	1839 "	
Wilkinson, John.	Deputy Clerk.	89 Cass.	1847 Indiana.	
Wise, Platt J.	Ex-Recorder, ex-Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff.	228 W. Berry.	1846 N. Y.	
Wells, C. M.	Feed Store.	2 Madison.	1844 Mass.	
Wilkinson, H. W.	Atty. at Law & Justice of the Peace.	22 E. Berry.	1851 "	
Wilson, G. H.	Dealer in Stoves and Tinware.	221 W. Berry.	1857 Penn.	
Wilson & Mahler.	Manufacturers of Galvanized Iron Cornices, also Dealers in Stoves and House Furnishing Goods.	27 Columbia.	1864 "	
Wehb, M. A.	Wholesale Dry Goods.	28-30 E. Berry.	1849 Ohio.	
Wolke, F. H.	Ex-County Clerk.	Mayer House.	1887 Germany.	
Webber, Milton N.	"Milton Place," Liquors & Cigars.	39 Calhoun.	1855 Indiana.	
Wilkinson, F. A.	Deputy Sheriff.	225 E. Wayne.	1851 Ohio.	
Wilson Bros.	Repairers of and Dir. in Saws.	Cor. Calhoun and Lewis.	1871 England.	
Woodworth, B. S.	Physician and Surgeon.	260 W. Berry.	1845 Mass.	
Woodworth, C. B.	Druggist and Dental Depot.	Aveline House.	1848 Indiana.	
Withers, W. H.	Attorney at Law.	287 W. Wayne.	1848 "	
Wiseell, D. D.	Dentist, 84 Calhoun street. All work of the highest standard.	34 Calhoun.	1863 "	
Williams, E. P.	Druggist.	61 W. Berry.	1844 "	
Williams, J. L.	Civil Engineer.	96 W. Wayne.	1832 N. C.	
Westrum, H. C. F.	Constable, Collector and Private Detective.	462 E. Wayne.	1859 Germany.	
Wilkinson, Frank.	Lieutenant Police.	Cor. Cass and Fourth.	1838 N. Y.	
Wilt, John M.	Ex-County Surveyor.	506 S. Calhoun.	1835 Penn.	
Wolf, Louis.	Dealer in Dry Goods and Notions; I call particular attention to my large and well-assorted stock of Silks, always on hand; also, Hosiery, Gloves, and a general line of Ladies' Underwear.	7 Keystone Block.	1868 Germany.	
Yergens, Wm.	Mfr. and Dir. in Staves & Headings.	87 W. Washington.	1845 "	
Zollinger, C. A.	Mayor of the City of Fort Wayne.	106 Jackson.	1849 "	
Zollinger, L. C.	Mfr. Wagons, Plows, Blacksmithing and Shocing.	13-15 E. Washington.	1849 Ohio.	
Zollars, Allen.	Lawyer.	17 Breckuridge.	1866 "	

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	Settled in County.	NATIVITY.	P. O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Adams, G. Dwight.	1873 New York.	Adams Sta.	Railroad Agent at Adams.	
Adam, William.	34 1850 Germany.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Adam, Jacob.	34 1850 Germany.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Akey, James.	35 1845 Penn.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Brunson, Nathan.	35 1836 New York.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Burgess, Henry.	1835 Conn.	New Haven.	Retired Farmer.	
Brooks, John.	1855 England.	New Haven.	Dealer in Groceries and Notions, and Butcher-shop.	
Bernreiter, John.	1866 Germany.	New Haven.	Dealer in Furniture and Undertaker.	
Burgess, Gideon.	12 1835 Conn.	New Haven.	Farmer.	
Bradtmiller, F.	21 1867 Germany.	Adams Sta.	Farmer.	
Brudi, Carl.	13 1846 Germany.	New Haven.	Farmer.	
Brudi, Gottlieb.	10 1846 Germany.	New Haven.	Farmer.	
Bradtmiller, Chas.	17 1851 Indiana.	Ft. Wayne.	Manufacturing Wagons, Buggies and General Job-work.	
Brames, W.	18 1846 Indiana.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Bueter, B. H.	8 1849 Germany.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Cameron, James.	1865 Scotland.	New Haven.	Dealer in Groceries, Fresh and Dried Meats, Hides, Tallow and Furs.	
Edsall, Simon S.	7 1824 New York.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.	
Erick, George.	19 1848 Ohio.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Eggeman, Fred'k.	32 1854 Indiana.	Adams Sta.	Farmer.	
Frachmidt, John H.	31 1845 Germany.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Frosch, M.	29 1853 Germany.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Foster, T. J.	1889 Ohio.	New Haven.	Editor Palladium, and State Senator.	
Gallmeyer, Conrad.	26 1850 Germany.	Adams Sta.	Farmer.	
Green, E. W.	12 1838 Vermont.	New Haven.	Farmer.	
Griebel, William.	34 1839 Germany.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Hartman, Henry.	10 1858 Germany.	Adams Sta.	Farmer and Assessor.	
Hoewel, Henry.	19 1849 Indiana.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Hunter, Jas. L.	33 1839 Ohio.	Ft. Wayne.	Broom Factory, and Dealer in Groceries.	
Hoewel, W.	1848 Indiana.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Hoewel, Henry.	21 1846 Indiana.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Hartsell, Elias.	14 1844 Indiana.	New Haven.	Farmer.	
Hartsell, Warren.	1853 Indiana.	New Haven.	Farmer.	

ADAMS TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	Settled in County.	NATIVITY.	P. O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Hoekemeyer, F.	28 1849 Germany.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Knoke, R. S.	1866 Maryland.	New Haven.	Physician and Surgeon.	
Koehlinger, F.	35 1849 Germany.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Lunz, John Geo.	1 1860 Germany.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.	
Loveland, H. W.	11 1853 Conn.	New Haven.	Farmer; this farm for sn'e, well-imp'v'd.	
Lahmeyer, Henry	30 1852 Indiana.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Lovall, Samuel.	8 1833 Maryland.	New Haven.	Farmer.	
McIntosh, Wm.	9 1831 Indiana.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
McMahon, D.	1832 France.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Alason, J. A.	9 1831 Indiana.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Nieter, Henry.	28 1852 Germany.	Adams Sta.	Farmer.	
Oppliger, Daniel.	31 1853 Germany.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Peters, Ernst.	29 1862 Germany.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Peters, William.	29 1862 Germany.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Pranger, H. H.	24 1862 Germany.	New Haven.	Farmer.	
Propstein, B.	10 1842 Indiana.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Rodgers, O. D.	1825 Ohio.	New Haven.	J. P. and Collecting Agent.	
Rodwald, John.	32 1847 Germany.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Rose, W.	20 1854 Indiana.	Adams Sta.	Farmer.	
Ring, John.	9 1860 Ohio.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and ex-Treasurer.	
Ruch, George.	1843 Germany.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Schuelker, H. F.	1864 Indiana.	New Haven.	Mfr. of Flour Barrels, Staves, Circled Heading, Head-Lining & Flat Hoops.	
Stark, James.	1867 France.	New Haven.	Dealer in Groceries and Provisions.	
Schnelker, H.	1850 Germany.	New Haven.	Manufacturer of Staves and Heading.	
Schnelker, H. H. S.	1849 Germany.	New Haven.	Manufacturer of Staves and Heading.	
Schnitker, A. R.	1854 Germany.	New Haven.	Dir. in Harness Repair'g and Job Work.	
Stok, S. P. C. P. Res.	16 1866 Germany.	Adams Sta.	Minister Lutheran Church.	
Smith, Thomas.	29 1836 Virginia.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Smith, Chas. H.	26 1840 Conn.	Adams Sta.	Farmer.	
Sullivan, H. M.	6 1869 Ohio.	Ft. Wayne.	Supt. of Ft. Wayne Catholic Cemetery.	
Sullivan, John.	5 1868 Ohio.	Ft. Wayne.	Assistant in Catholic Cemetery.	
Sobafier, Gottlieb.	28 1849 Germany.	Adams Sta.	Farmer.	
Schlaudraff, L.	33 1847 Germany.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.	
Tuason, Oliver.	2 1861 Ohio.	New Haven.	Farmer.	
Tibbet, Harmann.	11 1841 Germany.	New Haven.	Farmer.	
Trier, John.	20 1839 Indiana.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Trier, Paul.	32 1849 Indiana.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Trier, Conrad.	29 1834 Germany.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and ex-Representative.	
Violand, Lewis.	7 1844 Indiana.	Ft. Wayne.	Gardener.	
Weaver, W. R.	18 1859 Ohio.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Wiese, Christian.	15 1844 Germany.	Adams Sta.	Farmer.	
Wiedan, B. Rev.	1873 Prussia.	New Haven.	Catholic Priest.	
Whitaker, J. W.	1836 Indiana.	New Haven.	Dir. in Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Notions.	
Whiting, I. C.	1841 Vermont.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Toll-gate Keeper.	
Zollinger, H. C.	22 1849 Germany.	Adams Sta.	Farmer, Propr. Saw-Mill, and Trustee.	
Zollinger, August.	23 1849 Indiana.	Adams Sta.	Farmer and Engineer.	

ABOIT TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	Settled in County.	NATIVITY.	P. O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Bullard, Geo.	13 1835 New York.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Blee, Thos.	29 1841 Ireland.	Abol.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.	
Buckley, H. S.	23 1857 New York.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Blacksmith.	
Beeson, R.	23 1820 Ohio.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Barkdoll, H.	10 1873 Ohio.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Covington, T. K.	13 1850 Mass.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Nurseryman.	
Clark, E.	28 1833 Maryland.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.	
Coleman, Geo.	23 1853 Ohio.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Crouse, D.	28 1846 Penn.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Craig, James.	15 1850 Scotland.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.	
Corey, J. N.	18 1856 New York.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.	
Cartwright, L. A.	9 1844 Indiana.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.	
Crawford, G. L.	6 1852 Ohio.	Acrola.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.	
Crawford, R.	6 1833 Indiana.	Acrola.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.	
Decker, D.	22 1865 Ohio.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.	
Decker, J. C.	21 1837 Penn.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.	
Dinnius, H. C.	18 1871 Ohio.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Dealer.	
Darroch, A. M.	17 1876 Indiana.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.	
Dughman, N. D.	1 1860 Indiana.	Ft. Wayne.	Teacher and Stock-Raiser.	
Esterline, W. J.	19 1864 Ohio.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Breeder Berkshire Hogs and Short Horn Cattle.	
Free, H.	23 1855 Germany.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Frame, I.	16 1859 Penn.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Forstye, W. H.	7 1857 Ohio.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Glenn, W.	11 1867 Penn.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Town Trustee.	
Gouty, B. F.	27 1854 Indiana.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Gaylord, O.	6 1846 Ohio.	Acrola.	Farmer.	
Hensel, W. J.	18 1831 Virginia.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.	
Hamilton, W. A.	17 1835 Indiana.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Breeder of Short Horn Cattle.	
Hasfield, A.	7 1866 Indiana.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.	
Ihrig, A. J.	28 1862 Ohio.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.	
Johnson, B.	12 1864 New York.	Acrola.	Farmer.	
Knepper, N.	15 1866 Ohio.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
Kelsey, B. D.	30 1863 Indiana.	Satura.	Farmer.	
Knepper, C.	9 1869 Ohio.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Thresher.	
Kelley, Capt. W. A.	17 1853 Indiana.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser and Saw-Mill.	
Kelsey, I. H.	18 1853 Indiana.	Acrola.	Merchant, Farmer and Stock-Raiser.	
Looney, James.	12 1830 Ohio.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.	
McKinzie, W.	29 1877 Ohio.	Abol.	Farmer.	
Mood, Moses.	24 1852 Ohio.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.	

ABOIT TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	Section.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. Address.	BUSINESS.
McVannel, Sam'l.	2	1866	Scotland	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.
Pettit, G.	28	1866	Ohio	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Town Assessor.
Porter, S.	27	1830	Indiana	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser. This farm for sale.
Parnin, A.	21	1851	France	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Poissett, J.	17	1854	Indiana	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.
Rhodes, D. J.	8	1861	Ohio	Arcola.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Stirk, W.	11	1858	Penn.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Stauder, S. W.	10	1864	Ohio	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.
Sprankel, J.	28	1850	Penn.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Stuart, J.		1849	Ohio	Abolt.	Farmer.
Swineheart, D.	27	1848	Ohio	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Breeder of Fine Stock.
Slrner, J.	8	1852	Ohio	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Carpenter.
Smith, E. J.	5	1855	Ohio	Arcola.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Todd, James.	12	1846	Penn.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.
Turner, E.	28	1833	Maryland.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.
Turner, A.	33	1838	Indiana	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.
Taylor, G.	20	1899	Ohio	Abolt.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Van Hoozen, N.	17	1836	New York.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Vaughn, W. M.	6	1846	New York.	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Wells, Charles.	28	1861	Ohio	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer.
Vant, Cornelius.	28	1848	Ohio	Ft. Wayne.	Farmer and Blacksmith.

CEDAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Dever, John.	1	1862	Ohio.	Leo.	Miller.
Deventer, Fred.	1	1850	Prussia.	Leo.	Blacksmith.
Dieler, Samuel.	21	1849	Ohio.	Cedarville.	Farmer.
Depew, William.	5	1836	Ohio.	Leo.	Farmer.
Fox, August.	16	1853	France.	Leo.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Frank, Jacob.		1854	New York.	Leo.	Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies and Wagons.
Garrett, Z. T.	28	1860	Ohio.	Cedarville.	Postmaster and General Merchandise.
Grosi, David.	28	1846	Indiana.	Cedarville.	Proprietor Cedarville Mills.
Hursh, H. A.	12	1846	Ohio.	Leo.	Farmer and Town Trustee.
Herin, D. E. O.	11	1847	Ohio.	Leo.	Farmer.
Huffman, C. V.	1	1868	Penn.	Leo.	Farmer and Stone-Cutter.
Hamm, Adam.	5	1854	France.	Leo.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Hollopeter, W. C.	7	1847	Ohio.	Leo.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Hosler, John.	16	1864	Ohio.	Leo.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Hollopeter, J. F.	18	1847	Ohio.	Leo.	Carpenter and Joiner.
Hollopeter, W. H.	19	1847	Indiana.	Leo.	Farmer and Blacksmith.
Hursh, W. C.	12	1850	Ohio.	Leo.	Merchant Miller.
Lindsey, C. W.		1846	Indiana.	Leo.	Carpenter and Justice of the Peace.
Lochner, John.	8	1853	Germany.	Leo.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Myers, Nelson.		1863	Ohio.	Leo.	Attorney.
Maxwell, O. W.		1853	Ohio.	Leo.	Proprietor Leo Mills.
McCorry, J. W.	17	1861	Penn.	Leo.	Farmer and Teacher.
Moss, A.	19	1852	Penn.	Cedarville.	Farmer and Carpenter.
Miller, Jeremiah.	28	1865	Ohio.	Cedarville.	Farmer and Stock-Dealer.
McCartney, James.	27	1837	Ohio.	Leo.	Farmer.
Muller, Englebert.		1855	Indiana.	Leo.	Clerk, with A. C. Stewart.
Nelson, John W.	29	1848	Penn.	Cedarville.	Farmer.
Nailor, George W.	21	1855	Penn.	Cedarville.	Farmer.
Notestine, Peter.	32	1830	Ohio.	Cedarville.	Farmer.
Notestine, Daniel.	32	1831	Ohio.	Cedarville.	Farmer and Stock-Dealer.
Pring, John.	30	1836	Ohio.	Cedarville.	Farmer.
Parker, Jacob L.	20	1848	Ohio.	Cedarville.	Farmer.
Paff, Moses.	26	1843	Ohio.	Leo.	Farmer.
Piehon, Frank.	28	1843	Indiana.	Cedarville.	Farmer and Carpenter.
Stewart, A. C.		1855	New York.	Leo.	General Merchandise.
Schell, A. V.	12	1846	Indiana.	Leo.	Proprietor Prisma Mills (Hursch & Schell).
Shearer, Daniel.	6	1878	Indiana.	Spencerille, De Kalb Co.	Farmer.
Schluter, C. J.	22	1852	France.	Leo.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Shambaugh, D.	12	1856	Penn.	Leo.	Farmer, Carpenter and Cabinet-Maker.
Thomas, Michael.	30	1848	Ohio.	Cedarville.	Farmer.
Vanzile, Daniel.	7	1861	Ohio.	Leo.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Viberg, C. H.	8	1856	Germany.	Leo.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Vauzile, Abraham.		1857	Ohio.	Spencerille, De Kalb Co.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Wheelock, E. G.		1839	Vermont.	Leo.	Druggist.
Watson, W.		1841	Ohio.	Spencerille, De Kalb Co.	Farmer.
Wheelock, E. G., Jr.		1843	Indiana.	Leo.	Physician and Surgeon.
Zimmerman, J.			Ohio.	Leo.	Farmer.
Zimmerman, S.	21	1839	Penn.	Cedarville.	Farmer and Town Assessor.

EEL RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Anderson, Wm.	25	1836	Scotland	Wallen.	Farmer.
Brown, C.	21	1852	Indiana	Heller's Cor.	Farmer. This farm well improved and for sale cheap.
Baxter, James	31	1855	England	Heller's Cor.	Farmer and Saw-mill, and Blacksmith.
Howman, Youngs	6	1838	Ohio.	Ari (Noble Co.)	Farmer.
Baird, W. H.	36	1849	Indiana	Wallen.	Farmer.
Baird, R. D.	36	1836	Ohio.	Wallen.	Farmer.
Barrand, John B.	36	1850	Indiana	Wallen.	Carpenter.
Campbell, D. S.	21	1864	Penn.	Heller's Cor.	Blacksmith.
Cruthers, F.	4	1858	N. Y.	Ari (Noble Co.)	Farmer.
Crushall, Samuel	36	1836	Maryland	Wallen.	Farmer.

EEL RIVER TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	Section.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Dafforn, W.	33	1855	England	Heller's Cor.	Farmer.
Freeman, R. L.	14	1843	Indiana	Huntertown	Farmer.
Greenwell, C. L.	11	1846	Ohio	Huntertown	Farmer, Teacher and Town Trustee.
Gieseking, J. D.	32	1848	Indiana	Heller's Cor.	Farmer.
Groonwell, G. W.	11	1848	Indiana	Huntertown	Farmer.
Greenwalt, M.	17	1844	Penn.	Churubusco	Farmer and Teacher.
Gump, John W.	12	1852	Ohio.	Huntertown	Farmer.
Hull, R. K.	10	1830	Virginia	Heller's Cor.	Farmer.
Hathaway, S.	22	1838	Michigan	Holler's Cor.	Farmer.
Hyatt, W. G.	27	1845	England	Heller's Cor.	Farmer.
Hood, Joseph.	32	1848	England	Heller's Cor.	Farmer and Saw-mill.
Hatch, T. V.	11	1847	Indiana	Huntertown	Farmer.
Hull, G. W.	16	1849	Indiana	Heller's Cor.	Farmer.
Humbird, George.	5	1860	Ohio.	Churubusco	Farmer.
Hull, Adam.	19	1830	Virginia	Churubusco	Farmer.
Hefelfinger, J.	16	1846	Penn.	Heller's Cor.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Johnston, Wesley.	20	1842	Indiana	Heller's Cor.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Johnston, David.	27	1837	Indiana	Heller's Cor.	Farmer.
Johnston, G. H.	28	1847	Indiana	Heller's Cor.	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.
Johnston, G. E.	8	1855	Ohio.	Churubusco	Farmer.
Kell, George V.	13	1846	Indiana	Huntertown	Farmer.
Lipea, D. H.	31	1850	Virginia	Churubusco	Farmer and ex-Commissioner.
McKee, T. L.	20	1837	Ohio.	Heller's Cor.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Mayo, W. J.	28	1841	Virginia	Heller's Cor.	Farmer and ex-Justice of the Peace.
Muller, Michael.	17	1848	Penn.	Churubusco	Farmer.
McKee, W. J.	20	1837	Ohio.	Heller's Cor.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Madden, W.	29	1835	Ohio.	Heller's Cor.	Farmer.
McCormick, W. M. M.	34	1852	New Jersey	Heller's Cor.	Farmer.
Mathews, Samuel.	1	1840	Ohio.	Huntertown	Farmer.
McBride, Mitchell.	10		Indiana	Ari (Noble Co.)	Farmer.
Mason, J. F.	5	1820	Indiana	Ari (Noble Co.)	Farmer.
Shilling, David.	21	1873	Ohio.	Churubusco	Farmer.
Shaff, W. W.	24	1850	Ohio.	Huntertown	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Sturgeon, A. T.	17	1861	Ohio.	Churubusco	Farmer.
Shagle, Aaron P.	31	1874	Indiana	Heller's Cor.	Farmer.
Shoof, John P.	13	1836	Maryland	Huntertown	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Smith, David S.	19	1868	Penn.	Churubusco	Farmer.
Swander, James.	8	1867	Indiana	Churubusco	Farmer.
Swander, John J.	8	1866	Indiana	Churubusco	Farmer.
Taylor, John M.	29	1830	Ohio.	Churubusco	Farmer and County Treasurer of Allen County.
Valentine, Jackson	33	1836	Ohio.	Heller's Cor.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Waterson, J. A.	16	1849	Penn.	Heller's Cor.	Farmer.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Boitel, Francis.	15	1849	France.	New Haven	Farmer.
Butler, Jacob A.	5	1853	Ohio.	New Haven	Farmer.
Bell, Robert.	22	1875	Penn.	New Haven	Farmer.
Dawkins, H. G.	9	1840	England	New Haven	Farmer.
Gladio, Francis.		1847	France.	Monroe's le	County Commissioner and Farmer.
Grover, Benj.	17	1862	Maine.	New Haven	Farmer.
Harper, Wm.	5	1834	Ireland.	New Haven	Farmer.
Hulson, James T.	8	1848	Ohio.	New Haven	Farmer.
Joly, C. M.	31	1847	France.	Maples.	Farmer.
Lamont, Edw. T.	16	1854	Indiana.	New Haven	Farmer and Teacher.
Lamont, Francis.	16	1850	France.	New Haven	Farmer.
Linden, G. W.	6	1843	New York.	New Haven	Farmer.
Martin, Charles.	14	1850	Indiana.	New Haven	Farmer.
Miller, J. P.	35	1848	France.	Monroe's le	Farmer.
McDougall, T. E.	7	1844	Ohio.	New Haven	Farmer.
Merillat, August.	24	1847	Indiana.	New Haven	Farmer.
Mapel, Louis S.		1852	Penn.	Maples.	Farmer and Dealer in and Manufacturer of Lumber.
Roussey, Francis.	14	1847	France.	New Haven	Farmer.
Ryan, Patrick.	8	1852	Ireland.	Gar Creek.	Farmer.
Rothgel, Daniel.	3	1854	Ohio.	Gar Creek.	Saw-mill, Dealer in Lumber and Shingles.
Snider, George.	26	1841	Penn.	Maples.	Farmer.
Verolt, August.	9	1852	Switzerl'nd	New Haven	Farmer.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Bolyard, S. W.	32	1867	Penn.	Monroe's le	Farmer.
Baldwin, Joseph.	27	1858	Ohio.	Monroe's le	Farmer.
Baldwin, Timothy	35	1861	Ohio.	Monroe's le	Farmer.
Cline, John.		1845	Ohio.	Monroe's le	Farmer.
Gerard, Aug. G.	28	1853	France.	Monroe's le	Farmer.
Grabner, Peter M.	29	1850	Germany.	Monroe's le	Farmer and Railroad Engineer.
Moanot, Lester E.	29	1875	Indiana.	Monroe's le	Farmer.
Morley, P. B.	22	1857	England	Monroe's le	Farmer.
Miller, Jacob W.	27	1878	Switzerl'nd	Monroe's le	Farmer.
Meads, Henry D.			Ohio.		
Meads, Fredrick.	28	1866	England	Monroe's le	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.
Myers, Geo. B.	31	1851	Penn.	Monroe's le	Farmer.
Perrin, Peter H.	18	1857	Indiana	Monroe's le	Teacher and Student at Law.
Sheehan, James.	27	1847	Ohio.	Monroe's le	Farmer.

LAKE TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	Section Date of Settlement	NATIVITY.	P. O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Blystone, Oliver.....	1870	Ohio.....	Arcola.....	Manufacturer Grein Cradles.
Butts, B. S.....	20 1849	Ohio.....	Arcola.....	Farmer.
Barrett, W. H.....	4 1850	Penn.....	Churubusco	Farmer.
Browa, J. E.....	21 1849	Indiana.....	Arcola.....	Farmer.
Cartwright, W. O.....	1862	Ohio.....	Arcola.....	Prop. Broom Factory and Saloon.
Chapman, J. O.....	27 1857	Germany.....	Arcola.....	Farmer and Trustee.
Difenderfer, B. C.....	1840	Penn.....	Arcola.....	Carpenter and Farmer.
Dooley, John.....	80 1857	Ireland.....	Arcola.....	Farmer.
Difenderfer, J.....	4 1834	Penn.....	Churubusco	Farmer.
Falkenburg, O. W.....	1 1851	Indiana.....	Wallen.....	Farmer.
Falkenburg, W.....	1 1860	Indiana.....	Wallen.....	Farmer.
Gerding, John H.....	35 1837	Germany.....	Arcola.....	Farmer.
Oleeking, Wm.....	3 1843	Ohio.....	Churubusco	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Hire, Elias.....	6 1846	Indiana.....	Arcola.....	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Holt, Andrew.....	17 1868	New York.....	Arcola.....	Proprietor of Saw and Planing Mill.
Holt, Orrin.....	17 1868	Indiana.....	Arcola.....	Proprietor of Saw and Planing Mill.
Larimore, Thos.....	8 1850	Ohio.....	Churubusco	Farmer.
McDowell, H. C.....	1870	Penn.....	Arcola.....	M. D., Notary Public and Insurance Agent.
Molser, Benj.....	38 1844	Penn.....	Arcola.....	Farmer.
Murray, C. H.....	1876	Indiana.....	Arcola.....	Teacher and Law Student.
Manier, Joseph.....	88 1848	Ohio.....	Arcola.....	Farmer.
Miller, W.....	6 1859	Virginia.....	Arcola.....	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Dealer.
O'Den, Dennis.....	1853	Ireland.....	Arcola.....	Farmer.
Prloe, J. A.....	1876	Indiana.....	Arcola.....	Teacher and Law Student.
Rockhill, Wm.....	1829	Indiana.....	Arcola.....	Dealer in Groceries, Dry Goods, Cloth- ing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.
Ross, John R.....	1834	Penn.....	Arcola.....	Merobant and Insurance Agent.
Roed, Frederick.....	2 1839	Ohio.....	Beller's Cor.	Farmer and Pump Factory.
Rupp, Jacob.....	27 1864	Germany.....	Arcola.....	Farmer.
Sweet, Francois.....	28 1834	Tenn.....	Arcola.....	Farmer, and ex-Justice of the Peace.
Schneider, F.....	27 1817	Germany.....	Arcola.....	Farmer.
Smith, P. W.....	1874	Ohio.....	Arcola.....	Proprietor of Saw-Mill.
Schneider, O.....	26 1851	Indiana.....	Arcola.....	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Tracy, William.....	32 1840	Penn.....	Arcola.....	Farmer and Railroad man.
Thomas, Calvin.....	2 1858	Indiana.....	Fi. Wayne	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.
Valentine, J. W.....	2 1851	Indiana.....	Beller's Cor.	Farmer.
Wilke, L. Theo., Rev.....	83 1878	Germany.....	Arcola.....	Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
Welshimer, L.....	3 1833	Ohio.....	Churubusco	Farmer.

LA FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

Akers, John.....	20 1844	Ohio.....	Roanoke	Farmer.
Bowman, W. J.....	1856	Ohio.....	Aboite	Teacher.
Bowman, Ruth C.....	1853	Ohio.....	Aboite	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Bowman, Henry.....	1853	Ohio.....	Aboite	Retired Farmer.
Bowser, John A.....	14 1856	Ohio.....	Nine Mile	Farmer.
Buohink, John M.....	18 1851	Germany.....	Nine Mile	Farmer and Proprietor Saw-Mill.
Bollinger, Jacob.....	22 1852	Ohio.....	Zanesville	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Bowman, D. P.....	34 1852	Indiana.....	Zanesville	Farmer.
Buskirk, J. W.....	24 1859	Ohio.....	Nine Mile	Breeder of Norman Horses, and Farmer.
Bollinger, Joseph.....	16 1853	Ohio.....	Roanoke	Farmer and Builder.
Crow, Michael.....	27 1851	Penn.....	Zanesville	Farmer and ex-County Commissioner.
Crow, Martin.....	27 1851	Ohio.....	Zanesville	Farmer.
Chaney, James.....	8 1853	Ohio.....	Aboite	Farmer and Builder.
Crawford, John.....	1854	Ohio.....	Aboite	Farmer.
Coverdale, John F.....	11 1851	Ohio.....	Nine Mile	Mechanic.
Dennis, David.....	15 1853	Ohio.....	Roanoke	Farmer.
Doris, Jacob.....	9 1854	Virginia.....	Aboite	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Dentelebeek, G. M.....	16 1846	Germany.....	Nine Mile	Farmer.
Earleywine, W. H.....	17 1871	Kentucky.....	Aboite	Proprietor General Store, and Farmer.
Ewart, Samuel.....	11 1857	Penn.....	Nine Mile	Farmer and Builder.
Feighner, John.....	10 1856	Penn.....	Aboite	Farmer.
Fisher, Samuel.....	7 1853	Ohio.....	Aboite	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Feighner, Jacob.....	1851	Penn.....	Aboite	Farmer.
Fogwell, W.....	1 1839	Ohio.....	Nine Mile	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Feighner, J. R.....	16 1851	Ohio.....	Zanesville	Farmer and Mechanic.
Gruber, J. W.....	17 1837	Ohio.....	Ronoke	Farmer.
Hays, Daniel B.....	21 1866	Ohio.....	Roanoke	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.
Hamilton, B. A.....	27 1853	Penn.....	Zanesville	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Hyser, Daniel.....	18 1848	Penn.....	Roanoke	Farmer.
Harris, W. H.....	17 1863	Ohio.....	Roanoke	Farmer and Mechanic.
Hill, Jacob.....	6 1837	Penn.....	Aboite	Farmer and Mechanic.
Jobs, William.....	17 1832	Penn.....	Roanoke	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Kelsey, James H.....	28 1848	Ohio.....	Zanesville	Farmer.
Kelsey, H. S.....	18 1847	Ohio.....	Roanoke	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Knapps, David.....	15 1862	New York.....	Nine Mile	Farmer.
Krumma, Anthony.....	1837	Prussia.....	Nine Mile	Farmer.
Lawrence, John J.....	30 1853	Ohio.....	Roanoke	Farmer.
Lopshire, William.....	1836	Ohio.....	Aboite	Farmer.
Liggett, John.....	8 1851	Maryland.....	Aboite	Farmer.
Lawrence, Jacob.....	1863	Ohio.....	Aboite	Retired Farmer.
Levan, Samuel.....	13 1849	Penn.....	Nine Mile	Farmer.
McCluro, John.....	29 1850	Ohio.....	Roanoke	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
McClure, Hester A.....	17 1854	Indiana.....	Roanoke	Farmer.
Mills, George W.....	9 1848	Ohio.....	Aboite	Farmer.
Mygrants, Joseph.....	31 1857	Penn.....	Roanoke	Farmer.
Nicholson, Samuel.....	28 1847	N. Carolina.....	Zanesville	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Rodda, Isaiah, Jr.....	29 1847	Indiana.....	Zanesville	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Reddin, Isaiah.....	21 1840	Indiana.....	Zanesville	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Scott, William.....	27 1853	Penn.....	Zanesville	Farmer, Undertaker and Trustee.
Simonton, James.....	29 1847	Ohio.....	Zanesville	Farmer.
Sites, Malachi.....	8 1840	Penn.....	Aboite	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.

LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	Section Date of Settlement	NATIVITY.	P. O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Shatzer, William.....	1867	Penn.....	Nine Mile	Mechanic.
Suters, E.....	23 1848	Ohio.....	Nine Mile	Farmer.
Sheyler, F. P.....	34 1856	Indiana.....	Zanesville	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Silvers, Jacob.....	30 1853	West Va.....	Zanesville	Retired Farmer and Blacksmith.
Thompson, J. O.....	16 1853	Penn.....	Aboite	Builder and Farmer.
Volz, Christian.....	12 1845	Germany.....	Nine Mile	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Wisong, Isaac.....	20 1861	Enst Va.....	Roanoke	Farmer.
Wilson, Isaac A.....	30 1845	Indiana.....	Roanoke	Farmer.
Wilkerson, Thos.....	30 1848	N. Carolina.....	Roanoke	Retired Farmer.
Witzall, Lewis.....	14 1862	Germany.....	Nine Mile	Farmer.
Weaver, J.....	10 1853	Indiana.....	Zanesville	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Young, James M.....	32 1849	Ohio.....	Zanesville	Farmer.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Beckman, W. H.....	15 1837	Germany.....	Root.....	Farmer.
Barkley, Jacob.....	26 1861	Ohio.....	Hongland	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Urage, Christian.....	34 1837	Germany.....	Root.....	Farmer and Wagon-Maker.
Drage, Ellen M.....	34 1863	Indiana.....	Root.....	Farmer.
Drage, John F.....	34 1864	Indiana.....	Root.....	Farmer.
Falls, Joseph.....	21 1844	Ohio.....	Root.....	Farmer.
Felger, John.....	11 1832	Germany.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Ferguson, Geo. W.....	16 1861	Penn.....	Root.....	Farmer.
Felger, Henry W.....	11 1858	Indiana.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Orube, Daniel L.....	26 1844	Indiana.....	Hongland	Farmer.
Holmes, George.....	13 1850	Ohio.....	Hongland	Farmer and Carpenter.
Henton, Jesse.....	28 1833	Indiana.....	Root.....	Farmer.
Kiser, Henry.....	28 1847	Germany.....	Root.....	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Lipes, John W.....	29 1850	Virginia.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Luts, Samuel.....	31 1850	Ohio.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Carpenter.
Lipes, D. D.....	32 1834	Virginia.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Littleswaller, E. M.....	29 1848	Ohio.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Morton, George A.....	33 1833	Indiana.....	Root.....	Farmer.
Monesmith, Henry.....	1862	Ohio.....	Root.....	Proprietor of Saw-Mill.
Müller, Christ.....	10 1854	Germany.....	Fort Wayne	Proprietor of Saw-Mill.
Orr, William.....	19 1844	Ohio.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Spangler, G. W.....	30 1868	Indiana.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Small, John.....	24 1838	Ohio.....	Root.....	Farmer and Brickmaker.
Scott, John.....	1352	Ohio.....	Root.....	Proprietor of Saw-Mill.
Scott, William.....	22 1851	Ohio.....	Root.....	Farmer.
Smith, Enos C.....	22 1852	Ohio.....	Root.....	Farmer and Carpenter.
Thompson, J. S.....	6 1838	Indiana.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Turner, H. K.....	1852	Ohio.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer, Stock-Raiser and County Commissioner.
Wentfeld, W.....	4 1849	Indiana.....	Fort Wayne	Agent for Agricultural Implements.
Zollinger, Fred.....	3 1849	Germany.....	Adams	Farmer and Proprietor of Turning and Sawing Factory.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

Baker, W. D.....	1869	Ohio.....	Monroe	Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries and Notions.
Brown, J. H.....	30 1847	Penn.....	Monroe	Farmer.
Baker, A. A.....	1856	New York.....	Monroe	Justice of the Peace and General Collecting Agent.
Crabill, Jacob.....	33 1847	Ohio.....	Monroe	Farmer.
Clem, Andrew J.....	31 1841	Virginia.....	Monroe	Farmer.
Clem, Noah.....	33 1840	Virginia.....	Monroe	Farmer.
Clem, Adam.....	1840	Indiana.....	Monroe	Farmer.
Crawford, A. C.....	1856	Ohio.....	Monroe	Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes and Notions.
Davis, J. B.....	1872	Ohio.....	Monroe	Manufacturing of Drain Tile.
Finan, Ed.....	1871	Ireland.....	Monroe	Dealer in Stock, and Township Assessor.
Fredline, E.....	29 1840	Ohio.....	Monroe	Farmer.
Fredline, John D.....	30 1843	Indiana.....	Monroe	Farmer.
Fredline, John.....	30 1840	Penn.....	Monroe	Farmer.
Graham, Samuel.....	29 1846	Ohio.....	Monroe	Farmer.
Ointer, Sidney.....	6 1855	Ohio.....	Monroe	Farmer.
Heller, Thomas S.....	1859	Penn.....	Monroe	Merchant.
Hayes, H. F.....	1858	Indiana.....	Monroe	Station Agent at Monroeville.
Haley, Jacob.....	32 1871	Ohio.....	Monroe	Farmer.
Jones, J. W.....	9 1852	Indiana.....	Monroe	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.
Laughlin, James.....	17 1847	Penn.....	Monroe	Farmer.
Long, T. A.....	1871	Ohio.....	Monroe	Manufacturer of Pumps, and Constable.
McDonough, J. B.....	1872	Ohio.....	Monroe	Manufacturer of Drain Tile.
Niezer, J. B.....	1846	Indiana.....	Monroe	Dealer in Hardware and Agricultural Implements.
Robinson, A. S.....	17 1849	Indiana.....	Monroe	Farmer.
Stephens, Thomas.....	1870	Penn.....	Monroe	Publisher of the Monroeville Democrat.
Strass, M.....	1865	Germany.....	Monroe	Dealer in Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Cigars and Tobacco.
Bank, Daniel.....	1876	Indiana.....	Monroe	Proprietor of the Monroe Mills.
Sheehan, William.....	4 1845	Ohio.....	Monroe	Farmer.
Scar, A.....	1865	Germany.....	Monroe	Blacksmith and Wagon-maker, and Job Work promptly done.
Sheehan, John.....	5 1835	Ohio.....	Monroe	Farmer.
Whitner, Charles.....	18 1858	England.....	Monroe	Farmer.
Wass, Samuel.....	18 1850	England.....	Monroe	Farmer.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	Section.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Bowers, Adam.....	21	1852	Ohio.....	Monroev'le	Farmer.
Bausorinan, E. D.....	80	1851	Ohio.....	Hoagland....	Proprietor of Saw mill.
Clayton, John.....	34	1847	Virginia.....	Hoagland....	Farmer.
Crozier, S. H.....	4	1844	Penn.....	Maples.....	Farmer.
Devilleh, Allon.....	19	1866	Ohio.....	Hoagland....	Physician.
English, James.....	19	1854	Ireland.....	Hoagland....	Farmer.
Eagy, W. M.....	27	1852	Ohio.....	Monroev'le	Farmer.
Eagy, George.....	26	1837	Penn.....	Monroev'le	Farmer.
Ervin, Jeremiah.....	8	1840	Indiana.....	Maples.....	Farmer.
Engle, A.....	34	1857	New Jersey.....	Monroev'le	Physician.
Fry, James.....	16	1844	Indiana.....	Monroev'le	Farmer and Town Trustee.
Flaugh, Christian.....	17	1852	Indiana.....	Maples.....	Proprietor of Saw-mill.
Fry, Jacob.....	9	1854	Indiana.....	Maples.....	Farmer.
Grodrian, August.....	8	1854	Germany.....	Maples.....	Farmer.
Houk, Samuel.....	32	1858	Ohio.....	Binges, Ad'm'le	Farmer.
Hogemeyer, Fred.....	28	1846	Prussia.....	Hoagland....	Farmer.
Marguardt, A.....	14	1840	Penn.....	Monroev'le	Farmer.
Marguardt, Philip.....	10	1839	Ohio.....	Monroev'le	Farmer.
Marguardt, Isaac.....	1	1839	Ohio.....	Monroev'le	Farmer.
Mathias, J. C.....	8	1876	Ohio.....	Maples.....	Farmer.
McIntosh, B. J. M., Sr.....	6	1836	Ireland.....	Maples.....	Farmer.
Meyers, Dedrick.....	29	1840	Germany.....	Hoagland....	Farmer.
Neireiter, C. A.....	1	1857	Germany.....	Hoagland....	Dry Goods.
Neff, Philip J.....	20	1848	Indiana.....	Hoagland....	Farmer and Constable.
Neff, Jacob.....	20	1850	Indiana.....	Hoagland....	Farmer.
Peckham, William.....	20	1839	Ohio.....	Monroev'le	Farmer.
Shoppman, R. D.....	1	1851	Indiana.....	Hoagland....	Engineer at Flouring-mill.
Smith, J. L.....	19	1873	Ohio.....	Hoagland....	Physician.
Shaffer, William.....	36	1841	Ohio.....	Monroev'le	Farmer, Carpenter and Township Trustee.
Shaffer, John.....	36	1841	Ohio.....	Monroev'le	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.
Todd, Ashury B.....	34	1839	Ohio.....	Monroev'le	Farmer and ex-Trustee.
Todd, John W.....	24	1839	Ohio.....	Monroev'le	Farmer.

MAUMEE TOWNSHIP.

Applegate, H.....	10	1847	Ohio.....	Antwerp, Ohio.	Farmer.
Ashiton, Ambrose.....	5	1840	Ohio.....	Harlan.....	Farmer.
Craft, W. P.....	18	1872	Ohio.....	Woodburn.....	Farmer.
Doctor, N. C.....	11	1873	Indiana.....	Antwerp, Ohio.	Farmer.
Foster, Edward.....	9	1868	New Jersey.....	Woodburn.....	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.
Feigloy, John W.....	6	1861	Maryland.....	Harlan.....	Farmer.
Hoover, James.....	4	1863	Kentucky.....	Woodburn.....	Farmer.
Hawk, Benjamin.....	10	1866	Penn.....	Antwerp, Ohio.	Farmer.
Johnson, Frank M.....	18	1871	Indiana.....	Woodburn.....	Merchant and Trustee.
Johnson, Cynthia C.....	9	1849	Indiana.....	Woodburn.....	Farmer.
Peterson, James.....	4	1870	Ohio.....	Woodburn.....	Farmer.
Swieher, John M.....	10	1840	Indiana.....	Antwerp, Ohio.	Farmer.

MILAN TOWNSHIP.

Barrow, John S.....	32	1844	Indiana.....	New Haven	Farmer.
Busse, Henry.....	33	1843	Germany.....	Garr Creek	Farmer.
Doty, Solomon.....	17	1876	Ohio.....	Chamberl'n	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.
Farner, Cyrus.....	8	1863	Penn.....	Harlan.....	Farmer.
Gronauer, Oeo. F.....	31	1851	Indiana.....	New Haven	Farmer.
Hutker, Bernard.....	15	1838	Germany.....	Chamberl'n	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Hall, Alvin.....	18	1838	Ohio.....	Chamberl'n	Farmer.
Lake, Curtis C.....	3	1836	Vermont.....	Harlan.....	Farmer.
Miller, Anson.....	15	1842	Ohio.....	Chamberl'n	Farmer.
Parent, Hiram.....	32	1842	Ohio.....	Chamberl'n	Farmer.
Platter, George J.....	22	1861	Ohio.....	New Haven	Farmer.
Reishelderfer, C.....	19	1860	Ohio.....	Garr Creek	Farmer, Constable and Blacksmith.
Remmy, John F.....	17	1866	Germany.....	Chamberl'n	Farmer.
Riohart, Joseph.....	22	1844	Ohio.....	Chamberl'n	Farmer.
Ranson, Adio.....	15	1843	Ohio.....	New Haven	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.
Steel, Joseph.....	32	1859	Ohio.....	Chamberl'n	Farmer.
Stauffer, David.....	16	1866	Ohio.....	New Haven	Farmer.
Steelehorn, Henry.....	19	1854	Germany.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Shimp, Richard.....	5	1841	New Jersey.....	Harlan.....	Farmer.
Smith, David P.....	15	1848	Ohio.....	Chamberl'n	Farmer.
Thumlar, Theodore.....	10	1856	Indiana.....	Harlan.....	Farmer.
Vancamp, Albert.....	15	1849	Indiana.....	Chamberl'n	General Merchandise.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

Andrews, T. M.....	7	1839	New York.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer.
Ballou, J. E.....	18	1845	Indiana.....	Hunterto'n	Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Lignum and Cigars.
Bacon, F. B.....	1	1851	Indiana.....	Hunterto'n	Dealer in Drugs and Medicines. Physician's Prescriptions carefully compounded.
Burke, Elbridge.....	3	1834	New York.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer.
Baltz, Alexander.....	3	1863	Penn.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer.
Bower, George.....	27	1837	Penn.....	Fl. Wayne.....	Farmer.
Bower, Henry J.....	28	1736	Penn.....	Fl. Wayne.....	Farmer.
Blake, Charles F.....	29	1840	Germany.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer.
Carroll, Thomas.....	21	1849	Indiana.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer.
Cooper, William.....	21	1844	New York.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Crawford, John W.....	24	1850	Ohio.....	Cedarville.....	Farmer.
Dunten, G. W.....	20	1839	New York.....	Cedarville.....	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Dunten, H. E.....	16	1833	New York.....	Cedarville.....	Farmer.
Farrand, R. S.....	1	1845	New York.....	Hunterto'n	Postmaster and General Collections.

PERRY TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	Section.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P. O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Filsimons, N.....	17	1866	Penn.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer.
Flemming, J. W.....	30	1837	W. Virginia.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer.
Fredorick, Samuel.....	2	1849	Penn.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer and Mechanic.
Greenwell, E.....	1	1851	Indiana.....	Hunterto'n	Physician and Surgeon.
Grazier, Nathan C.....	1	1856	Ohio.....	Hunterto'n	Blacksmith.
Gloyd, J. D.....	14	1841	Indiana.....	Hunterto'n	Proprietor Cedar Creek Mills, Trustee and Farmer.
Garman, Benj. F.....	10	1870	Ohio.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Oriffin, Alanson C.....	2	1864	New York.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer and Mechanic (J. P.).
Oloyd, Lewis L.....	26	1843	Indiana.....	Fl. Wayne.....	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Hunter, W. T.....	18	1837	England.....	Hunterto'n	Retired Farmer.
Hunter, J. T.....	18	1837	Michigan.....	Hunterto'n	Breeder of Poland-China Hogs, and Farmer.
Hunter, J. C.....	1	1846	Indiana.....	Hunterto'n	Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes. Hats and Caps, Drugs, Oils and Paints.
Hippenhamer, J.....	1	1853	Penn.....	Hunterto'n	Retired Farmer.
Hunter, W. S.....	19	1840	Indiana.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer.
Hatch, N. V.....	1	1833	New York.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer.
Hippenhamer, J. W.....	1	1853	Penn.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer.
Hillogass, Jacob.....	17	1843	Ohio.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Hillogass, H.....	8	1847	Indiana.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer.
Hensinger, H.....	11	1854	Penn.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer and Mechanic.
Hunter, L. C.....	1	1852	Indiana.....	Hunterto'n	Dopot Agent and Operator.
Jackson, P. W.....	21	1839	Maine.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer.
Joly, Francois.....	23	1854	France.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer.
Kithum, A. I.....	1	1849	New York.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer and Shoemaker.
Kell, Solomon.....	21	1844	Ohio.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer.
Malcolm, John.....	1	1860	Canada W.....	Hunterto'n	Carpenter and Builder.
Myers, Nathan.....	11	1854	Penn.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer and Mechanic.
Myers, Solomon.....	11	1849	Penn.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer and Mechanic.
McCombs, James.....	23	1852	Ireland.....	Fl. Wayne.....	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
McQuiston, David.....	32	1837	Penn.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Mommer, A.....	21	1852	Germany.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer.
Mommer, Joseph.....	21	1852	Germany.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer.
Parker, Danford.....	17	1834	New York.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer and Blacksmith.
Parker, Omri.....	8	1834	New York.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Roy, Florentin.....	34	1846	France.....	Fl. Wayne.....	Proprietor Cider Press and Farmer.
Sterlen, Alexander.....	25	1856	Ohio.....	Fl. Wayne.....	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Sturgis, L. T.....	1	1848	Indiana.....	Hunterto'n	Druggist.
Simon, Solomon.....	5	1836	Ohio.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Surface, John.....	2	1833	Ohio.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Scomp, David.....	30	1851	New Jersey.....	Hunterto'n	Retired Farmer.
Surface, A.....	17	1850	Indiana.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer.
Tuokor, Thomas.....	15	1841	W. Virginia.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer and Stock-Raiser, ex-Trustee.
Urbine, John B.....	27	1834	France.....	Fl. Wayne.....	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Waroup, Geo. A.....	18	1846	Indiana.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer.
Waroup, John.....	7	1839	England.....	Hunterto'n	Retired Farmer.
Wilkinson, Thomas.....	9	1850	W. Virginia.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer.
Warner, Samuel.....	10	1842	Penn.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer and Mechanic.
Warner, Joseph.....	10	1842	Penn.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer and Mechanic.
Wyatt, James.....	8	1834	Ohio.....	Hunterto'n	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

Buskirk, J. W.....	24	1859	Ohio.....	Nine Mile	Farmer.
Chapman, George.....	1	1849	Ohio.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Carles, M. O.....	24	1867	Ohio.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Carlee, H. W.....	24	1861	Ohio.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Teacher.
Cunnison, James.....	4	1840	Indiana.....	Ferguson.....	Farmer.
Dalman, John.....	3	1842	Indiana.....	Ferguson.....	Farmer and Trustee.
Dalman, Charles.....	4	1848	Indiana.....	Ferguson.....	Farmer.
Emerick, John P.....	13	1852	Ohio.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Dealer.
Emerick, Jacob.....	13	1851	Ohio.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Fell, Christ.....	2	1836	Germany.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Mechanic.
Fisher, Jacob.....	14	1851	Penn.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Mechanic.
Fields, F. B.....	18	1837	Ohio.....	Nine Mile	Farmer.
Fuohshuber, J. L.....	35	1858	Germany.....	Sheldon.....	Farmer and Blacksmith.
Fuohshuber, J. T.....	35	1852	Germany.....	Sheldon.....	Farmer.
Foulks, C. S.....	29	1874	Ohio.....	Sheldon.....	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.
Orest, Thomas.....	5	1840	Indiana.....	Ferguson.....	Farmer and ex-Assessor.
Gibson, J. C.....	36	1853	Ohio.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Grider, David.....	1	1838	Penn.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Mechanic.
Gibson, George.....	26	1857	Penn.....	Sheldon.....	Farmer.
Hiser, George, Jr.....	25	1859	Germany.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Kenerk, William.....	10	1844	Indiana.....	Ferguson.....	Farmer.
Kline, J.....	33	1846	Ohio.....	Sheldon.....	Farmer.
Karkhoff, C. E.....	22	1837	Germany.....	Sheldon.....	Farmer and Mechanic.
Koerd, F. Rev.....	22	1876	Germany.....	Sheldon.....	Catholic Priest.
Lehrman, Jacob.....	23	1854	Germany.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Mechanic.
Lochner, G. W.....	2	1849	Ohio.....	Ossian, Wells Co.	Farmer.
Logan, J. S.....	29	1833	Ohio.....	Sheldon.....	Farmer.
Miller, William L.....	11	1851	Penn.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle.
Meyers, Mather.....	1	1847	Ohio.....	Fort Wayne	Proprietor of Myers' Saw-Mill.
Maloy, Patrick.....	35	1853	Ireland.....	Sheldon.....	Farmer.
Moshamer, J. L.....	24	1863	Germany.....	Sheldon.....	Farmer.
Miller, Frank J.....	27	1849	Indiana.....	Sheldon.....	Farmer.
Ruhling, J. J.....	1	1840	Germany.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.
Somers, Noah.....	26	1850	W. Virginia.....	Fort Wayne	Cooper and retired Farmer.
Swank, Daniel.....	16	1859	Ohio.....	Ferguson.....	Farmer and Mechanic.
Shire, John M.....	10	1849	Penn.....	Ferguson.....	Farmer and ex-Trustee.
Sherer, Jacob.....	8	1859	Germany.....	Nine Mile	Farmer.
Seymour, C. A.....	1	1847	Indiana.....	Sheldon.....	Physician and Surgeon.
Snyder, John W.....	35	1843	Indiana.....	Sheldon.....	Farmer.
Springer, Geo. L.....	27	1854	Germany.....	Sheldon.....	Farmer and Mechanic.
Smith, Jacob.....	28	1848	Penn.....	Sheldon.....	Farmer.
Taylor, A. J.....	33	1868	Ohio.....	Sheldon.....	Wholesale Premium Carriages and Buggies.

ST. JOSEPH TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	Section Date of Settlement	NATIVITY.	P. O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Antrup, F. W.	1846	Germany	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Proprietor of Saw-Mill.
Antrup, H. E.	1848	Prussia	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Ashley, George L.	1864	Indiana	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Ashley, T. H.	1868	Indiana	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Bode, C. E., Rev.	1859	Germany	Fort Wayne	Pastor, Evangelical Lutheran, St. Peter's.
Bullermann, Fred.	1848	Prussia	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Brück, Morris.	1861	Germany	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Brown, John.	1861	Germany	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Cook, Jacob.	1838	New York	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Millwright.
Chilcote, N. C.	1865	Penn.	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Teacher.
Davis, S. H.	1839	Penn.	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Trustee.
Eby, Daniel.	1846	Penn.	Fort Wayne	Farmer, Cooper and Trustee.
Goeglein, Jacob.	1848	Germany	Fort Wayne	Farmer and County Commissioner.
Gerke, Fred.	1861	Germany	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Proprietor of Saw-Mill.
Gerke, George.	1837	Germany	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Hamilton, T. Mrs.	1837	New York	New Haven	Longwood Farm.
Hamilton, Thos.	1832	Ireland	New Haven	Longwood Farm.
Hermann, Valent'e	1864	Germany	New Haven	Farmer.
Kohlmeyer, A. E.	1844	Prussia	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Kukkuok, Louis.	1847	Hanover	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Miracle, Enoch.	1848	Ohio	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
McClure, Wm.	1832	Ohio	Fort Wayne	Toll-Gate Keeper and Farmer.
Mowrer, Isabo.	1869	Ohio	Chimberlain	Farmer.
Nyoun, William.	1861	Penn.	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Parker, Christian.	1884	Ohio	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Pirson, Jacob B.	1840	Indiana	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Rose, Christian F.	1849	Germany	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Schranz, E. A.	1845	Germany	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Assessor.
Stephens, W. D.	1874	Tennessee	Fort Wayne	Farmer, St. Joe Paper-Mill.
Vanderau, Jacob.	1856	Germany	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Welkart, William.	1856	Penn.	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Wigman, H.	1852	Germany	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Gardener.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Astry, G. A.	19	1880	Indiana	Harlan	School Teacher.
Boyer, Samuel.	14	1841	Ohio	Hall's Corners	Farmer and Teacher.
Brown, William.	27	1825	Ohio	Harlan	Farmer.
Congrove, F. K.	1	1849	Ohio	Harlan	Physician and Surgeon.
Deetrick, A. J.	16	1852	Penn.	Harlan	Farmer and Stock Raiser, and Town Assessor.
Derby, Wm. R.	1	1866	Vermont	Harlan	Saddle and Harness Shop.
Friedt, Jacob.	22	1832	Penn.	Harlan	Farmer and Stock Raiser, Carpenter and Joiner.
Fry, J. W.	27	1854	Ohio	Harlan	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Goubb, Ira L.	21	1841	Indiana	Harlan	General Hardware, Iron, and Table Cutlery.
Hayes, W. J.	1	1870	Penn.	Harlan	Farmer.
Hall, Isaac.	12	18 '8	Penn.	Hall's Corners	Farmer and Carpenter.
Omo, Frederick.	14	1840	Penn.	Harlan	Saddler.
Osgor, D. N.	1	1874	Ohio	Harlan	Saddler.
Reichelderfer, Hester.	1	1840	Penn.	Harlan	Merchant.
Reichelderfer, E.	1	1864	Ohio	Harlan	Farmer.
Roberts, Josiah.	38	1846	New York	Harlan	Hotel and Livery Stable.
Starr, Charles A.	1	1868	Ohio	Harlan	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Snyder, Anthony.	26	1868	France	Harlan	Plasterer and Teacher.
Treep, O.	1	1860	Ohio	Harlan	Farmer.
Walter, G. W.	28	1864	Ohio	Harlan	Farmer.
Werts, Joseph E.	35	1874	Ohio	Harlan	Farmer.
Zeis, Lewis.	20	1848	New York	Harlan	Farmer.

SCIPIO TOWNSHIP.

Burrier, Adam.	19	1849	Maryland	Hall's Corners	Farmer.
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WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

NAME	Section Date of Settlement	NATIVITY.	P. O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Aroher, John.....	11	1825Ohio.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Township Trustee.
Aroher, D. L.....	3	1827Indiana.....	Wallen.....	Farmer.
Beekman, Edward.....	12	1842Indiana.....	Wallen.....	Farmer.
Brundige, David.....	28	1848New York.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Blenok, Fred.....	19	1847Germany.....	Fort Wayne	Carpenter.
Bush, Sarah, Mrs.....	36	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Cary, David E., M. D.....	4	1876Ohio.....	Wallen.....	Physician and Surgeon.
Dykes, Andrew.....	27	1834Scotland.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Ervin, Jeremiah.....	9	1840Indiana.....	Wallen.....	Farmer.
Felt, Franklin A.....	8	1858Indiana.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Gill, Joseph.....	10	1882Penn.....	Wallen.....	Farmer.
Grosjean, J. B.....	12	1884France.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Gieseking, F. W.....	20	1845Indiana.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Hatfield, Benjamin.....	21	1825Ohio.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Hill, John E., Jr.....	36	1840Ohio.....	Fort Wayne	Proprietor of Mill.
Kariger, Samuel, Jr.....	16	1842Indiana.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Kammager, Fred.....	30	1845Germany.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Kinrade, F. B.....	38	1853Penn.....	Fort Wayne	Carpenter.
Kariger, Samuel.....	19	1886Ohio.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Ladwick, Charles W.....	15	1865Ohio.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Litot, George A.....	36	1848France.....	Fort Wayne	Miller.
Moore, Lucas.....	18	1837Penn.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Pfeifer, John C.....	24	1832Germany.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Poinsett, J. S.....	84	1829Ohio.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Pratt, Benjamin D.....	28	1849Ohio.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Brick Mason.
Pratt, Jesse T.....	7	1849Connecticut.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Rock, Joseph G.....	2	1837Indiana.....	Academy.....	Farmer.
Roche, B., Rev.....	1	1878France.....	Academy.....	Pastor of the Catholic Church.
Radiell, Elizabeth.....	36	1829Ohio.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Soliday, John A.....	11	1869Ohio.....	Academy.....	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.
Smead, John M.....	21	1836Vermont.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Sanderland, Benjamin.....	7	1836Ohio.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Sanderland, John W.....	8	1836Ohio.....	Wallen.....	Farmer.
Sohorre, William.....	17	1846Indiana.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Tait, James L.....	28	1888Canada.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Thumm, George.....	34	1867Indiana.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Thumm, Jacob.....	84	1847Germany.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Miller.
Watters, Oliver P.....	12	1840Indiana.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Watters, John.....	12	1835Penn.....	Fort Wayne	Farmer.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Byer, Jacob.	1	1866	Germany	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Township Trustee.
Burt, C. E.	1	1864	Ohio	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Coleman, H.	18	1827	Ohio	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Cartwright, M. P.	1	1841	Ohio	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Cartwright, A. W.	1	1861	Indiana	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Cartwright, C. M.	1	1864	Indiana	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Cordier, J.	1	1865	Ohio	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Brick-maker.
Doswell, J. H.	1	1859	England	Fort Wayne	Superintendent at Linwood Cemetery.
Fairfield, C. W.	29	1842	Indiana	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Ferguson, W.	15	1858	Canada	Fort Wayne	Toll-Gate Keeper.
Godfrey, J. R.	1	1841	Indiana	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Godfrey, A.	1	1824	Indiana	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Holmes, J. W.	6	1863	Indiana	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Kamm, H. C.	1	1849	Ohio	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Dairyman.
Keopf, J.	9	1847	Germany	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Mason, J. S.	28	1835	Indiana	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Perigey, F.	1	1847	France	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Brick-maker.
Peltier, S.	1	1831	Indiana	Fort Wayne	Grocer.
Rousseau, F. M.	17	1852	Indiana	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Stager, Joseph.	18	1848	Penn.	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Sprinkle, J. C. F.	17	1856	Indiana	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Schilling, C.	3	1836	Penn.	Fort Wayne	Farmer.
Schilling, C. F.	3	1860	Indiana	Fort Wayne	Dairyman and Proprietor of Summit.
Smith, W.	21	1849	Ireland	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Spice, J.	1	1864	England	Fort Wayne	Superintendent County Poor Farm.
Strack, C. F.	1	1851	Germany	Fort Wayne	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Thomas, Charles E.	1	1862	England	Fort Wayne	Cabinet-Maker.





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